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Gekauft von Rudolf Haupt
(London) August 1893
Rudolf Haupt.

A GLOSSARY OF ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS

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RIVINGTONS

London	*Waterloo Place*
Oxford	*High Street*
Cambridge	*Trinity Street*

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A Glossary of

ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS

CONTAINING BRIEF EXPLANATIONS OF WORDS USED IN

DOGMATIC THEOLOGY; LITURGIOLOGY; ECCLESIASTICAL CHRONOLOGY AND LAW; GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE; CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES AND SYMBOLISM; CONVENTUAL ARRANGEMENTS; GREEK HIEROLOGY; AND MEDIÆVAL LATIN WORKS;

TOGETHER WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF

MYSTICAL TITLES OF OUR LORD; EMBLEMS OF SAINTS; SOURCES OF HYMNS; RELIGIOUS ORDERS; HERESIES AND SECTS; ECCLESIASTICAL CUSTOMS AND DIGNITIES; CHURCH BOOKS, FURNITURE, ORNAMENTS, AND WORK; SACRED OFFICES, AND VESTMENTS; CATHOLIC CEREMONIAL;

AND MISCELLANEOUS ECCLESIASTICAL SUBJECTS

BY VARIOUS WRITERS

EDITED BY THE

REV. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A.

Rivingtons

LONDON, OXFORD, AND CAMBRIDGE

1872

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GLOSSARY: A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.—*Dr. Johnson.*

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Preface.

THIS GLOSSARY of Ecclesiastical Terms is intended to be a contribution towards popularizing, in certain branches of theological science, technical language, "obscure or antiquated," which has been either reintroduced amongst us, or perhaps, in some cases, has been for the first time used in England, during the progress of the Catholic Revival.

The primary intention with which the preparation of a Glossary was undertaken, suggested at once and demanded a development of the original idea. In order to be enabled to lay claim even to comparative completeness, it was absolutely requisite that common and well-known words should be incorporated with uncommon and little known terms. This necessity immediately increased the dimensions of the proposed work to a large extent. Beyond these essential additions, however, and as the materials for the volume were collected, a wide range of subjects disclosed itself, which although not strictly falling under any division of scientific terminology, was felt to be more or less connected with religious life and thought. It was difficult to avoid including such supplementary and almost inseparable subjects, if not completely, at least partially, within the scope of an Ecclesiastical Glossary. Hence has arisen the miscellaneous, and, to some extent, the anomalous character of the contents of the book which, with its many deficiencies, is now offered, not to the theological student, but to ordinary members of the English Church.

The title-page presents well-nigh an exhaustive analysis of the contents of the volume. The work has been a work of some years, both in the labour of production in manuscript, and in the labour of reproduction in print[1]. But the task, undertaken as a labour of love for the cause at heart, has been diminished in severity, whilst the value of the result has been proportionately enhanced, by the only method by which such a work could either be effectively prepared, or be prepared at all in the seven years which have elapsed since its conception—the adoption of the principle of the division of labour. The work, therefore, has been divided, chiefly according to subjects, and in various proportions (though the lion's share of toil necessarily fell to the Editor's

[1] The germ of the present Glossary was published in a tentative form as a portion of the "Kalendar of the English Church," published by the *Church Press Company*, for the year 1865.

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lot), amongst nearly a score of friends. And the contents of the following pages are due to their efforts, in some cases to their unceasing efforts, either in collecting the mere terms for explanation; or in furnishing definitions for the terms when collected; or again, in arranging the definitions in alphabetical order, revising them in manuscript, preparing them for the printer or correcting them in type; or finally, in overlooking the sheets as, by a slow and painful process, they passed through the press.

When the work of organization has been effected, the more mechanical portion of the process by which a volume of so miscellaneous a character as the present is produced, may not be known to all who use the book. Whether or not the following plan be the ordinary method employed in similar cases, its record will show that the mass of information, on many different subjects, here collected—however imperfectly—has not been gathered unsystematically and without considerable industry and labour. The comparative brevity of the larger part of the explanations allowed each definition, with some exceptions, to be written on a separate piece of paper, about one-third of the size of an average page of note paper. This regulation size of paper—and the saving in after toil by adhering to this simple provision is great—was supplied to each contributor, who was requested, in defining the several terms entrusted to him, to confine himself, if possible, to the limits marked out for his glossarial operations. After the division of subjects was decided upon and allotted to the respective coadjutors in the compilation, it was needful to adopt more than one method of procedure. Either the terms to be defined had to be definitively assigned to each contributor—an assignment which was made in the case of words employed by mediæval Latin writers, and of terms used in Ecclesiastical Law and Gothic Architecture, as well as in the matter of Hymns—or, approximate lists, in the first instance, of terms only, had to be compiled from various available and independent sources, such as dictionaries and the indices of books, which required, always amplification, and sometimes extensive additions, at the hands of those who undertook the difficult task of definition. This latter plan was employed, amongst others, in the case of Heresies, Theological terms, Christian Antiquities, and Liturgiology. A third course was also found requisite in treating some subjects in which, so far as is known, no effort had been made to collect and systematize the information in question; and in these cases, as in the explanation of the mystical Titles of our Lord, the work was commenced *ab initio*, without much assistance from earlier labourers.

The work of definition need not here be referred to particularly. When the regulation papers were returned to the Editor, after the effort of defining had been undergone, they usually required a certain amount of supervision, and oftentimes considerable manipulation. For instance, either the definition papers lacked alphabetical arrangement, a monotonous and not intellectual labour, which in the case of large numbers becomes wearisome; or, the definitions themselves had to be moulded, as to outward expression, into a uniform system; or, in cases in which the different sections of the Glossary overlapped each other—a result difficult to avoid in cognate subjects—and the same word had been annotated by more than one person, the duplicate definitions needed either harmonizing or elimination; or, when the same word was used in various senses, a system of combination had to be adopted. When each division of the Glossary was thus complete in itself, the papers of which each was composed underwent the process of re-arrangement in a single alphabetical form, by sorting the seve-

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ral packets of papers, like a huge pack of cards, into final order under the respective letters of the alphabet. The army of separate definitions had then to be pasted, for the printer's convenience, upon sheets of newspaper—a task, in a further division of labour, which others besides the contributors kindly volunteered to perform, and which became onerous when the definitions might be counted by thousands; and the bulky product was then despatched to the publisher.

The dimensions of the copy, as it is termed, from which the volume was printed, if estimated, would, perhaps, hardly be credited. But an idea of the extent of the labour may be conceived when it is affirmed, that the first division of letter C in the Glossary—a letter which shares with P and S the honour of producing, in an Ecclesiastical Glossary, the largest number of words of which it forms the initial—contains about 800 terms for definition, subjects for explanation, and references to both. This division extends from CAB to CAZ, and includes about one-third part of letter C; and the letter C itself fills between one-seventh and one-eighth of the contents of the whole work. The approximate number of the definitions in the volume may be roughly estimated from such data; but it would take an elaborate calculation to determine the actual extent of the manuscript copy of the Glossary before it became condensed, so to speak, into its present form by the application of typographical power.

The printing of the Glossary was a protracted labour. Each letter was, at first, produced upon long slips of proof paper. As a rule, the slips were forwarded to the contributors, returnable to the Editor, who, on their receipt, had to consider the alterations, to transfer the manifold corrections of each contributor to a single slip, and to send back the revised proof to the printer. This process, in certain cases, was repeated. After correction by individual contributors, the slips were finally and to a large extent supervised by a friend, who, in the midst of important and arduous literary work, was good enough to make time to devote himself to this additional and extern labour. Lastly, all references and cross references were carefully and systematically examined; and then the slips were returned once more to the printing-office, in order to be made into pages and sheets—at which point the Editor's responsibility ceased, and the future volume was left for production in the hands of the publisher.

As the work proceeded, enlargement was found to be at once advantageous and necessary. After consultation, it was decided to make certain definite additions, and hence, within certain limits, to render the book complete in its first issue, rather than, for its enlargement, to await a possible call for a second edition. With the additional matter the method of production already described was repeated on a smaller scale. The supplementary part was collected in manuscript, printed on separate proof slips, distributed for correction, returned for revision, and ultimately incorporated with the original definitions; whilst a small appendix in the form of *Addenda et Corrigenda* was rendered needful to include words omitted in the text of the volume, or to correct, in the early letters, a few errors discovered too late for rectification in their proper place. Much extra labour was also incurred, which it is not needful further to specify, such as the carrying out of a system of cross references on a large scale, reducing the spelling of singular and unusual words to something approaching uniformity, and preventing the same idea or object from being defined under manifold heads—an accident which has occurred, it is believed, not more than two or three times. All this and the like labour became

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the perquisites of the "harmless drudge that busies himself in detailing the signification of words" (if the great Lexicographer's adjective be allowed, as his substantive is certainly appropriate), who in this instance is termed Editor.

Notwithstanding the number of coadjutors in elaborating the present work, the labour of originating and developing, of arranging and harmonizing, of correcting and supplementing the Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terms has been excessive. Without previous experience the long continued mental and physical strain could not have been calculated; and had the calculation been possible, the work would not have been undertaken. These assertions are not made with a view to escape criticism; for self-excusing is no better passport to critical immunity than self-accusation. They are only explanations. The editorial labour has been single-handed. Hence, shortcomings, imperfections, and positive faults which, none other can feel so keenly, nor know so widely, as the Editor. His excuse may be found, partly in his previous unacquaintance with the details of lexicography; and still more in the way in which the work, from comparatively humble proportions, has developed, in the course of compilation, and almost by self-expansion, into a volume of the substantial proportions of the present book. Of course the statement of the first reason is open to an obvious retort: but there is justification in the second, and in mid-work, even though it then appeared overpowering, it was impossible to abandon literary labour so far advanced, and towards which so much preparation had been made. Whatever results, however, may be fairly estimated in the following pages, either at, or above, the average of workman-like excellence in letters, is to be placed to the account of the coadjutors in the formation and revision of the volume. Whatever results have to be honestly placed below such a level, must be justly laid to the reckoning of the Editor, and, to use Dr. Johnson's candid avowal, to the charge of his "ignorance," his "sheer ignorance." Under any circumstances —to be able to pass from personal subjects—it is hoped that the Editor may not be credited with the encyclopædiac knowledge in Ecclesiastical matters, especially in "obscure or antiquated words," contained in the following pages. Of course there is no surer plan of teaching oneself than to essay to teach others; but, apart from such accidentally acquired information, no contributor to the Glossary need be held responsible for more than the extent of his own individual contribution, *i. e.* for more than one-twentieth part of the knowledge embodied in the Glossary.

The perfection of such a work as a Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terms can only be approximated after running the gauntlet of many critical scourges, and by profiting by the discipline in each succeeding edition. An opportunity, at least, is thus given of amending one's labour; and, in the present case, a promise may be hazarded that such opportunity, if afforded, will not be neglected, nay, that it will be welcomed. But in order to compass the largest amount of good, and to be of real service to the cause, it will be necessary, not only in general terms to condemn, but also to take the trouble categorically to point out what is amiss, and how it may be rectified. Any criticisms, however, from persons of competent knowledge, will be valuable: and both those which correct, as well as those which only indicate error, either of omission or of commission, are earnestly invited. Without doubt so large a book, by so many authors, on so many various subjects, though provided with many checks and counter-checks against accidents, will abound with mistakes, great or small. But as he is accounted to be the most successful general who loses the fewest battles; and he is

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considered the most skilful physician who kills the fewest patients; so, in a composite work like the present, absolute accuracy must be balanced against inevitable error, and that may be held to be the most trustworthy Glossary which is proved the least often to be inaccurate. Suggestions also from friends for the improvement of the present Glossary, specially when accompanied by definite proposals towards perfection, either by addition or revision, will be gratefully received. Privately made, such suggestions may be addressed to the care of the Publishers, Messrs. RIVINGTON, 3, Waterloo Place, London, S. W.

A few prefatory remarks have to be made on some divisions of the Glossary.

Perhaps few difficulties in literature are so great as those of definition. Perhaps few feats appear to be more easy —until they are attempted. Certainly no results can be attained in so many different ways, all equally right or equally wrong, as explanations of the same term. Even when space is no object, it is not always easy to convey to the mind of another that which may be familiar to one's own, in language at once suitably clear and scientifically accurate. But when the definition is forced to be concise, as well as exact and simple, the difficulty is multiplied. In many cases, and to some minds, it is almost impossible to prevent an explanation of the unknown from resulting in a declaration of the obscure —a dilemma which is occasionally inevitable in definitions requiring, in the reader, technical knowledge of some sort, in order to benefit by any explanations. These remarks apply to several divisions of the Glossary, notably to the terms in Ecclesiastical Law and Gothic Architecture.

In certain cases it was deemed advisable, in a choice of difficulties, to insert a term in the Glossary to which no specific explanation has been added, rather than to omit the word altogether. This course may be considered to be an invitation to any reader, with competent knowledge, to supply such deficiency: and the invitation in general is confined to unimportant sectaries amongst ancient heresies, subdivisions of modern English schismatics with ill-defined divergencies from those from whom they severed, and Russian dissenters. The list of the more important Heresies and Sects is believed to be nearly exhaustive; but any additions, accompanied with definitions, will be thankfully received.

The subject of Hymns is at once imperfectly and inadequately treated. The former arises from the nature of the case; the latter from circumstances over which there was no control. Three Hymn Books, in two combinations, are alone dealt with, "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and the "S. Alban's Hymnal," which has employed, for its earlier division, the old and valued "Hymnal Noted." These three books are referred to, in the following pages, by the initial letters of their titles—H. A & M.; S. A. H.; and H. N. The first was chosen for examination, apart from all question of merit, by reason of its very wide-spread use at the present day. Its well-known characteristics have secured for Hymns Ancient and Modern a circulation with which, it is believed, the success of no other hymn book is comparable. The S. Alban's Hymnal was selected on account of its adoption both of the old Latin Office hymns for the day and season (through the Hymnal Noted), and also of the proper Introits and other special forms of praise throughout the year—a deference to authority carried out with equal consistency by no other English hymn book.

Hereafter, should the opportunity be offered, another later candidate for the approval of Churchmen, and one which has already gained extensive

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approval, will be added to the list, the hymn book known as "The People's Hymnal;" and yet another, in the form of a short appendix to the Hymnal Noted, inserted between the end of the latter and the beginning of Hymns Ancient and Modern, by the Brighton Churches of S. Paul and S. Michael and All Angels. These five books include the larger portion of the hymns now generally used in Divine worship by the Catholic school. Besides these additions, the more popular and better class of hymns written or sung by dissenters and others, which are not adopted in any of the hymn books above named, deserve critical attention. And no examination of hymns would be complete which did not include at least the Breviary and Missal hymns of the Western Church, and the hymns of the Eastern Church made familiar to us by the sweet renderings of the prince of modern hymnodists, John Mason Neale. It would add also to the interest of this portion of the Glossary if reference could be made to what may be termed Comparative Hymnology. Many admirable translations of ancient Latin hymns exist beyond the range of the collections discussed in these pages: and it would be instructive, if means were adopted to place on record the results of the labours of the pioneers in our revived use of hymnody from ancient sources, and to indicate what versions have been made by our older translators, such as Bishop Mant; Drs. Faber, Neale, and Newman; the Revs. Wm. J. Blew, Edward Caswall, John Chandler, W. J. Copeland, F. Oakeley, and Isaac Williams; and amongst the few laymen who have devoted themselves to such work, J. D. Chambers. These and other additions may be attempted in future years.

A few terms and phrases, amongst many which might be inserted, employed in Church History, Ecclesiastical Music, and Christian Art, have been explained. These subjects, however, from their limited treatment, are not to be considered as forming a portion of the Glossary in its present form. Hereafter they all will require special attention.

Although the wide expanse of terminology which would embrace all words used by Mediæval Latin writers in technical matters could not be fully included in the following pages, yet such complete treatment has been approximated by the systematic consultation, in certain divisions of his great work, of Du Cange's "Glossary," supplemented by help obtained from the "Hierolexicon" of the Macri, and by the use of Hoffmann's "Lexicon." In this portion of the Glossary many terms will be found which, at first sight, hardly appear to deserve a place among its contents, and are certainly not ecclesiastical in character. But, when it is remembered that religious houses formerly were the centres of civilization, literature, medicine, art, science, as well as, in some places, of agriculture and manufacture, the introduction of words of frequent occurrence in mediæval works, which are not to be found in common Latin dictionaries, will need no further defence. Greek hierology, however, has not received such extended examination. But, within assigned limits, many deficiencies will not, perhaps, be found in the present work: for the "Offices from the Service Books of the Holy Eastern Church" have been laid under contribution, as the Glossary at the end of it was kindly placed at the disposal of the Editor by the learned translator of the offices, Dr. Littledale.

Emblems of the Saints have been confined to the emblems of the Saints of the English Kalendar; and due and grateful acknowledgment is rendered to a work, whence the following are selected, which is noteworthy for its wide range of artistic research, "Emblems of Saints: by which they are distinguished in works of Art," by the Rev. Dr. Husenbeth. The articles in which the various emblems are col-

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lected, which are allotted in Art to any given Saint will be easily understood. Those which show how to determine the Saint by his Emblems and their variations require explanation. The Saint's name is placed at the end of the catalogue of the special emblems by which he may be distinguished in Christian Art. This plan was adopted for the sake of brevity, and requires to be remembered, otherwise the articles, if read literally only, fail to convey definite information.

The concise details in the Glossary of the chief monastic and conventual societies have been supplemented from Bonanni's "History of the Religious Orders," a work which is supposed to have been exhaustive of its subject at the date of its issue in the seventeenth century.

The brief accounts of the Seasons, Fasts, and Feasts are mainly taken from "Notes Ecclesiological and Historical on the Holy days of the English Church." They have been added to both from other sources, and also by curious information collected by Dr. Neale in his "Essays on Liturgiology."

Lastly, Liturgiology, in its various divisions of Ritual and Ceremonial, Rites and Offices, Ecclesiastical books and customs, Church furniture, materials and work, and priestly ornaments and vestments have been treated with fulness, though it would be presumptuous to say with completeness. Since this portion of the Glossary was compiled from various sources, and as it passed through the press, the important contribution to the like end by Mr. Walcott, entitled "Sacred Archæology," has been published; and from this mine of Ecclesiological lore some additional terms, with gratitude, have been borrowed.

A few minor points remain to be noted:—The definitions and explanations have been compiled with a view to the strictest brevity. In the process of compiling, sometimes the term only has been adopted from former writers; sometimes the idea of his definition, when the meaning of the term was unknown; sometimes his language, when its meaning was familiar. Of these obligations, both direct and indirect, general acknowledgment is here made; and a list of some of the books consulted by some of the contributors is appended, which, it is believed, will serve, in the case of any modern author, to make this general acknowledgment of obligation particular. Incidental information has, for the most part, been scrupulously avoided. Embellishments of this kind may be employed without limit; but the present volume is meant to be a Glossary of Terms, not a Dictionary of Knowledge. The alphabetical order in the definition of terms has been observed, so far as it was possible, and with a certain amount only of inconsistency. In cases where terms are not defined in their proper literal position, a cross reference will indicate the place to be sought. It is hoped that but few cross references will eventually fail to guide the reader to a definite explanation: two or three cases alone have been discovered, when it was too late to rectify the error. But in so large a number of references, it is impossible that some mistakes should not have arisen. Orthography has been a difficulty, specially in the case of old English synonyms, unusual mediæval Latin terms, and words of Greek origin. English equivalents for Greek sounds appear at present to be arranged on no obviously consistent system; and, unfortunately, as no very definite plan of spelling was adopted at the outset of the work, the ill effects of this want of system are seen at its close.

Amongst other obvious improvements in, or possible additions to, any future edition of the Glossary in years to come may be mentioned short Biographical notices of the Saints of Christendom; terms in Sacred Art and Church Music; incidents which

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may be recalled by a phrase or word in the History of the Church; some account of the phraseology of Heraldry; the terminology of Christian Philosophy and Logic; an abstract of the principal Councils; Symbolism in persons, names, places, and things, especially in Gothic Architecture; modern equivalents for ancient Geographical sites of Ecclesiastical interest; a digest of the more important Ecclesiastical Statutes which either have been, or still are, in force in England; as above suggested, a more systematic treatment of ancient religious Poetry and modern Hymns; together with an improvement perhaps of more moment than others, the Etymology of the terms defined in the Glossary, an element of completeness which was omitted for several weighty reasons connected with labour, time, space, and finance. These additions will take, perhaps, yet another seven years for their completion, if health and life be granted for the work. Any fresh subjects, with means to supply the deficiency, will be gratefully considered if suggested by others.

The Editor's hearty thanks are offered to his many coadjutors in the prolonged labour of the Glossary, as well as to the subscribers who have aided in the publication of the volume; and the work is offered, with humility, *ad majorem Dei gloriam.*

ORBY SHIPLEY.

BRIGHTON,
All Saints, A.D. 1871.

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LIST OF SOME BOOKS

QUOTED FROM OR REFERRED TO IN

A GLOSSARY OF ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS.

Adams: Dictionary of all Religions.
Amalarius: De Ecclesiasticis Officiis.
Année Liturgique à Rome, L'.

Badger: Nestorians.
Bailey: Jurisdiction and Mission.
Bayley: Dictionarium Brittanicum.
Biggs: Annotated Hymns Ancient and Modern.
Bingham: Antiquities of the Church.
Blair: Chronology.
Blunt: Annotated Common Prayer.
Blunt: Dictionary of Theology.
Bocquillot: De la Liturgie Sacrée.
Bona: De Rebus Ecclesiasticis.
Bonanni: History of Religious Orders.
Book of Denominations.
Boutell: Monumental Brasses.
Brady: Clavis Calendaria.
Brand: Popular Antiquities.
Brande: Dictionary of Literature.
Britannia Sancta.
Britton: Architectural Dictionary.
Brockett: Glossary of North Country Words.
Broughton: Dictionary.
Burder: Religious Ceremonies.
Burn: Ecclesiastical Law.
Burton: Ecclesiastical History.
Butler, A.: Lives of the Saints.
Butler, C.: Confessions of Faith.

Calendar of the Anglican Church Illustrated.
Cardwell: Synodalia.
Catalani: Rituale Romanum.
Census 1851 and 1861.
Chambers: Book of Days.
Cotgrave: Dictionary of French and English Terms.
Cutts: Church Furniture.

Denton: Servians.
De Vert: Explication de la Messe.
Didron: Christian Iconography.
Didron: Manuel d'Iconographie.
Dowling: Ecclesiastical History.
Du Cange: Glossary.
Dufresnoy: Chronological Tables.
Dugdale: Monasticon.
Durandus: Rationale.
Durandus: Symbolism. (Neale's Edn.)
Durantus: De Ritibus Ecclesiæ.

Earle: Microcosmographie.

Ffoulkes: Ecclesiastical History.
Fleury: Ecclesiastical History.
Fosbroke: Encyclopædia.
Fosbroke: Monachism.
Freeman, E.: Window Tracery.
Freeman, P.: Divine Service.

Gibson: Synodus Anglicana.
Glaire: Dictionnaire des Sciences Ecclésiastiques.
Goar: Euchologion.
Godwin: Archæologists' Handbook.
Goschler: Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la Theologie Catholique.
Gould, Baring-: Folk Lore.
Gould, Baring-: Myths.
Greenwood: Cathedra Petri.
Grier: General Councils.
Guerick: Christian Antiquities.
Gwilt: Dictionary of Architecture.

Hall: Harmony of Protestant Confessions.
Hammond: Canons of the Church.

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Hardwick : Church History.
Hart : Ecclesiastical Records.
Haydn : Dictionary of Dates.
Hierurgia Anglicana.
Hoffman : Lexicon.
Hone : Every-Day Book.
Hone : Table-Book.
Hone : Year-Book.
Hook : Church Dictionary.
Howard : Christians of S. Thomas.
Husenbeth : Emblems of Saints.

Johnson : English Canons.
Joyce : England's Sacred Synods.
Justorum Semita.

Kennedy : Legends of Irish Celts.
Kennett : Parochial Antiquities.

Labarte : Handbook of the Arts in the Middle Ages.
Landon : Ecclesiastical Dictionary.
Landon : Manual of Councils.
Lardner : History of Ancient Heresies.
Lathbury : History of the Book of Common Prayer.
Lee : Directorium Anglicanum.
Lingard : Anglo-Saxon Church.
Lingard : History of England.
Littledale : Offices of the Holy Eastern Church.

Macri : Hierolexicon.
Maitland : Dark Ages.
Maitland : Reformation.
Martene : De Ritibus Antiquis.
Maskell : Ancient Liturgy.
Maskell : Holy Baptism.
Maskell : Monumenta Ritualia.
Migne : Various Theological Encyclopædias.
Moleon, De : Voyages Liturgiques.
Mosheim : History of the Church.
Mouravieff : History of the Russian Church.
Muratorius : Liturgia Romana Vetus.

Nares : Glossary.
Neale, E. V. : Feasts and Fasts.
Neale, J. M. : History of the Holy Eastern Church.
Neale, J. M. : Liturgiology.
Neander : Church History.
Nicholson : Architectural Dictionary.
Nicolas : Chronology of History.
Notes, Ecclesiological and Historical, on the Holy Days of the English Church.
Notes and Queries.

Oakeley : Catholic Worship.
Oakley : Ceremonies of the Mass.
O'Kane : Notes on the Roman Ritual.

Palmer, E. : Russian Church.
Palmer, W. : Origines Liturgicæ.
Parker : Glossary of Architecture.
Peacock : Church Furniture.
Perry : Declaration on Kneeling.
Perry : Lawful Church Ornaments.
Picard : Religious Ceremonies.
Power : Catechism of Christian Doctrine.
Proctor : Book of Common Prayer.
Pugin : Glossary.
Pulleyn : Etymological Compendium.
Purchas : Directorium Anglicanum.

Richardson : Study of Languages.
Riddle : Christian Antiquities.
Rock : Church of our Fathers.
Rock : Hierurgia.
Rupp : Religious Denominations.

Sarum Missal Translated.
Soames : Anglo-Saxon Church.
Sparrow : Rationale.
Spelman : Glossary.
Stanley : Eastern Church.

Thomassius : Opera Omnia.
Trench : Select Glossary.

Walcott : Benedictine Monastery.
Walcott : Cathedralia.
Walcott : Church and Conventual Arrangement.
Walcott : Sacred Archæology.
Waterworth : Council of Trent.
Webb : Continental Ecclesiology.
Webb : English Ecclesiology.
Weber : Illustrations of Northern Antiquities.
Wheatley : On the Common Prayer.
Willis : Architecture of the Middle Ages.
Wilson, Bishop : The Lord's Supper. (Dr. Wright's Edition.)
Wright : Directorium Scoticanum.

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A Glossary of

ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS.

A. As a numeral letter, A stands for 500; with a straight line drawn above it, $\bar{A}$ stands for 5000. When written at the beginning of a piece of music, it denotes that the piece of music must be sung in a higher key. In many MSS. of holy Scripture, A was put before such passages as the 38th chapter of Isaiah and the 3rd of Jonah, to draw attention to them as containing God's threatenings.

A & Ω. The beginning and the end: symbolical of the infinite and eternal Godhead.

A.B. v. *B.A.*

A.D. *Anno Domini.* In the year of our Lord.

A.M. v. *M.A.*

A few more Years shall roll. H. A & M. No. 332. By Dr. Bonar.

A Hymn for Martyrs sweetly sing. H. A & M. No. 53. *Hymnum canentes Martyrum.* Hymn by Venerable Bede for the festival of the Holy Innocents. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

A living Stream, as crystal clear. H. A & M. No. 155. By J. Mason.

A Mensa et Thoro. A term used to describe a partial divorce, in cases in which the marriage was just and lawful, but from some supervenient cause, such as the commission of adultery or cruelty by the husband or wife, it became impossible or improper for them to live together.

A Patre Unigenitus. v. *From God the Father comes to earth.*

A Solis ortus Cardine. v. *From lands that see the sun arise.*

A Type of those bright Rays on high. S. A. H. No. 93. *O nata Lux de Lumine.* Hymn for the Transfiguration. H. N. translation.

A Vinculo Matrimonii. A total divorce obtained from an ecclesiastical court on some canonical impediment existing *before* marriage, and not arising *afterwards.* The marriage was declared void as having been absolutely unlawful *ab initio*, and the parties were therefore separated *pro salute animarum.*

Abaciscus. 1. A square compartment enclosing a part of the design of a mosaic pavement. 2. Small tesseræ, or square stones for a mosaic design.

Abacot. A cap adorned with two crowns, once worn by English kings.

Abacus. 1. A counting table in a monastery. 2. The highest division of the capital of a column.

Abacus Major. A large trough in a convent for the monks to wash in.

Abamurus. A buttress, or second wall, added to strengthen another.

Abanec. A girdle for a priest.

Abarca. A kind of shoe made of

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goat or boarskin, and also of rope, formerly used among the Spaniards for travelling over rough and mountainous ground. Called also *Alpargates*.

Abascantus. One of the æons of the Valentinian Gnostics. Etymologically, a charm.

Abat-jour. A skylight.

Abat-vent. The sloping roof of a tower or jean-to.

Abat-voix. The sounding-board of a pulpit.

Abatements. Small lights in the upper part or head of a window in perpendicular tracery.

Abba. A Syriac word meaning father, akin to *abbas*, *pappas*, and *papa*. *v.* Rom. viii. 15.

Abbacomes. v. *Abbacomites*.

Abbacomites. Lay-nobles to whom abbeys and churches were given *in commendam* by early French kings, nominally for the benefit of the state.

Abbacy. The office of an abbot.

Abbas. Anciently a title of respect for any monk, especially in the East; afterwards it was restricted to the superiors of monasteries. It is, moreover, to be found without any religious meaning for a superior of any kind.

Abbas Archiepiscopus. v. *Archicapellanus*.

Abbas Canonicorum. An abbot of regular canons.

Abbas Capellæ Palatinæ. The abbot, presbyter, or chaplain of the palace; an office in the time of Charles the Great.

Abbas Castrensis. A military chaplain.

Abbas Secundarius. A name occasionally given to the prior of a religious house.

Abbaso. An infirmary in a religious house.

Abbat. v. *Abbot*.

Abbatiola. 1. A small chapel or church to which one or two clerics were attached. 2. A small abbey, with few monks and little property.

Abbatissa. An abbess.

Abbé. A title of respect given in France to ecclesiastics and parish priests, though properly confined to rectors or heads of secular establishments. An abbé was formerly of two kinds: the head 1. of a religious order, an abbot; or 2. of a secular order, when he was called an *Abbé Communitaire*.

Abbé Communitaire. v. *Abbé*.

Abbess. The head or superior of a religious house for nuns.

Abbey. A convent for religious, either men or women, under an abbot or abbess. A bishop was sometimes virtual abbot, and the second in dignity was called prior.

Abbey Church. The church attached to a convent.

Abbey-gate. The gate at the entrance of an abbey.

Abbey Gate-house. The house at the entrance of an abbey.

Abbot. A spiritual lord or governor, who has the rule over a religious house for monks. An abbot with the monks of the same house were called a convent, and became a corporation. The prior was second in dignity. Abbot is often spelt Abbat.

Abbot. Holding fetters: emblem of S. Leonard, C.

Abbot Bishop. The title of the abbot of Catania and Monreale in Sicily, who was made bishop by the pope, and his church a cathedral.

Abbot Cardinal. A title and office granted to the superior of the Cluniac monks by pope Calixtus.

Abbot Catholic. A title given to Eutychius, before he was patriarch, because he was charged with the care of the monasteries in New Rome, Constantinople. Called also *Hegumenus Universalis*.

Abbot Commendatory. An abbot holding an abbey *in commendam*.

Abbot Count. A count or lay-noble who held an abbey *in commendam*, and appointed a priest as dean to represent him. Called also *Abbot Field*.

Abbot Episcopal. The same as *Abbot Bishop*.

Abbot Exempt. An abbot free from the authority of the bishop and ordinary, and dependent only on the see of Rome.

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Abbot Field. The same as *Abbot Count.*

Abbot Imperial. v. *Abbot Regal.*

Abbot Lay. A layman in possession of abbey property. Called also *Abbot Non-religious.*

Abbot Liberal. v. *Abbot Regal.*

Abbot Military. A name given to certain knights who, in France and elsewhere, seized the property of parochial benefices, having in the first instance been invited to protect them.

Abbot Mitred. An abbot who, on account of his having jurisdiction, was privileged to wear a mitre, and, in England, to have a seat in the house of lords. Formerly there were twenty-four abbots mitred in England.

Abbot Non-religious. The same as *Abbot Lay.*

Abbot of Abbots. 1. A title claimed by some abbots of pre-eminent dignity. 2. The title of the Benedictine abbot of Monte Cassino, who sat in council above all the other abbots, according to the bull of pope Paschal II., A.D. 1113.

Abbot of Misrule. A person in the 16th century who was chosen to regulate the sports and pastimes throughout the Christmas holidays, and was also called the *Abbot of Unreason*, and *Lord of Misrule.*

Abbot of the Camp. The head of the monks in the king's camp.

Abbot of Unreason. v. *Abbot of Misrule.*

Abbot Parochial. According to some authorities, parish churches in ancient times were served by three degrees of clerics. Those of the first order were sometimes called abbots.

Abbot Regal. A title given to the chiefs of monasteries dependent absolutely on the king; they were bound to supply military service. The name occurs in the 11th and 12th centuries. They were also called *Liberal* and *Imperial.*

Abbot Regular. One who presided over a convent of regulars, both as to temporal and spiritual affairs. Some abbots regular were heads of a particular order, and had other abbeys dependent on them.

Abbot Secular. One who possessed a secularized convent as a benefice, not being himself a regular. Some abbots secular were commendatory, enjoying a portion of the revenues, but without jurisdiction over the regulars themselves.

Abbot's Lodge. The residence of an abbot in a monastery; it was sometimes a separate building with a chapel attached.

Abbreviators. Officers who assist in drawing up, copying, and registering the pope's briefs; in reducing petitions into proper form; and in classifying papal bulls. They are seventy-two in number.

Abecedarian Hymns. Compositions, of which each verse, or portion of a verse, begins in order with a different letter of the alphabet. S. Augustine wrote an Anti-donatist hymn of this sort.

Abecedarian Psalms. v. *Abecedarian Hymns.*

Abecedarians. Anabaptists who spoke contemptuously of all learning in religion, and denounced even those who learnt the alphabet. They considered Divine teaching to supersede the use of means.

Abecedarium. A mediæval alphabet.

Abelardians. Followers of Abelard, a favourite doctor of the scholastic, as distinguished from the positive or traditionary theology which, principally at Paris, for four centuries, beginning with the 12th, prevailed in the Western Church. Abelard held heretical views analogous to those of the Nestorians, the Pelagians, and even the modern Socinians. S. Bernard refuted him out of the fathers. His *Introductio ad Theologiam* was condemned by the synod of Soissons in 1121; and at Sens, in 1140, he himself was declared a heretic, and, on appeal, was condemned by the pope to perpetual silence. He afterwards recanted many of his opinions.

Abeliani. v. *Abelians.*

Abelians. A sect of the African Church, named from Abel (because he had no children), who though

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married, professed continence, and adopted the children of others to continue their sect.

Abelites. The same as *Abelians.*

Abernethy Vicar. A name for a priest or vicar of the cathedral of Dunkeld, A.D. 1480. They were four in number.

Abeyance. Abeyance is that which is in expectation, remembrance, and intendment of law. In the case of a parson, who has an estate for life only, the fee simple of his glebe is in abeyance; and when the parsonage is void, the freehold until a successor is appointed is in abeyance.

Abide with me; fast falls the Eventide. H. A & M. No. 14. S. A. H. No. 108. By Rev. H. F. Lyte.

Abilhamentum. A mediæval term for clothing.

Abitello. A penitential dress, ornamented with crosses, imposed on heretics, especially by the inquisition. Also called *Sambenito, Santhenito,* and *Sumara.*

Abjectio Baculorum. A sign of respect on hearing the gospel read.

Abjuration. A forswearing, or renouncing, by oath. In the old law it signified a sworn banishment, or an oath taken by a person claiming sanctuary to forsake the realm for ever.

Abjuration of Heresy. A formal act in which the penitent recanted, uncovered and kneeling, before the gospel. They who refused to abjure were often given over to the secular power.

Ablution of the Chalice. v. *Ablutions.*

Ablution of the Feet. 1. This ceremony was anciently observed, and is still kept up in Rome, in connexion with the Eucharist on Maundy Thursday. 2. In connexion with baptism, it was observed at Milan and elsewhere. Called also *Lotio Pedum* and *Pedilavium.*

Ablution of the Hands. An ancient custom mentioned in the Apostolic Constitutions, and derived from Exod. xxx. 19. The chief place for this ceremony was in the liturgy after the oblation of the elements. It was generally performed by the sub-deacon or server at the epistle side of the altar, the priest meanwhile saying verses 6 to 12 of Psalm xxv., or a collect according to Sarum use, or the *Veni Creator* according to the York and Hereford missals. This latter, together with the Sarum, prescribed it at the end of the office, a privilege accorded by the Roman only to a bishop. In England the priest was wont to go and wash his hands at the piscina itself. Called also *Lotio Manuum.*

Ablution of the Head. A ceremony of Spanish origin and French adoption, observed on Palm Sunday in honour of the chrism with which catechumens were anointed at baptism. Called also *Capitilavium.*

Ablutions. Purifications of the sacred vessels after mass. After having communicated, the priest consumes first the wine, and then the wine and water poured over his fingers and thumbs by the sub-deacon or server. After this, according to Sarum, he receives a third ablution of water. In the case of a priest celebrating twice, the ablutions are not drunk at the first celebration, but are put away in the aumbry, or, as at Paris, in a *burette d'or pour les ablutions.*

Abominarium. A book in which the anathemas of popes, bishops, and founders of churches were written.

Abominatio. 1. An idol, idolatry. 2. The anathemas of popes, bishops, and founders of churches.

Above the starry Spheres. H. A & M. No. 129. *Jam Christus astra ascenderat.* Ambrosian hymn for Whitsuntide. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Abracadabra. An amulet supposed to cure fevers, in use by the Basilidians.

Abracax. A name given to God by the Basilidians. It is formed of numeral letters representing the number 365. Amulets are found bearing this name.

Abraham-men. Monks who, after the dissolution of religious houses, wan-

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dered about the country begging. Called also *Bedlam Beggars*, or *Tom of Bedlam's Men*.

Abrahamites. 1. Revivers in the 9th century at Antioch of the tenets of the Paulicians. 2. A sect in Bohemia, 1782, who professed the religion of Abraham before his circumcision, admitted no scriptures but the decalogue and Lord's prayer, rejected baptism, and denied the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

Abraham's Bosom. A name for Purgatory.

Abraxas. Small metal images used by the Basilidians, bearing symbolic inscriptions.

Abrenunciation. In the Primitive Church the ceremony of renouncing the devil and all his works. It was repeated thrice with the face to the west. Also called *Renunciation*.

Abreuvoir. The joint between two stones.

Absconce. 1. A desk lantern, used by monks in the choir and dormitory, whence a sconce. 2. A dark lantern.

Absence. The time permitted to canons to reside away from their cathedrals. The council of Basle inflicted a penalty on canons absent for an unreasonable time, and the council of Trent forbids an absence longer than three months. Lax modern custom in England enforces but three months' residence.

Absida. 1. A name for an arched bier. 2. The bishop's seat in choir, or *exedra*. 3. A reliquary holding the relics of saints. v. *Apse*.

Absis. v. *Apse*.

Absolutio ad Cautelam. A term of canon law. When a priest is under sentence of excommunication or interdict, from which he appeals, he is obliged to obtain letters of absolution *ad cautelam*, to enable him to celebrate, pending the hearing of the appeal.

Absolutio Brevis. A short prayer at the end of a nocturn.

Absolutio Capituli. A short lection from Scripture daily after prime in monasteries when the chapter was over, before the monks received the superior's blessing, and went out to their work.

Absolutio Funebris. Ceremonial prayer for the deliverance of the dead from evil spirits.

Absolution. 1. The form of words by which a penitent is absolved. 2. One of the sacraments of the Church, in which the forgiveness of sins by God is pronounced by His deputies, the priests of His Church. 3. The act of loosing both from sin and Church penalties for sin.

Absolution ad Cautelam. v. *Absolutio ad Cautelam*.

Absolution-day. The Tuesday before Easter, on which penitents were absolved.

Absolution, Declaratory. v. *Declaratory Absolution*.

Absolution, Indicative. v. *Indicative Absolution*.

Absolution, Plenary. v. *Plenary Absolution*.

Absolution, Precative. v. *Precative Absolution*.

Absolution, Sacramental. v. *Sacramental Absolution*.

Absolutiones. Prayers, thurifications, and aspersions round the bodies of the dead.

Absolutoriæ Literæ. Letters, 1. given by the pope to ambassadors and legates at the conclusion of a commission; 2. of a bishop, announcing the absolution of an excommunicate person; 3. in which the priest removes a sentence of excommunication.

Absolvo Te. The Latin words used in the administration of the sacrament of penance. It is a matter of controversy whether the indicative or the precative form of absolution was the earliest in the Church. Arguing from the practice of the immutable Eastern Church, the balance of probability lies in favour of the latter. On the other hand, the absence of the indicative form in MSS. earlier than the 10th and 11th centuries does not decide the question. Neither in missals nor breviaries should we expect to find the sacramental form; since it is a well-known fact that in the

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earlier times much was left to memory which, since the invention of printing, we now place on record.

Abstainers. Heretics in France and Spain about the end of the 3rd century. Like the Gnostics and Manichæans, they opposed marriage, and forbade the use of flesh-meat.

Abstention. S. Cyprian uses this word for excommunication and suspension.

Abstersorium. A small linen cloth used by the priest at mass for wiping his fingers.

Abstinence. The practice of self-denial in the limitation of the quality or quantity of food, specially of meat flesh; a modification of fasting. v. *Days of Abstinence.*

Abstinentes. Same as *Abstainers.*

Abuna. The native name for the metropolitan of Ethiopia, or chief bishop of the Abyssinian Church. He is chosen by the monks at Jerusalem, must be an Alexandrian monk, and is always consecrated by the Alexandrian (Jacobite) patriarch.

Abutment. The solid part of a pier, from which the arch springs, and which counteracts the thrust.

Abuttals. The buttings and boundings of land, east, west, north, and south, with respect to the places by which they are limited and bounded. The sides of the land are properly said to be adjoining to, and the ends to be abutting on, the land contiguous.

Abyssinian Church. This Church was founded in the 4th century. In the 6th century it fell into the errors of the Monophysites. In the 17th century Rome endeavoured in vain to bring this Church over to herself. There are more than three millions of Christians in Abyssinia.

Acacia. A staff of parchment, filled with dust, borne by Byzantine Emperors, as a memento of mortality. It is represented on coins. Also called *Innocentia.*

Acacians. Followers of Acacius, 1. an Arian bishop of Cæsarea; 2. an Eutychian patriarch of Constantinople; both in the 5th century.

Academy. A name given to archeological, artistic, charitable, literary, and religious societies in Rome and elsewhere.

Acanthus. The uppermost member or division of the capital of a column.

Acathistus. A hymn in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, used in the Greek Church in memory of the deliverance of Constantinople from the barbarians in the 7th century. So called because they who sing it do not sit down. Used at matins on the Saturday of the fifth week in Lent.

Acatiani. The same as *Acacians.*

Accendi. The term which marked the beginning of the new moon in mediæval kalendars.

Accendite. An anthem sung before mass by the choir or the deacon when the candles are lighted. The words are, *Accendite faces lampadum: eia psallite, fratres hora est: cantate Domino eia, eia, eia.* This is mentioned by Le Brun as being retained and sung by a deacon at Vienne in a pontifical office; by the choir at a feast at Angers; at Lyons by two choristers on Holy Saturday and Whitsuntide; and by a chorister at Tours and Auxerre on the same days; also at Rome when the pope celebrated.

Accensor. A candle-lighter.

Accenthuraria. The vessel in which incense is burnt.

Accentuation. In ecclesiastical music, marks the pitch and modulation of the voice; the accent being either plain, *i. e.* monotone; or *medius, i. e.* the fall of a minor third from the key note; or *gravis, i. e.* the fall of a perfect fifth. Other accents are called *moderatus* and *acutus,* and fall on monosyllables at the end of a sentence.

Access. 1. A method of voting at the election of a pope: when the number of votes given by the scrutiny is not enough to constitute an election, the votes are taken again *per accessum.* 2. A future claim to a benefice reserved for minors and others incapable of holding at once.

Accessor. An assistant minister

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who accompanies a prelate and attends on him in the sacred offices.

Accident. A philosophic term, used to denote all that we know of a thing from our senses, *e. g.* its shape, colour, size, smell, taste, or other properties. v. *Substance.*

Accipere. The verb to indicate the fact of punishing any one with a fine in money.

Acclamations. 1. Acclamations were used by bishops at councils, either to wish long life to the emperor, or to signify approbation, or the contrary. 2. In the same way in the 4th century the people expressed their approval during sermons. 3. Written forms of address used by the early Christians at funerals.

Accommodation. The manner in which Divine revelation is supernaturally made to suit the accidental circumstances of those to whom it is offered. Also called *Economy* and *Oikonomia.*

Accommunicare. The verb to indicate the act of communicating any person.

Accouple. To marry.

Accubita. The name of a hall of entertainment at Rome. Leo III, completed one which was commenced by his predecessor.

Accubitus. A room annexed to a church for the use of the clergy.

Accus. Parchment on which ecclesiastical deeds are written.

Accuser. By canon law those who were denounced or excommunicate were incapable of making accusation against another; and a priest charged with any crime could not exercise his sacerdotal functions.

Accuser of the Brethren. A title of Satan (Rev. xii. 10) illustrated from the history of Job.

Acephali. 1. A name given to the Eutychians who, when their leaders signed the Henoticon of Zeno, took this title. 2. Certain levellers in the time of king Henry I., who acknowledged no Church, king, head, or superior. 3. Clergy and monks unattached, not living under episcopal, and bishops exempt from patriarchal, jurisdiction. 4. A council of the Roman Communion summoned without the authority of the pope. 5. Those who in the synod at Ephesus adhered neither to S. Cyril nor to S. John of Antioch. 6. Persons who held no fief under a noble.

Acerna. A thurible.

Acerra. A vessel for incense. It was placed in readiness at the trials of the primitive Christians, for those who consented to sacrifice.

Acetabula. The word in the Vulgate for "dishes" in the English Version: Exod. xxv. 29; xxxvii. 16.

Acetabulum. A vessel for holding wine.

Acheiropoeta. v. *Acheiropoietos.*

Acheiropoietos. A name of the image of our Lord in the Basilica of S. John Lateran at Rome, and which, according to the legend, is said to have been roughly cut out by S. Luke and finished by angels. The same legend attaches to a picture termed *Acheiropoeta.*

Achelor. The same as *Ashlar.*

Achiler. The same as *Ashlar.*

Achoa. v. *Apenticium.*

Acinetus. A name given by Valentinius to æons.

Acœmetæ. An order, 1. of nuns; so called by the Greeks because the office was said continuously, day and night, in their convents. Said to have been founded by S. Marcellus, bishop of Apamea, in the 4th century. Habit, said to have been green, with red cross on the breast, and a black veil. Also called *Sleepless Nuns;* 2. of monks established A.D. 459, at Constantinople, by Studius and abbot Alexander, to keep up a continuous service day and night by rotation. Also called *Studites* and *Sleepless Watchers.*

Acolyte. The fourth minor order, next to the holy orders. Acolyte's duty is to light the candles in church, and to minister the elements when required at the altar. Their dress consists of a surplice and cassock. In the present day the server at a celebration is often improperly called an acolyte; and those who act as such are allowed to do so by dispensation

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and custom, and are not ordained. This, in common with the other minor orders, sprang up in the 3rd century at Rome, and tradition ascribes their institution to S. Caius, pope, A.D. 284. The fourth council of Carthage gives the form for their ordination. They were not adopted in the Eastern Church till a century later. According to the Anglo-Saxon rite, a bishop was assisted at high mass by seven acolytes with torches; and the same obtains at the present day under the Ambrosian rite at Milan. In Rome acolytes were of four kinds: 1. Palatial, those who waited in the pope's palace; 2. Stationary, who served in the church where a station was made; 3. Regionary, who served with the deacons in different parts of the town; 4. Oblationary, who received the oblations of the faithful. They all disappeared by degrees; and in 1655 Alexander VII. suppressed the college of Acolytes and Sub-deacons, and substituted instead of the Acolytes of the Palace (the only survivors of the four orders) twelve prelates, or supporters of the throne, with a dean at their head, whose function it is to cense the cardinals in the papal chapel.

Acolyte's Candlesticks. Candlesticks made so that when the acolyte kneels, one end may rest upon the ground; hence they are longer than altar-candlesticks, though not so thick. They have a bowl to receive the drops of wax.

Acolyth. The same as *Acolyte.*

Acolythia. 1. A Greek liturgical hymn. 2. Among the Latins a sequentia. 3. Used also for any office.

Acolythus. An acolyte.

Acolythus Oblationarius. v. *Acolyte.*

Acolythus Palatinus. v. *Acolyte.*

Acolythus Regionarius. v. *Acolyte.*

Acolythus Stationarius. v. *Acolyte.*

Acratophoros. v. *Ama.*

Acrostic. A name given in early times to the ends of verses when sung by the people by way of a response to the first part, which was said by the priest. This plan was also adopted in the Psalms; *diapsalma* and *hypopsalma* are similarly used.

Acrostics. 1. Lines and stanzas beginning with the letters of the alphabet in succession. Psalm cxix. is a specimen; eight verses begin with Aleph, the next eight with Beth, and so on. There are twelve poems of this sort in the Old Testament. In secular poetry more elaborate devices are employed. In the verses of the Erythræan Sibyl there is an acrostic of the name of Christ, mentioned by Eusebius and S. Augustine. 2. The initial letters of several letters of several words which together form another word, *e. g. Ichthus*, a fish, which represents the generation and attributes of our Lord.

Acroteleutic. Same as *Acrostic.*

Acroterium. 1. A terminating member or ornament at the apex and angles of a pediment. 2. The plinth, or pedestal, sustaining the ornamental finishing of the pediment, or the ornament itself. 3. The cross at the apex of a gable.

Act. That which a person does. The term is applied to certain forms of devotion, *e. g.* acts of faith, hope, and charity, or acts of contrition, oblation, or thanksgiving.

Acta Conciliorum. Official report of the debates and canons of councils.

Acta Martyrum. Accounts of the sufferings of martyrs as they were taken by notaries appointed by the Church for the purpose. They were read in Christian assemblies on the festivals of martyrs. S. Augustine speaks of this custom as prevailing in his day in the African Church.

Acta Sanctorum. The lives of the saints arranged according to the kalendar, originated by Bollandus, a Jesuit. It already consists of about sixty volumes, and the series is still in course of issue.

Actio Fidei. Strictly, the general sermon on the faith delivered on the day of an inquisitorial execution. v. *Auto da Fe.*

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Actio Missæ. The canon of the mass, as *the* action of a priest's life.

Actiones Synodorum. The business of synod arranged under heads. They might be fewer or more than the *Sessiones*.

Actor Templi. An exorcist.

Actores. Officers who, as stewards, managed the property of churches; perhaps the same as *Advocati* or *Defensores*. v. *Advocate*.

Acts of Councils. v. *Acta Conciliorum*.

Acts of the Apostles. Besides the canonical book so called, certain spurious works, such as the Acts of S. Peter, of S. Paul, of S. John, of S. Andrew, of S. Thomas, of S. Philip, of S. Matthias.

Acts of the Martyrs. v. *Acta Martyrum*.

Acts of the Saints. v. *Acta Sanctorum*.

Actual Grace. That kind of grace which is acquired by ourselves personally, rather than obtained by the ordinary and covenanted means of grace; and hence to be distinguished from Habitual Grace.

Actual Sin. That kind of sin which is done by ourselves, and not inherited, as Original Sin.

Acuanitæ. Followers of Acuas, a disciple of Manes.

Aculea. The spire of a church.

Acupictus. Vestments, or church ornaments, or apparels embroidered with needlework.

Acus. A pin or small brooch to fasten the archbishop's pallium.

Acute Arch. v. *Lancet Arch*.

Acutus et Illuminatus. The title of Franciscus Mayron, the acute and illumined Doctor.

Ad Cœnam Agni providi. v. *The Lamb's high banquet called to share*.

Ad Ostium Ecclesiæ. Dower. Where a tenant in fee simple, of full age, openly, at the church door, where all marriages were formerly celebrated, after affiance made and troth plighted between them, endowed his wife with the whole or such quantity of land as he pleased, specifying the same, on which the wife, after her husband's death, might enter without further ceremony. The custom is now abolished.

Ad regias Agni Dapes. v. *At the Lamb's high feast we sing*.

Ad Te levavi. The first Sunday in Advent; so called from the first words of the introit.

Adam. 1. A name formerly applied to one who performed public penance. 2. Æneas Sylvius says that it was customary in Saxony to select, on Ash Wednesday, a man of sinful life, to habit him in mourning, to expel him from the Church, and, after certain penances, to absolve him publicly. He was always named Adam.

Adam vetus quod polluit. v. *Now the old Adam's sinful stain*.

Adamiani. v. *Adamites*.

Adamites. An heretical sect that arose in the 2nd century, and revived in the 12th, which pretended to the innocence of Adam in Paradise, and discarded the use of dress.

Adecerditæ. Heretics who held that the whole number of souls met Christ as He descended into hell, believed on Him, and were set free.

Adelphiani. v. *Adelphians*.

Adelphians. An early sect (mentioned, with others, by Dionysius) who followed Marcion in keeping the Sabbath as a fast; a practice condemned in the Apostolic canons. Called also *Euchetæ*, *Masseliani*, *Psalliani*, and *Sathaniani*.

Ades, Pater supreme. v. *Be present, holy Father*.

Adessenarians. A branch of the Sacramentarians; so called from *adesse*, to be present, as maintaining the presence of Christ in the Eucharist, though not by transubstantiation.

Adeste, cœlitum Chori. v. *Heavenly choirs with anthems sweet*.

Adeste Fideles, læti, triumphantes. v. 1. *Be present, ye faithful*. 2. *O come, all ye faithful*.

Adesto, Sancta Trinitas. v. *Be present, Holy Trinity*.

Adiaphoristæ. The same as *Adiaphorists*.

Adiaphoristic Controversy. A

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controversy between the followers of Luther and Melancthon, about the obligation of accepting ecclesiastical customs and ceremonies not mentioned in Scripture. Melancthon was willing to abandon all things which he held to be indifferent to the cause of charity. His supporters were called *Philippists;* his opponents, *Flacianists.*

Adiaphorists. The followers of Melancthon in the 16th century were so called, as maintaining that, in matters indifferent, charity was to be preferred to uniformity, and obedience was due to the Imperial power. They accepted the Interim.

Adit. The approach to a building.

Adminiculator. One of the officials of the Roman Church. He was advocate for the widows, orphans, and needy. The office was afterwards called the *Advocate of the Poor.*

Administration. The disposing of an intestate's property.

Administration of the Eucharist. This has been differently performed according to the age, time, and place, though of course the words of consecration remained substantially the same. In the first ages of the Church, on account of persecution, the blessed Sacrament was often administered privately in the form of Bread only, which the faithful took and placing in a box called *arcula*, communicated themselves when they desired. It was also administered in the form of Wine to infants only. The public administration in one kind commenced in the Latin Church about the 11th century, and was occasioned by the accidents to which, in a lawless age, the Cup was liable. It was not enforced till the 15th century, at the council of Florence. Many exceptions can be found, however, in France and elsewhere, at a much more recent date, in favour of the ancient practice of administering in both kinds. The Eastern Church communicates the faithful in both kinds, administering both together in a spoon; the sick being communicated with the Host dipped in the Blood and then dried. A golden reed is used at Rome at present by the pope, when celebrating solemnly at S. Peter's.

Administrator. The person to whom the goods and effects of one dying intestate are committed by the Probate court.

Admissatio. 1. The ceremony of admission of women after marriage or childbirth to receive the priest's blessing. 2. Also the offering then made by them.

Admission. Admission is taken to be when the bishop, upon examination, doth approve of the presentee, as a fit person to serve the cure of the church to which he is presented.

Admittendo Clerico. A writ of execution upon a right of presentation to a benefice being recovered in *quare impedit*, addressed to the bishop or his metropolitan, requiring him to admit and institute the clerk or presentee of the plaintiff.

Admonition. The first step in an ecclesiastical censure. *v.* Tit. iii. 10.

Admonitioners. Certain Puritans in Elizabeth's reign, who presented to parliament (A.D. 1571) objections, called Admonitions, against the ceremonies of the Church of England.

Admonitiores. The same as *Admonitioners.*

Admonitor. A master of the ceremonies.

Adolescence. The period between 14 in men, and 12 in women, till 21 years of age.

Adoption. 1. The reception of sinners as His children by God, through the sacrament of Baptism: Gal. iv. 4. 2. According to some heretics, the relation of the Eternal Father to the Everlasting Son.

Adoptionists. A reproduction of the Nestorian heresy, which took place in the 8th century, and was fostered by Felix and Elipandus in Spain. These distinguished in Christ two Sons by reason of the double nature, one the Son of God by nature, the other the Son of God by adoption and grace. Against this the Church taught that Christ is naturally, and not by adoption, the Son of God.

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This error was condemned by the council of Frankfort in 794.

Adoptivæ. v. *Agapetæ.*

Adoptivus Filius. A godson.

Adorate Deum. A title of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Sundays after the Epiphany; so called from the first words of the introit.

Adoration. The supreme and highest form of worship, which is due to God only. The word means, according to some authorities, to place the hand to the lips and kiss it, in token of respect; according to others, it is derived from *orare*, to pray.

Adoration, Eucharistic. v. *Eucharistic Adoration.*

Adoration, Perpetual. v. *Perpetual Adoration.*

Adoro Te devote, latens Deitas. v. 1. *Prostrate I adore Thee, Deity unseen.* 2. *Thee we adore, O hidden Saviour.*

Adramire. The verb which indicates self-obligation in the presence of a judge, to do something, such as to take an oath, or to bring witnesses, or to prove one's right by single combat.

Adrianists. 1. A branch of the followers of Simon Magus. 2. Followers of Adrian Hampstead, the Anabaptist.

Adsignatio. A signature to an ecclesiastical deed.

Adult Age. In canon law, adult age is reached at fourteen years old.

Adult Baptism. The baptism of persons who have passed beyond the age of childhood.

Adultery. 1. Sin against the seventh commandment. 2. A name sometimes given to the act of those who set up a rival bishop in a diocese.

Advent. The Coming of our Saviour. In ecclesiastical language, the four weeks preceding the celebration of His birth. The fast was finally sanctioned by Urban v. in 1370.

Advent Antiphons. v. *Greater Antiphons.*

Advent Sunday. The first Sunday in the Advent season, which is always the nearest Sunday to the feast of S. Andrew, whether before or after.

Adversa Mundi tolera. v. *For Christ's dear sake with courage bear.*

Advertisements and Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth. The advertisements of queen Elizabeth were certain articles for doctrine and preaching, for administration of prayer and sacraments, for certain orders in ecclesiastical policy, and for outward apparel of persons ecclesiastical, agreed upon and subscribed by archbishop Parker and five other bishops, A.D. 1564. They were never legally published, and are therefore without authority. In one of them the cope is ordered to be used "in ministration of the holy communion in the cathedral and collegiate churches." "Injunctions" concerning both clergy and laity were given by queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1559. If the sees were vacant, they were directed to deans, archdeacons, parsons, or vicars.

Advigilium. A name for the office of lauds.

Advocate. 1. One who pleads for another. So Christ pleads for sinners as their Advocate with the Father. Saints, and sinners also, may be advocates for sinners. The word is not to be confounded with Mediator (*q.v.*). 2. A pleader in ecclesiastical causes. Generally, by the usage and practice of England and other countries at this day, a person may be admitted to this office who has taken a doctor of laws' degree. 3. A title of the Holy Spirit: S. John xiv. 16.

Advocate of the Faith. The title of the counsel who acts on behalf of the Inquisition in trials for heresy.

Advocate of the Poor. v. *Administrator.*

Advocates Consistoriaux. Twelve persons at Rome who plead at the public consistories, and speak on questions of beatification and canonization.

Advocati. v. *Advocatus.*

Advocatio. Advowson.

Advocator. The same as *Advocatus.*

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Advocatus. 1. In general, patron of a church. 2. Specifically, at first, one who acted as advocate in law on behalf of a church. Then, one who in any way defended its rights. Founders sometimes reserved this duty to themselves. The advocatus often received remuneration. These exactions were forbidden by various councils. Inferior advocates were called *Subadvocati.* Monasteries had also their advocates, e. g. *Defensores, Tutores, Procuratores.*

Advocatus Ecclesiæ. One who defended in public the rights and goods of a church.

Advocatus Fidei. v. *Advocate of the Faith.*

Advocatus Matricularis. The advocate of the cathedral church.

Advowee. The person or patron who has a right to present to a benefice.

Advowson. The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.

Advowson Appendant. The right of presentation, which was originally allowed to the persons who built or endowed a church, became by degrees annexed to the manor on which it was erected; and therefore it was natural that the right of presentation should pass with the manors; hence the advowson was called appendant.

Advowson Collative. Where the bishop and patron are one and the same person. Here, as the bishop cannot present to himself, he does, by the one act of collation or conferring the benefice, the whole that is done in common cases by both presentation and institution.

Advowson Donative. When the right of patronage to a church or ecclesiastical benefice is in the hands of some secular person, without institution or induction or examination by the ordinary.

Advowson in Gross. Where the property of an advowson has been once separated from the manor to which it was appendant, by any legal conveyance, it is called an Advowson in Gross.

Advowson Presentative. Where the right of patronage to a church or ecclesiastical benefice is exercised by the patron presenting a clerk to the bishop or other ordinary to be instituted, and the bishop commands the archdeacon to induct him.

Adytum. A place reserved for the clergy, equivalent to our choir, and separated from the rest of the church by a screen. Sometimes the adytum did not include the choir.

Ædes. A temple, specially a church.

Ædesiola. A chapel.

Ædicula. A small chapel; the diminutive of *ædes*, a temple.

Ædilitas. The office and dignity of warden of the church, in a chapter of canons.

Ædituus. 1. The ostiarius, or doorkeeper in a church or monastery. 2. Custodians of the fabric of a church, as at Milan.

Aei-parthenos. Ever-virgin, a title of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which explains itself. Some have ventured to doubt whether S. Mary remained such after the birth of Christ; but the contrary has always been the opinion of the Church.

Æneum. An ordeal by hot water.

Æons. A Gnostic name for imaginary beings supposed to emanate from the One Eternal God, and to carry on the work of creation and providence.

Aër. The veil which in the Eastern Church is placed over the asterisk, and covers both chalice and paten. It is also called *Agnus;* and symbolizes in its use, the darkness at the passion of our Lord.

Æra. An epoch of time or a memorable date. The birth of Christ was used by Dionysius Exiguus, 527, on the cessation of the *Fasti Consulares.*

Aerenervus. The brass string of a musical instrument.

Aerians. Disciples of Aërius, who (according to S. Epiphanius and S. Augustine) added to the Arian heresy, that we ought not to pray or offer up oblations for the dead.

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Aestivalia. A kind of boot formerly worn in the summer.

Æterna Christi Munera, Apostolorum. v. *The eternal gifts of Christ the King, The Apostles' glory.*

Æterna Christi Munera, et Martyrum. v. 1. *The eternal gifts of Christ the King, The martyrs' glorious deeds.* 2. *Ye servants of our glorious King.*

Æterne Rector Siderum. v. *Ruler of the dread immense.*

Æterne Rex altissime. v. 1. *O Lord most high, eternal King.* 2. *Eternal Monarch, King most high.*

Æterni Patris Unice. v. *Thou only Son of God on high.*

Aetiani. v. *Aetians.*

Aetians. Disciples of Aëtius, an Arian, who held that our Lord was of another substance from the Father. Also called *Aetiani* and *Eunomians.*

Affectura. A buckle or brooch.

Affiliation. The reception of sinners as His children, by God, through the sacrament of Baptism.

Affinitas Affinitatis. The connexion which has neither consanguinity nor affinity, as the connexion between a husband's brother and his wife's sister.

Affinity. 1. Relationship by marriage between the husband and the blood relations of the wife, and between the wife and the blood relations of the husband. In the case of a deceased wife's sister, or a deceased husband's brother, it is an absolute impediment to Christian marriage. 2. Spiritual relationship is acquired by sponsorship in baptism or by performing the act of baptizing. Marriage in these cases is prohibited by the Church.

Affirmare Cantum. To practise beforehand the music that is to be sung in church.

Affirmare Psalmos. v. *Affirmare Cantum.*

Affirmative Heretics. A name given by the Inquisition to heretics who avowed and maintained the errors attributed to them.

Affirmativi. v. *Affirmative Heretics.*

Afflictio. The recitation of the penitential psalms, especially during the seasons of Lent and Advent.

Affusion. Baptism by pouring water on the head, of ancient use in the case of the sick.

African Church. There are no accounts of the foundation of the African Church, which dates almost from the day of Pentecost. The coast of Africa was so crowded with Roman colonists that it was in the same position as Rome itself. To this Church belonged Tertullian, S. Cyprian, S. Augustine; and here prevailed Montanism and the disputes about the lapsed and Donatism. Here in the 5th century raged the persecution of the Vandals. The spread of Mohammedan power gradually caused the fall of this once flourishing Church, and now it has no representative.

Agadosh. A Rabbinical word for lengthened explanations of mysteries. Also called *Midraschim.*

Again the Lord's own Day is here. H. A & M. No. 22. *En dies est Dominica.* Sunday morning hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Agalma. In the second Nicæan council this word was used for the likeness of any animal except man. The latter sort of effigy was called *Icon.*

Agape. 1. The Agape was a meal partaken by the early Christians together after the holy Eucharist. It gave rise, however, to many abuses, and was forbidden by the Church at a very early date. Several of the chapels in the catacombs of S. Agnes and S. Callixtus at Rome, which at first were thought to have been built for schools, are now supposed to have been used for the celebration of the Agape, as they have no altar, but a dais at one end. 2. Religious and charitable feasts, in general, have been called by the name of Agape, or Love-feasts.

Agapemonians. Followers of one Prince, whose sect originated only a few years back. They hold that the time of prayer has past, and the

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time of grace come. They live promiscuously in a building called "Agapemone," or the Abode of love, near Bridgwater, and profess to submit themselves only to the law of love.

Agapetæ. Certain ascetic women in S. Cyprian's time, who contracted spiritual marriage with religious persons of the other sex, and professed to live with them in chastity and a sort of Platonic love. Because of the scandal, the custom was suppressed by decrees of councils. S. Jerome condemns them. The women were also called *Adoptivæ* and *Syneisactoi*.

Agarenians. Apostates, in the 7th century, from Christianity to Mohammedanism; so called from their adopting the religion of the Arabians, the descendants of Ishmael, the son of Agar.

Agates. Symbolical of the good works of the saints: Isa. liv. 12.

Agatha, V. & M., S. Suffered at Catania in Sicily, A.D. 251. Commemorated, February 5th. Represented holding her left breast cut off in pincers: holding a breast in one hand and a pair of shears in the other: shears in her hand: knife at her breast: pincers in her hand: iron hook in her hands: breasts in a dish: executioners cutting off her breasts: executioners with red hot pincers: breasts cut off, consoled by an angel: charring-dish by her side: on a funeral pile: torn by pincers: with broken vessels and coals: with a knife in her hand and breasts on a book.

Agatha's, S., Letters. A charm against fire. It is said that her veil was once used to extinguish a fire.

Agenda. 1. A term denoting the holy sacrifice as the one great action of life; hence the office of the mass, and the ritual of a church. Also a term denoting any office or service for the dead, or otherwise. Agendum is also used in the same sense. 2. Things to be done, as the acts of the priest in Divine service; and generally the ritual of a church. 3. The proceedings of a synod, as the convocation of the clergy. 4. Title of certain Protestant liturgies compiled chiefly in Germany in the 16th century.

Agenda Mortuorum. Mass for the dead.

Agendum. The same as *Agenda*.

Agere. To perform the holy liturgy, *i. e.* to say mass.

Agiasma. 1. The whole church. 2. The sanctuary. Also, more correctly, *Hagiasma*.

Agiasmus. Amongst the Greeks, the renewal of the holy water and purification of the people, usually on the first Monday of the month.

Aginnenses. Heretics, commonly called Waldenses, A.D. 1178. They were so named from Agen, the capital of the province of Guienne.

Agiosymandron. v. *Hagiosymandron*.

Agistment. The feeding of cattle upon common land at a given price.

Agnates. Relations by the father's side.

Agnellinus. A lamb's skin used for monks' robes.

Agnes, V. & M., S. Of Rome. Was beheaded circa A.D. 305. Patroness of maidens. Commemorated, January 21st. Represented with a sword and a lamb: with a lamb on a book, or led by a cord, or at her side, or leaping up to her, or at her feet, or at her feet with a dove bringing a ring: or with a palm: with dagger and palm: on a pile of wood: angel covering her with a garment: angels covering her with their hair.

Agnifer. A name of S. John Baptist in his relation to the Lamb of God.

Agnoitæ. v. *Agnoites*.

Agnoites. Heretics: 1. Followers of Theophronius the Cappadocian, or Eunomian, A.D. 370. They held that God had no certain knowledge of the future. 2. Others, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, A.D. 535, who maintained that our Lord was subject to human ignorance. Also called *Agnoitæ*.

Agnoscat omne Sæculum. v. *Let every age and nation own*.

Agnus. v. *Ker*.

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Agnus Bell. A bell rung at the Agnus Dei. There is no record of its having been customary to ring such a bell in England further than that it appears in an inventory. Le Brun, however, mentions such a custom as obtaining at Rouen in his time (17th century), a diocese the ritual of which had once much in common with that of English missals.

Agnus Dei. 1. Verses sung during the communion of the priest, "O Lamb of God," introduced into the West from the Eastern liturgies by pope Sergius, in the 7th century, or earlier. It was at first only sung once by the choir only. Three centuries later it was sung thrice as at present. It was not, however, till the 11th century that the third "Have mercy upon us" was changed to "Give us peace;" about which time sprang up the alteration in mass for the dead of "Grant them rest." The basilica of S. John Lateran at Rome retains the original form of three *Misereres* at the present time. 2. It was the custom anciently to collect and distribute to the faithful the wax of the Paschal candle (*q. v.*), and on Low Sunday, about the 9th century, this was mixed with oil, stamped with a lamb, and distributed at Rome by the archdeacon of the Lateran. Finally, the pope distributed them with certain ceremonies at the Agnus Dei on Low Sunday. At the present time the pope only distributes them on the Low Sunday after his coronation, and once every seven years.

Agnus Dei Case. The case in which the Agnus Dei is kept.

Agonistici. Certain Donatist preachers who attended markets and fairs for missionary purposes. They were also called *Circuitores*, *Circumcelliones*, and at Rome *Montenses*, from preaching on its hills.

Agonizants. A confraternity bound to pray for the dying, especially criminals under sentence of death.

Agonyclites. A sect of the 7th century, whose practice was never to kneel, but to say their prayers standing.

Agynians. A sect of the 7th century who condemned all use of flesh and marriage, as not instituted by God, but introduced at the instigation of the devil.

Agynii. Same as *Agynians.*

Aid. v. *Auxilium.*

Aiot. A mediæval garment.

Aire. The same as *Aise.*

Aise. A linen napkin to cover the chalice, used in Canterbury cathedral before the rebellion.

Aisle. The lateral divisions of a church, on one or both sides of chancel, nave, or transept. Originally they were intended to act as passages, and not as places for worship. Aisles were formerly called *Alæ* and *Alleys.* Some derive aisle from *insula* (instead of from *ala*), which is used in the same sense.

Ajuleios. Spanish ecclesiastical tiles.

Alabastophori. The holy women at the sepulchre.

Alæ. v. *Aisle.*

Alascani. v. *Alascans.*

Alascans. A sect of Anti-Lutherans, followers of Joannes à Lasco, a Pole, who denied the grace of Baptism, and maintained that the words "This is My Body" applied to the whole celebration, not to the Consecrated Bread.

Alb. A long linen vestment with girdle and close sleeves, worn under the chasuble or tunic, and over the cassock, resembling the Hebrew ephod or Roman subucula. It was anciently used at all the services of the Church, but now is confined, for priests, to mass, though bishops wear the alb at matins, lauds, and vespers: anciently it was used by laymen as well as clergy. It appears formerly in England to have been occasionally of silk, and red and blue were used besides white. It was also customary to embroider the sleeves and front with orphreys and apparels. It appears, originally, not to have been an ecclesiastical vestment. The alb was also called *Albe*, *Awbe*, *Camisia*, *Poderis*, and *Talaris.*

Alb, Baptismal. v. *Baptismal Alb.*

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Alb, White, Plain. v. *White Alb, Plain.*

Alban, M., S. The Proto-martyr of Britain: an English soldier, native of Verulam, now S. Alban's, Herts. Scourged and then beheaded, circa A.D. 304. Commemorated, probably by mistake, in the English kalendar, June 17th. In Sarum and Roman kalendars June 22nd is S. Alban's day. Represented with tall cross, clerical cap, and sword: sword in his hand: sword, palm, and crucifix: executioner's eyes dropping out: executioner's eyes dropping out, the saint's head in a holly bush: executioner's eyes dropping out, the saint's head on the ground: in armour, robe, and coronet, sceptre and Calvary cross: spreading his cloak, sun radiant above him.

Albanenses. v. *Albanians.*

Albanes. One of the four colleges of chaplains choral at Rouen Cathedral which were called, 1. Dernetal; 2. Albanes; 3. Clementines; 4. Of the Holy Spirit, or Flavacour.

Albani. v. *Albanians.*

Albanians. A sect which about A.D. 796 held nearly the same doctrine as the Manichæans. Called also *Albanenses* and *Albanois.*

Albanois. v. *Albanians.*

Albata. 1. The alb or chrism of the baptized or confirmed. 2. The offering made for the benediction of albs or chrisms.

Albati. An order of hermits, so called from their white habit, in the time of pope Boniface IX., circa A.D. 1400. They greatly multiplied in Italy, but were suppressed by the pope, and soon dispersed.

Albe. v. *Alb.*

Albigenses. That branch of the Paulicians which about the 11th century took refuge in the south of France, and were so called (*Albigeois*) from the country where they settled. They spread, however, into all parts of Europe. During the 12th and 13th centuries they suffered persecution, and were gradually exterminated, except such as may survive in the French Protestants of the district. They were similar to, yet distinct from, the Valdenses. For their heretical opinions, v. *Paulicians.*

Albinium. A service book containing the blessing of albs and prayers for the baptized and confirmed.

Albis, Dominica in. v. *Dominica in Albis.*

Albo. A book in which the names of the saints were written.

Album. A church register.

Albus Dies Jovis. Maundy Thursday.

Albus Liber. A roll of saints' names.

Alcantara, Knights of. A Spanish order of knights.

Alchemy. A mediæval imitation of gold.

Alcorans. High slender towers, commonly called minarets, attached to mosques, whence the Mohammedans are summoned to prayer.

Ales Diei Nuntius. v. *The winged herald of the day.*

Alesius' Latin Translation of the Prayer Book. The Prayer Book of 1549, translated into Latin by Alexander Ales, a Scotch physician.

Alexander. A stuff of Alexandria.

Alexandrian Church. This Church formerly comprised Egypt, Nubia, Libya, and part of Arabia; but at present it is almost if not quite confined to the city of Alexandria. It seems to have no orthodox bishops. It is in the anomalous position of possessing an orthodox patriarch at Alexandria without suffragans. It was founded by S. Mark, and became famous for its catechetical school, and its great patriarch S. Athanasius.

Alexandrian Liturgy. v. *Liturgy of S. Mark.*

Alexandrian School. The name given to a school of Christian thought, established at the end of the 2nd century, perhaps by Pantænus, who lectured publicly on the philosophy of Christianity. He was followed by Ammonius, Anatolius, Origen, and others. The most famous of the teachers was S. Clement, contemporary with Pantænus, who added an

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acquaintance with the classics to Christianity.

Alexandrine Codex. An ancient Greek MS. of the holy Scriptures, formerly in the possession of the library at Alexandria, but now in the British Museum. It is called Codex A.

Alexandrinum, Opus. v. *Opus Alexandrinum.*

Alexian Order of Friars. Otherwise called Cellites. Founded by S. Alexus in the 13th century. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, tunic, cloak, and circular hood of black cloth. The friars of this order devote themselves to the care of the sick and the insane. The principal foundations are in Flanders and in Germany. There were also sisters of the same order.

Alexicavalerius. One of the office-bearers in the church of Puy in Velay, in France.

Algema. A building used for prayer by the Spanish Moors.

Aliama. Among the Spanish, this term in the middle ages meant a synagogue, council, or meeting of Jews.

Alien. Christ, rejected by His Mother's children, that is, the Jews, because He came in a low estate; and abandoned even by His own disciples at the time of His passion: Ps. lxix. 8.

Alien Priories. Cells of religious houses in England which belonged to foreign monasteries, dissolved by Act 2 Hen. v.

Alienation. The assignment by sale or otherwise of glebe lands or other Church property. Anciently it was allowed in extreme cases.

Alienation in Mortmain. Alienation of lands or tenements, by gift or sale, to religious uses is restrained by statute of mortmain, and rendered void, except with proper licence.

Alimony. The allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate for her support, either during a matrimonial suit, or at its termination when she proves herself entitled to a separate maintenance, and the fact of a marriage is established. But she is not entitled to it if she elope with an adulterer, or wilfully leave her husband without any just cause for so doing.

Alipta. Literally a wrestler in the palæstra; hence a name given by Gregory Nazianzen to confessors. A canon or hymn on this subject gave the name of alipta to Andrew of Crete, the composer.

Aliturgical Days. Those days when the holy sacrifice is not offered. In the West this is now confined to Good Friday. Formerly however, as in the East at present, it was extended to all Lent and Ember days. At Rome this term has been applied to the days when the pope has not celebrated pontifically, though ritually he ought to have so done.

All Creation groans and travails. H. A & M. No. 374. Hymn in time of Cattle Plague. By Rev. J. M. Neale.

All-Denominations. American Freemasons who founded a new Meeting-House near Savannah for all denominations, "expressive of the universal love of the great Architect to all His creatures."

All glory, laud, and honour. H. A & M. No. 86. *Gloria, laus, et honor.* Hymn of Theodulphus, for Palm Sunday. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

All hail! adored Trinity. H. A & M. No. 132. *Ave, colenda Trinitas.* Hymn for Trinity Sunday. Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

All hail! dear Conqueror, all hail! S. A. H. No. 155. Easter hymn. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

All hail the power of Jesus' Name! H. A & M. No. 301. By Perronet.

All hail! ye infant Martyr Flowers. S. A. H. No. 41. *Salvete, flores martyrum.* Hymn for the festival of the Holy Innocents. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

All Hallow Even. The vigil of All Saints.

All Hallows. Old English name for All Saints.

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All Holland Tide. Old English name for the octave of All Saints.

All Holy Martyrs' Day. A festival in the Eastern Church which occurs on Trinity Sunday.

All People that on Earth do dwell. H. A & M. No. 136. A paraphrase of Psalm c. By W. Kethe.

All praise to Thee, my God, this night. S. A. H. No. 107. Evening hymn by bishop Ken.

All Saints. The feast on which all the Saints of God collectively are commemorated: November 1.

All Saints' Sunday. In the East a name for Trinity Sunday, the commemoration of All Saints being fixed for this day.

All Souls' Day. This festival (on November 2nd) was established for a general commemoration of the Faithful Departed. Its observance as a festival of the 2nd rank was confirmed at the council of Oxford, A.D. 1222.

All ye who seek a certain cure. S. A. H. No. 294. *Quicumque certum quæritis.* Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

All ye who seek for sure relief. H. A & M. No. 158. *Quicumque certum quæritis.* Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Allegation. The assertion of a fact in a court of law.

Allegorical. Figurative, as when S. Paul speaks of Agar, Mount Sinai, and "Jerusalem which is above" in Gal. iv. 24—31.

Allegorists. Catholics were so called by the early Millenarians as expounding the prophecy of the saints reigning a thousand years with Christ (Rev. xx. 4) in a mystical and allegorical sense. v. *Millenarians.*

Allegory. A figure of speech much used in Holy Writ, in which terms proper to one thing are applied to another, in matters of religion. It is a prolonged metaphor. Allegorically the Israelites are a vine planted by God, but producing worthless grapes; Hagar is the Law, Sarah the Gospel. Both Jewish and Christian writers have given an allegorical sense to passages which others interpret literally. Origen carried this method to excess, and was opposed by S. Jerome.

Alleia. An alley.

Alleluia. A Hebrew word signifying *Praise the Lord*, or *Praise God in His Name Jah.* An exclamation or response used with the psalms, and elsewhere in Divine service, at certain times, especially at Easter. It was introduced from the Jerusalem into the Western liturgies and offices.

Alleluia, Alleluia. H. A & M. No. 292. Easter hymn. By bishop Christopher Wordsworth.

Alleluia, Alleluia, Alleluia. v. 1. *O sons and daughters, let us sing.* 2. *Ye sons and daughters of the King.*

Alleluia, dulce Carmen. v. *Alleluia, song of sweetness.*

Alleluia, piis edite laudibus. v. *Sing Alleluia forth in duteous praise.*

Alleluia Saturday. 1. Eve of Septuagesima Sunday, because the Alleluia then ceases until Easter. 2. In Portugal, Easter Eve has this name.

Alleluia, sing to Jesus. H. A & M. No. 350. Hymn for holy Communion. By W. C. Dix, Esq.

Alleluia, Song of sweetness. H. A & M. No. 67. S. A. H. No. 46. *Alleluia, dulce carmen.* Hymn attributed to Adam of S. Victor. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Alleluiarium. A book containing the *Alleluias* pointed for singing throughout the year.

Alleluiatic Psalms. The five last psalms of the psalter, of which the title is *Alleluia;* each beginning and ending *Praise the Lord.*

Alleluiatic Sequence. A name given to the hymn beginning *The strain upraise.*

Allenites. Henry Allen of Nova Scotia founded this sect in 1778. He taught that human souls are emanations from the Great Spirit, that our first parents were pure spirits, and that all men eventually will be saved.

Allete. 1. A small wing of a building. 2. A pilastre. 3. A buttress.

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Alley. 1. A name for the aisle. 2. A passage from one part of a building to another. v. *Alur.*

Alligantia. An alliance by marriage.

Alligatio. The same as *Alligantia.*

Allocution. An address by a pope or patriarch to the faithful.

Allorium. A corridor or covered way in a monastery.

Allumbrados. v. *Illuminati.*

Alma Redemptoris. An antiphon, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, written by Herman, A.D. 1054. *Alma* in Hebrew means *Virgin.*

Almanack. A kalendar. Square logs of wood, marked with small notches for the days of the week, and with large ones for Sundays, called Clog Almanacks, were formerly used as kalendars. The saints' days were marked by symbols.

Almaria. The same as *Almery.*

Almaricians. Followers of Almaric, in France, circa A.D. 1209. They denied the sacraments and all externals of worship, ascribing salvation to the internal operations of the Holy Spirit.

Almery. 1. A cupboard or place near the altar for the alms or sacred vessels. Sometimes called *Aumbry.* 2. The archives of a church.

Almighty God, Who from the flood. S. A. H. No. 24. *Magnæ, Deus, Potentiæ.* Thursday evening hymn. H. N. translation.

Almighty God, Whose only Son. H. A & M. No. 357. Hymn for Missions. By Rev. Sir Henry Baker, Bt.

Almitas. Holiness.

Almond-leaves. Tall sprig of, with a flower in the saint's hand: emblem of S. Cecilia.

Almond-tree. Emblem of our Lady, in reference to Aaron's rod that budded.

Almoner. The officer, 1. in charge of almshouses, and distributer of doles and alms; 2. who took charge of the almonry in a monastery, and made a pastoral visitation of the poor in their houses; 3. the prelate in charge of royal alms.

Almonry. A place, 1. where alms are wont to be distributed, called also *Almery;* and, 2. where the choristers were maintained in a monastery.

Alms. Offerings to God given to His poor. The Prayer Book directs that the alms "given at the offertory shall be disposed of to such pious and charitable uses as the minister and churchwardens shall think fit. Wherein, if they disagree, it shall be disposed of as the ordinary shall appoint."

Alms-bag. A small purse of modern invention for collecting alms in church.

Alms-basin. v. *Alms-dish.*

Alms-box. A box to receive alms for the poor, placed at the entrance of churches.

Alms-chest. A strong chest, ordered by the 84th Canon, with a hole in the upper part thereof, having three keys, of which one shall remain in the custody of the parson, vicar, or curate, and the other two in the custody of the churchwardens for the time being, to contain the alms for the poor.

Alms-dish. A large basin for offering the alms on the altar. This is not traceable to an earlier date than the 16th century.

Alms-fee. Offerings of money in the Anglo-Saxon Church for the support of the priest. Called also *Plough-alms.*

Alms Saturday. The Saturday of Passion-week; so named in the south of Europe.

Almshouse. 1. That part of a monastery whence alms were distributed. 2. The house, connected or not with a monastery, in which recipients of charity are supported.

Almsman. 1. A recipient of the alms of a monastery. 2. A pensioner in an almshouse.

Almuce. v. *Amyss.*

Almucium. v. *Amyss.*

Alogi. 1. An early sect which is known only from a passage in Epiphanius. 2. A later sect in Asia Minor who rejected S. John's Gospel and the Apocalypse, which speak of Christ as the Logos.

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Alogia. A kind of intemperate feast mentioned by S. Augustine.

Alombrates. The Enlightened. An immoral sect in Spain in the 16th century.

Aloring. The parapet protecting the alur.

Aloud. Three kinds of tones are now used in celebrating mass, the low, the middle, and the loud. The custom of saying the Canon *secreto* seems to date from about the 8th century. It is still said aloud at the consecration of bishops and the ordaining priests.

Alpargates. The same as *Abarca*.

Alpha. Christ, as existing from eternity: Rev. i. 8.

Alphabet. Anciently at the consecration of a church, the bishop marked the alphabet twice cross-wise on the floor.

Alphege, Abp. & M., S. Abbot of a monastery at Bath. Bishop of Winchester, and archbishop of Canterbury. Martyred by the Danes A.D. 1012. Commemorated, April 19th. Represented with his chasuble full of stones, and a battle-axe.

Alta Missa. High mass.

Altar. The great brazen altar, on which most of the Levitical sacrifices were commanded to be offered up, signified our Lord Jesus Christ: Exod. xxvii.

Altar. A square or oblong erection of stone, wood, or marble, consecrated for the celebration of the holy Eucharist. The tombs of the martyrs in the Catacombs were early used by the Christians as altars. When the days of persecution ended, wooden altars were chiefly used, though some were stone. The council of Antioch in A.D. 509 forbade wooden altars to be anointed. This custom, together with their consecration, sprung up apparently about the 4th century. They are generally marked with five crosses on the top, which signify the five wounds of our Lord, and contain, if possible, the relics of some saint. On Good Friday the altar is stripped, on Maundy Thursday it is washed with hyssop, wine, and water; on Christmas Eve it is veiled. The Greeks forbid a layman to approach an altar, and do not celebrate twice on the same day at the same altar. Anciently there was but one altar in a church. A portable altar is called also *Antimensium*, and *Gestatile*, and *Viaticum*. The altar of oblation is called with reference to reception, the *holy table*. A square altar may be seen at Ravenna, probably 1300 years old.

Altar-bread. Bread prepared for the Eucharist. According to Western use it is round and unleavened, and stamped, with an IHC, a cross or crucifixion. As early as the 9th century the making of the altar-bread was performed with a religious service. In the English Church a permission to use ordinary bread has, since the 16th century, been converted practically into a rule, though the ancient custom of using unleavened bread is again returning into use.

Altar-cards. Cards having the *Gloria in excelsis*, the creed, the oblation of the elements, the canon from *Qui pridie*, to the end of the consecration, and the prayers before the communion of the priest. Their use is probably not older than the 17th century.

Altar-carpet. A word equivalent to altar-cloth. v. *Altar-cloth*, *Pede-cloth*.

Altar-cloth. A covering for the altar, the colour varying with the season. We first hear of them as separate from corporals about the 4th century. Four colours are the general sequence of the West, *i. e.* green for ferials, white for the chief feasts and virgins, red for martyrs, violet for fasts. The old English sequence, in common with some Gallican, had red for Sundays, Ash Wednesday, and the three last days of Holy Week; white for Eastertide; green, blue, or brown for ferials; and yellow for feasts of confessors.

Altar cross. A crucifix placed on a ledge above the altar. At present in the English Church a cross only is generally used. Though

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instances are found of it in the 14th century, it does not seem to have been placed in its present position before the 16th century. In the 17th century it was not used at Meaux, Lyons, Amiens, Senlis, or Noyon. In the East, a cross with the figure of our Lord painted thereon is usually adopted.

Altar-curtains. Curtains formerly hung round the altar on rods (v. *Ciborium*), which were drawn during the consecration. When the ciboria went out of use they were reduced to the back (v. *Dossal*) and sides of the altar.

Altar-dues. v. *Altarage.*

Altar-front. v. *Frontal, Antependium.*

Altar, High. v. *High Altar.*

Altar, Lady. v. *Lady Altar.*

Altar-lamp. v. *Lamp.*

Altar-ledge. A ledge behind the altar, either above or upon it, which forms no part of the structure, and on which flowers and lights are placed. The altar-ledge is often wrongly called the super-altar; but is sometimes called the retable.

Altar-lights. Used at the celebration of the Eucharist from the very first. In early times they seem to have been generally lamps. In S. Jerome's day they were universal throughout the Church. King Edgar's Canons prescribe one light to be always burning at mass. The Registrum S. Osmundi prescribes always two, and on certain occasions more lights over (*insuper*) the altar. Various constitutions of English bishops confirm this, and order two candles. The Roman Church uses four, six, or more lights at high mass, and two at low mass. The custom of placing them on the altar or altar-ledge is a very late custom, not introduced into France till the 17th century, and even then not common. Whether it was done in some cases in England before the 16th century, is doubtful: the canon law and constitutions of bishops only speak of "over" the altar.

Altar-linen. Linen used for covering the altar. Altars were at first covered simply with a cloth, which also served the purpose of a corporal. Silk for this purpose is said to have been forbidden by S. Sylvester in the year 314. At the end of the 9th century, we first hear of the three linen cloths at present used by the Western Church, which were introduced upon the authority of the False Decretals attributed to pope Pius I. The requisite altar-linen for the Roman ritual is as follows: two altar-cloths to lie at the top of the altar; one to be placed over them, and to hang down at either end; one corporal; one chalice veil, and one pall: for the Sarum rite, one altar-cloth and two large corporals.

Altar, Matin. v. *Matin Altar.*

Altar of Repose. 1. The altar at which the holy Sacrament is reserved during part of Maundy Thursday and Good Friday. It is also called the sepulchre. 2. The altar at which the holy Sacrament rests during a pause in a procession.

Altar Papal. The high altar in some churches in Rome is called so because the pope alone celebrates there, the cardinals only by a special bull; it always faces the door of entrance, so that the pope can say mass facing the people.

Altar-piece. A name for the painting or piece of sculpture behind and above the altar.

Altar, Portable. v. *Portable Altar.*

Altar, Privileged. v. *Privileged Altar.*

Altar-rails. The low rail or balustrade which ordinarily fences off the sanctuary from the choir in the chancel. They form a substitute for, or addition to, chancel-screens, introduced in England for protection, and the convenience of infirm communicants.

Altar-screen. The partition which divides the sanctuary from the choir, aisles, and Lady chapel.

Altar, Side. v. *Side Altar.*

Altar-slab. v. *Altar-stone.*

Altar-steps. The steps leading from the floor of the sanctuary to

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the dais or footpace on which the altar stands.

Altar-stone. 1. A word used as an equivalent for a portable altar; 2. for the stone let into an altar-slab; 3. for the altar-slab itself.

Altar, Super. v. *Super Altar.*

Altar-taper. The wax candle for the candlesticks on the altar.

Altar-thane. A priest so called because in the Anglo-Saxon Church he was allowed the privileges belonging to Thanes. Called also *Church-thane.*

Altar-tomb. A tomb in the shape of an altar. Of course it never was used as an altar. Called also *High-tomb.*

Altar-vessels. These were at first made of glass and wood, which were forbidden about the 7th or 8th century. In England they often were used nevertheless. In the middle ages latten, being costly, was the ordinary metal for chalice and paten. Silver and gold is the ordinary material at present.

Altar-wise. A word formed in the 16th century to express the proper position of an altar at the east end of a church; *viz.* with its ends towards the north and south. v. *Table-wise.*

Altarage. 1. The offerings made upon the altar, or to a church, either in money or kind. 2. The profit which accrues to the priest by reason of the altar from the small tithes.

Altaragium. The same as *Altarage.*

Altararius. v. *Altarista.*

Altare Animarum. The altar at which the sacrifice was offered for the faithful departed.

Altare Authenticum. The high altar.

Altare Chori. A reading-desk in a church.

Altare Viaticum. v. *Portable Altar.*

Altari offerre. Donations to the Church, of whatever kind, were offered on the altar.

Altariensis. A chaplain.

Altaris Farum. The lamp, or cresset, suspended before an altar.

Altarista. 1. The chaplain or sacellanus. 2. A vicar of a church to whom are assigned all the emoluments accruing to the priests from masses. Hence, 3. deputy chaplains appointed to say mass.

Altarium. 1. An altar. 2. A chapel. 3. The offerings made on the altar.

Altars. A name given to the redemption of payments made to bishops in recognition of their rights, by those to whom they have been granted.

Alte Fastnacht. "Old Fast Night." The first Sunday in Lent; so called in some parts of Germany; a relic of the ancient commencement of Lent on the following day, before the additional four days were taken in to complete the forty.

Altitudo. The mediæval term for Highness. A title of honour given to kings and princes.

Alto-relievo. Sculptured work, the figures of which project more than one-half their true proportion from the surface. v. *Basso-* and *Mezzo-relievo.*

Alumbrados. v. *Illuminati.*

Alur. 1. A passage behind a parapet, the wall of which is called aloring. 2. A clerestory.

Alura. The same as *Alur.*

Alvarists. A branch of the Thomists; so called from Alvarez.

Ama. 1. Cruets for altar use, called by the Greeks *Acratophoros;* also called *Amula* and *Ampulla.* 2. The wine itself; also sometimes called *Anama.*

Amantate. Young girls who take part in religious processions at Rome, who are either vowed to a religious life, or who are given in marriage. Those who are destined for the religious life wear a crown.

Amartigenia. A work of Prudentius on *The Origin of Sin.* Also called *Hamartigenia.*

Amasatus. A mediæval term for a mansion.

Ambasciator. A commissioner. An ecclesiastical and civil word, whence ambassador, perhaps from *ambastus,* one who goes on errands.

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Ambitus. An enclosure or space round a building, as a churchyard; or round a tomb; or a cloister.

Ambo. A sort of large pulpit, whence in the ancient basilica churches and in the East the gospel is read. In France the same custom obtained. It was generally placed on the gospel side, at the end of the choir. In England the rood-loft fulfilled the same purpose. It was used for the lessons and the epistle, as well as for the gospel, and also for sermons. Some churches possessed two, one on either side of the west end of the choir. It is also called *Analogium*, *Bema*, *Lampium*, *Lectorium*, *Lectricium*, *Fulpitum*, *Pyrgus*, *Suggestus*, *Tribuna*, *Umbo*.

Ambolagium. v. *Amice.*

Ambone. The same as *Ambo.*

Ambrose, Bp., C., & D., S. Native of Trèves in Gaul. Bishop of Milan. One of the four Doctors of the Western Church. Commemorated, April 4th. Represented holding a scourge: holding scourge and cross: holding a tower: with a bee-hive.

Ambrose, Friars of S. Approved in 1376 by Gregory XI. Habit, black.

Ambrose-in-the-wood. v. *Barnabites.*

Ambrose, Liturgy of S. v. *Ambrosian Liturgy.*

Ambrose, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded in the 4th century by S. Marcellina, sister of S. Ambrose. Habit, white, with black veil. The rule now followed is that of the Cistercian order.

Ambrose, Oblates of S. Founded in the 16th century, by S. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan. Habit, same as secular priests. Internal discipline of the order similar to that of the Oratorians. The Oblates are under obedience to the bishop of the diocese, they assist the priest of the parish in which they are stationed in giving religious instruction, especially in catechizing, also in visiting the sick. Laymen are affiliated to the order, following certain rules in their own homes, and engaging in works of piety and charity.

Ambrosian Liturgy. In form, the Ambrosian Liturgy, or Liturgy of Milan, falls under the Gallican type, but is more influenced than the others by contact with Rome. In S. Ambrose's time it was chiefly distinguished from the Roman by its observance of the Sabbath as well as Sundays; under S. Simplician, his successor, and from A.D. 397 to 493, it apparently went on developing. The *introit* is termed *ingressa;* after the collect follows a prophecy and then a verse termed *psalmellus.* After the gospel follows an anthem, the *oratio super sidonem*, offertory, Nicene Creed, *oratio super oblata*, preface, *confractorium*, and *transitorium* said at the time of communion, and the rest as in the Roman missal. Of the missal litanies so often found in the Mozarabique rite, there are only two said during the Sundays in Lent following the *ingressa.* This rite seems the poorest of the Gallican type; it was much mutilated by S. Charles Borromeo, who assimilated it as much as possible to the Roman, and erected the side-altars at present standing in the cathedral at Milan. v. *Liturgy.*

Ambrosians. Fanatics of the 16th century who pretended to inspiration. Called also *Pneumatici.*

Ambrosianum. 1. A name for the *Te Deum*, after its reputed author, S. Ambrose. 2. A name applied to many hymns composed in the age of S. Ambrose, the authorship of which is doubtful, though attributed to that saint.

Ambry. The same as *Almonry.*

Ambulacrum. The same as *Ambulatory.*

Ambulators. The same as *Periodeutæ* and *Exarchi.* Those among the Greeks who visited or inspected monasteries.

Ambulatory. 1. A covered gallery or place in a monastery for walking in; *e.g.* cloisters. 2. A place for processions, which led behind the high altar, round a church. Also called *Deambulatory*, *Embolus*, *Imbolus*, *Lobium*, *Oriolum*, and *Porticus.*

Amedei. v. *Amedians.*

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Amedians. An Italian congregation which was founded about A.D. 1400, but was united by Pius V. with the Cistercian order. They wore a grey habit, wooden shoes, and a girdle of cord, and had at one time twenty-eight convents. Also called *Friends of God.*

Amen. A Hebrew word signifying *So be it,* and *So it is,* the usual termination of all collects and prayers, the *Gloria Patri,* the *Gloria in excelsis,* and creeds. In the canon it is used by the people only at the end, at the present day; though formerly, during the first four centuries, it was used also at the end of the four divisions in the same. S. Ambrose says that, in his day, communicants said *Amen* upon reception.

Amen. Christ as the end of the Law: Rom. x. 4. As sealing and confirming the promises of God: Rev. iii. 14.

American Church. An offshoot of the Anglican Church. Seabury, its first bishop, was consecrated in Scotland, 1784. In 1787 more bishops were consecrated in England. The discipline is managed by Conventions. Its Service-books differ from those of the English Church in the omission of the Athanasian Creed, in the Catechism, *Te Deum,* Kalendar, and in a few other points.

American Prayer Book. The Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the "Protestant Episcopal Church" in the United States of America, set forth by the Convention in 1789.

American Sect. Welsh emigrants in Pennsylvania, who call themselves the Christian Church.

Amess. v. *Amyss.*

Amice. A square piece of linen placed first on the head, and then allowed to fall on the neck of the celebrant. An apparel or piece of embroidery was often sown on to it. In several churches in France it was worn in the old way, on the head, as late as the 17th century, and may be seen at the present day in use in some churches served by monastic orders in Italy. In the latter case the amice is worn in going to and from the altar and the sacristry, and at high mass when the priests seat themselves, *e. g.* during the creed. The origin is uncertain; possibly it originated in the ephod or the linen bonnet of the East; but it was probably introduced into the West about the 8th century. The amice symbolizes the humanity which conceals the divinity of our Lord and the cloth with which His face was covered and the helmet of salvation. It is not now used by the Greeks. The Amice must not be mistaken for the *Amyss* (q. v.). It is also called *Amictus, Anabolagium,* and *Humerale.*

Amictorium. A mediæval garment to wrap about one.

Amictus. v. *Amice.*

Amidien. v. *Amedians.*

Amma. A spiritual mother.

Ammonian Sections. An intricate system of Gospel harmony, by the means of divisions and sections arranged in parallel columns, by Ammonius of Alexandria in the 3rd century. Eusebius attempted to simplify the arrangement, by means of classifying the sections into canons. These, ten in number, were called the *Eusebian Canons.* The Ammonian Sections were upwards of eleven hundred.

Ammonians. Disciples of Ammonius Saccas of the Alexandrian School (*q. v.*), of whom it is doubtful if he were heathen or Christian. He held that all religions were fundamentally the same.

Amor Jesu dulcissimus. v. *Jesu, Thy mercies are untold.*

Amorajim. v. *Gemarists.*

Amphibalus. A chasuble.

Amphibolum. The same as *Chasuble.*

Amphimallus. A rough, hairy garment used in mediæval times.

Amphithuron. The curtain suspended at the holy doors in Eastern churches.

Ampul. The same as *Ampulla.*

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Ampulla. 1. The cruets for the wine and water at mass were called ampullæ, in French, *burettes*. 2. The vase in which the holy oil for chrism, unction, or coronation is kept. 3. A pilgrim's pouch.

Amsdorfians. A Protestant antinomian sect, followers of Amsdorf in the 16th century. They abjured good works, as a hindrance to salvation. They were confuted by George Major, a theologian of Wittemberg.

Amula. The same as *Ama*.

Amulet. 1. A charm or preservative against witchcraft or disease. The council of Laodicea forbade ecclesiastics the use of amulets on pain of deprivation. 2. A name given to the Eucharist by the early Christians as the preservative against evil.

Amustia. A garment reaching to the knees.

Amyraldists. Heretics who endeavoured to find a medium between Calvinism and Arminianism. The sect was founded by Amyraldus.

Amyss. A cape or tippet of fur, or cloth lined with fur, worn by monks and canons in choir whilst reciting the Divine office. The points come down in front, like a stole, and it ends in fringes. It was grey, and white and spotted, and formerly was drawn over the head, but the biretta superseded its use. It is now worn in Italy and France over the arm. At Bruges it is still worn in winter in the ancient way. It is also called *Almuce*, *Amess*, and *Armuce*.

An Exile for the Faith. H. A & M. No. 270. *Jussu tyranni pro fide.* A hymn for festivals of martyrs. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Anabala. A wimple or veil folded round the neck and face.

Anabaptists. Heretics who deny the grace of infant baptism, and maintain the necessity of postponing baptism to years of discretion, or of re-baptizing an adult previously baptized in infancy. The Eunomians and Donatists were Anabaptists. Hilarius first propagated this error. The heresy prevailed in this country after the Reformation, and still exists in the various sects of Baptists. It is condemned both by primitive custom and also by the words of the creed, "One Baptism for the remission of sins;" and the Fathers of Constantinople, A.D. 381, forbid a repetition of baptism under pain of sacrilege. To avoid the possibility of which, the Church has wisely enacted a form of conditional baptism, to be used in all doubtful cases.

Anabata. A sort of cope worn in the East, it seems to correspond most to the French *camail* and old English choir-cope. The convocation copes at Oxford are probably of the same form.

Anabathra. Steps to any elevated platform, as a pulpit.

Anabathrum. Pulpit, desk, or high seat.

Anabaticon. An apocryphal book called the Ascension of Isaiah, ascribed to Hierax, an heretic of the 3rd century, whose errors had some resemblance to those of Manes. His sect was formed in Egypt.

Anaboladium. A hood for women, covering the head and shoulders.

Anabolagium. An amice.

Anabolation. The same as *Analogion*.

Anachoretæ. The same as *Anchorets*.

Anaglyphic Work. Sculpture on which figures are made prominent by embossing.

Anagnostes. A reader in the Eastern Church.

Anagogical. That part of mystical interpretation which explains a passage as referring to things in heaven.

"Litera gesta docet; quid credas, allegoria;
Moralis, quid agas; quid speres, anagogia."

v. *Mystical Interpretation.*

Anakampteria. 1. Small chambers for strangers, within the precincts of an Eastern church. 2. The rooms in which persons were lodged who took sanctuary in a religious house.

Analabus. A garment in the form of a cross, covering the shoulders and part of the arms, and hanging down before and behind.

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Analogion. 1. A reading-desk, or place to speak from, equivalent to Ambo. This word was finally used for an eagle only. 2. A movable pulpit, kept in the chapter-house and taken out when required. 3. Tombs over the remains of saints.

Analogium. v. *Ambo.*

Analogy of Faith. The mutual relation and proportion of one doctrine to another, or others. The expression is taken from Rom. xii. 6.

Anama. The same as *Ama.*

Anaphora. 1. Any oblation. 2. The canon of an Eastern liturgy. 3. An altar-bread. 4. The recitation of the names in a diptych.

Anastasimus. Easter day among the Greeks.

Anathema. Any thing hung up, suspended as an ornament, or dedicated; hence—1. Any person or thing either consecrated or execrated. 2. The sentence of excommunication. *v.* 1 Cor. xvi. 22. Gal. i. 8. Rom. ix. 3. 3. The covering of the altar in the early Church.

Anathemata. The same as *Anathema* 3.

Anatolic Diocese. The diocese which contained Palestine and the adjacent regions, and which was under the patriarch of Antioch.

Anavolea. An Eucharistic vestment amongst the Greeks, worn on the left side, and symbolical of the towel wherewith our Lord was girded at the Last Supper. Called also *Epigonation*, and by the Latins *Succintorium*

Anax. A large flagon containing wine to be consecrated during mass.

Anaximandrians. Ancient philosophic atheists, who are said to have admitted no other substance in nature but body, named after Anaximander, their founder.

Ancelarius. The cellarer in monasteries.

Ancharius. The Gentiles affirmed that the Jews and Christians worshipped an ass, which was sometimes called *ancharius* (some thus read Martial ii. 95).

Anchor. A symbol of their faith used by the early Christians.

Anchor. 1. In his hand, with a mitre and triple cross: tiara and triple cross, anchor at his feet: floating with an anchor at his neck: leaning on an anchor: S. Clement, Bp. 2. Or ship in the background: S. Nicholas, Bp.

Anchor. The same as *Anchoret.*

Anchorage. Religious houses or cells for anchorets or hermits.

Anchoress. A female recluse who lived in a cell adjoining the high altar, in an aisle.

Anchoret. An ancient hermit or recluse. At first the anchoret led even a more retired life than the hermit.

Anchorholds. The same as *Anchorage.*

Anchorita. v. *Anchorage.*

Anciani. The leaders and "ancient men" among the Albigenses.

Ancient British Liturgy. The liturgy of the early British Church is uncertain as to its form and character; but its type was probably Gallican, with the addition of a national hagiology.

Ancient of Days. Christ as existing from eternity: Dan. vii. 9. *v.* Rev. i. 14. His hair is described as being as white as snow, to signify the length of His eternal years.

Ancillæ Dei. A title of nuns.

Ancona. A crucifix or image of any saint.

Ancones. 1. Ornaments cut on the keystone of an arch. 2. Corners or quoins of walls or rafters. v. *Consoles.*

And now the Wants are told that brought. H. A & M. No. 280. Evening hymn for the end of Divine service. By Rev. W. Bright.

Andians. A sect of heretics; so called from a Mesopotamian monk in the time of Valens, A.D. 380. They were Anthropomorphites, attributing to God a human form, parts, and passions. They also maintained the Quartodeciman rule after the decision of the Nicene council. Andæus was excommunicated in Syria, and banished to Scythia.

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Andrew, Ap. & M., S. Brother to S. Peter, and the first disciple who followed our Lord. He was crucified on a cross of the shape of the letter X, A.D. 70. Patron of Scotland and Russia, and of the order of the Thistle. Festival, November 30th. Represented with cross saltire, leaning upon it: cross saltire held in his hand: nailed to a frame like the letter X.

Andrew, Cross of S. v. *Cross Saltire.*

Andrew, Monks of the Order of S. Also called Monks of Avellana. Founded by Ludolf, bishop of Jubbio, A.D. 1000. Rule of S. Benedict. Habit, white tunic, scapular, and hood.

Andrew, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded early in the present century, by the vicar-general of the diocese of Poitiers, M. Fournet, for the instruction of the poor and the care of the sick. Habit, black, with white cap, scapular, and crucifix on the breast.

Andron. 1. Cloister or gallery in monasteries. 2. The space in a church which separated the men on the south side from the women on the north; from this a passage led to the gynæceon, called *transcuria.*

Androna. The same as *Andron.*

Andronicians. Disciples of one Andronicus, a Severian.

Andropolis. A mediæval term for a cemetery.

Anele. 1. To anoint generally; or, 2. To give Extreme Unction.

Anestese. A salutation in the Church of Greece on Easter day, in token of our Lord's resurrection.

Angel. 1. A name meaning *messenger*, given to certain celestial beings, spiritual, but not necessarily wholly uncorporeal, who act as God's ministers. They are capable of sinning, and some have sinned, for which they are destined to eternal punishment with their leader Satan. Christ Himself appeared occasionally under the form of an Angel, before His nativity. Angels have been classified in nine choirs: 1. Angels, 2. Archangels, 3. Seraphim, 4. Cherubim, 5. Thrones, 6. Dominations, 7. Virtues, 8. Powers, 9. Principalities. S. Jerome says that every soul has its guardian angel. In the English kalendar, the holy Angels are commemorated together on September 29th. In the Roman and Greek kalendars, the Guardian Angels have a separate festival on October 2nd and November 8th, respectively. 2. Bishops in the Apocalypse are called, and monks were sometimes known by the title of Angel.

Angel. Christ is the great uncreated Angel, the Messenger of the covenant of the Father's love to man. He was clothed, and His glory hid by the cloud of that human flesh which He assumed: Rev. x. 1.

Angel. 1. Consoling her, with her breasts cut off: S. Agatha, V. & M. 2. Covering her with a garment: S. Agnes, V. & M. 3. Bringing him a fish, behind him an axe laid at the root of an oak: S. Boniface, Bp. 4. Breaking a wheel with a hammer: S. Catharine, V. 5. Protecting her, dragon near her: S. Margaret, V. & M. 6. Near him crowned: holding inkstand for him: near him: S. Matthew, Ap. 7. Appearing with cross and olive branch: S. Silvester, Bp.

Angel, Guardian. v. *Guardian Angel.*

Angel-worship. v. *Angelolatria.*

Angelic Brother. A name sometimes given to a monk.

Angelic Doors. Doors in Eastern churches between the nave and narthex.

Angelic Habit. The monastic garment. It was sometimes put on by lay persons at the approach of death.

Angelic Hymn. 1. The *Gloria in excelsis* sung by the angels when they appeared to the shepherds of Bethlehem 2. The title of the hymn in the mass.

Angelic Order, Nuns of the. Founded at Milan, in the 16th century, by the countess of Guastalla, a widow. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white, with cross embroidered on the breast: a cord round the neck. The nuns are engaged in various works of charity, particularly in the care of destitute girls

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of good family, and the reformation of penitent women.

Angelic Salutation. v. *Angelus.*

Angelica Vestis. The *Angelic Habit.*

Angelici. v. *Angelites.*

Angelics. Ancient heretics who paid excessive veneration to angels, maintaining that the world was created by them. Some think that the Angelics were the Apostolic apostates. v. *Archontics.*

Angelicus. The title of S. Thomas Aquinas, the Angelic Doctor.

Angelites. Heretics, circa A.D. 494, so called from Angelium, a place in the city of Alexandria. Severus was head of the sect, and they made Theodosius pope at Alexandria. Their opinions were Sabellian.

Angelolatria. Angel-worship: Col. ii. 18. It was condemned in a council of Laodicea, A.D. 364.

Angels. 1. Covering her with their hair: S. Agnes, V. & M. 2. Carried by, to Mount Sinai: S. Catherine, V. 3. Two, holding a crown above his head, which he is carrying mitred: S. Denys, Bp. 4. Troop of, before him: S. Dunstan, Abp. 5. Two, by him writing, with hour-glass, reproved in a vision by the words, *Ciceronianus es:* S. Jerome, C. 6. Taking her up to heaven: S. Mary Magdalene.

Angels, lament; behold your God. H. A & M. No. 102. *Lugete, pacis Angeli.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

Angels of Churches. A name given to the bishops of the seven Churches of Asia Minor by S. John in the Revelation. Its Hebrew equivalent was used in the synagogue for the chief minister. Some think that the word angel (1 Cor. xi. 10) in the expression of S. Paul, "because of the angels," has this sense. The angel of the Church of Smyrna was probably S. Polycarp.

Angelus. 1. A form of devotion said three times a day at the sound of a bell rung from the steeple of a church at 6 o'clock a.m., noon, and 6 p.m. At Rome the morning and evening hours are regulated by the rising and setting of the sun. The devotion consists of three Ave Marias, each preceded by a versicle and response, at the close of which the collect for the Annunciation is said. 2. The Angelic Salutation, or Ave Maria, "Hail, Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death." This form of the memorial of the incarnation seems to have been in use as early as the 7th century. The second part of it, Holy Mary, &c., was added about the 15th century. The council of Sens prescribed its being said thrice a day. 3. The bell tolled for the Ave Maria morning, noon, and evening. 4. A standard used by the Greek emperors.

Angelus Bell. The bell rung for the angelus.

Angiatus. One who has attained his majority. By the edict of 1375 the kings of France attained their majority at the age of fourteen years.

Anglican. Belonging to the Church of England. An epithet applied to that portion of the Church which has existed in England since the introduction of the Christian faith. It belongs also, but less correctly, to those Churches elsewhere which generally accept and use the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the English Church. Strictly speaking, it is proper only to those communities which are subject to the ecclesiastical laws of the British empire: such as the Church in India, Canada, and Australia.

Anglican Music. The florid style of Church music which took its rise at the end of the 16th or early in the 17th century, and superseded the old Church tones, and plain song.

Anglicum, Opus. v. *Opus Anglicum.*

Anglo-Catholic. A synonym of Anglican. This word is less usual than Anglican, but more significant, as it attributes both an universal and particular quality. It is often used as

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a substantive, as Roman Catholic is used. Every Church has its distinctive features, whence these prefixes to the larger term Catholic.

Angulare Fundamentum. v. 1. *Christ is made the sure Foundation.* 2. *Christ is our Corner-stone.*

Animetta. A name sometimes given to the pall of the chalice; in Greek, *psychia.*

Annalia. 1. A term for mass said for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living, or for both. 2. Tertullian uses the word to signify the oblations offered on such occasions. Called in English, *Years-minds.* 3. Anniversary mass for any object. 4. In France, a feast of the first class.

Annalis. v. *Annala.*

Annalist. A monastic officer whose duty it was to chronicle events and keep records.

Annals. The same as *Annalia.*

Annates. 1. The first-fruits of a spiritual living, *i. e.* half the annual income, paid to the Apostolic see. This custom began with Boniface IX. or John XXII. 2. The yearly produce of a benefice.

Anne, S. The Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Commemorated, July 26th. Represented teaching our Lady to read: standing behind our Lady and the Infant Jesus: offering fruit to the Infant Jesus in the lap of the B. V. M.: triple crown in left-hand, book in right: Infant Jesus on her arm: B. V. M. before her: B. V. M. on her knee, Infant Jesus on the knee of the B. V. M.: carrying the Infant Saviour in one arm, and our Lady in the other: standing, holding out her mantle, the B. V. M. with Infant Jesus in front: meeting S. Joachim at the golden gate of Jerusalem.

Annihilationists. Modern heretics who think that eternal punishment consists in extinction of being or annihilation, accompanied by more or less of suffering according to deserts. Called also *Destructionists.*

Anniversalis. The same as *Anniversarium.*

Anniversarium. Annual commemoration, 1. of the departed; 2. of the consecration of a church.

Annonaria Præpositura. In monasteries it was the duty of one of the monks to see that the corn was properly gathered in, and used for the support of the monks.

Annotine Easter. A commemoration of the preceding Easter made on the same day in the following year by the newly baptized. It was generally transferred either to Quasimodo, or to the fourth Sunday after Easter, or to Saturday within the octave.

Annualarius. The monk whose duty it was to see that the annualia were properly performed.

Annuale. The same as *Annalia, Anniversarium.*

Annualia. The same as *Annalia.*

Annuarium. The same as *Anniversarium.*

Annue, Christe, sæculorum Domine. v. *O Christ, Thou Lord of worlds.*

Annuellar. A chantry priest; so named from his receiving fees for the annualia.

Annular Mouldings. Mouldings that have vertical sides and horizontal circular sections.

Annular Vault. A vaulted roof supported on circular walls.

Annulated Columns. Columns that are clustered together, or joined by rings or bands.

Annulet. A ring or fillet encircling a column.

Annulus et Baculum. A ring and pastoral staff, or crosier, the delivery of which, by the prince, was the ancient mode of granting investitures to bishoprics. The ring indicated secrecy, commission, and spiritual marriage. The term was not always confined to bishops. The ordinary marriage-ring was sometimes called *Annulus Fidei.*

Annulus Fidei. v. *Annulus et Baculum.*

Annulus Piscatoris. 1. The pontifical ring (on which S. Peter fishing is engraved) which is appended to briefs. The impression is made on

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red wax. 2. The ring used for bulls, which has the heads of the two Apostles, SS. Peter and Paul, and the pope's own name. 3. A third ring has a sentence of Scripture inscribed.

Annunciada. A society founded at Rome, A.D. 1460, by cardinal Turrecremata, for helping poor maids to marry. It still gives, every Lady-day, 60 crowns to 400 maids, and double that amount to such of them as choose to become nuns.

Annunciade. 1. An order of devotion to the B. V. M., called also of the Ten Joys of Mary: founded by Jane, Queen of Louis XII. of France, circa 1500; one of their rules being to recite rosaries in honour of the chief mysteries which brought joy to our Lord's Mother, beginning with the Annunciation, whence their name. Habit, brown, with red scapular, and white cloak with a cord for girdle. 2. Another order, called also *Servitæ Virginis*, founded 1232. 3. Another, called also *Cœlestium*, founded early in the 17th century. 4. Another, instituted by Amadeus, a Count of Savoy, in 1355.

Annunciation. 1. The appearance of the angel Gabriel to the B. V. M., announcing to her the Incarnation of God in the conception and birth of Jesus; sometimes called *Chæritismus*. 2. The Feast of the Annunciation of our Lady and the Incarnation of our Divine Lord, March 25th. The feast has been observed, however, at different times by different churches. It is mentioned both by S. Chrysostom and S. Augustine.

Annunciation, Order of the. The same as the *Annunciade*.

Annus. In England, the civil or legal year began on the feast of the Annunciation, 25th March, the historical year on 1st January. By an act passed A.D. 1752, the 1st January was fixed as the commencement of the legal as well as of the historical year.

Anointers. An obscure sect at the time of the Great Rebellion, so called from their anointing people before they admitted them into their communion. They are especially mentioned as having congregated at Watlington in Oxfordshire.

Anointing. v. *Unction*.

Anomœans. Pure Arians, as distinguished from Semi-Arians. They asserted that the Son was of a nature different from, and unlike that of the Father: whereas the Semi-Arians acknowledge a likeness of nature, but deny the consubstantiality.

Anophithura. The curtain which divides the nave from the chancel in Greek churches.

Anpits. A wall breast high.

Antæ. Square columns on either side of a gate, to act as supports. v. *Anterides*.

Ante et Retro. It was formerly and is still the custom in cathedrals and other churches to bow before and behind to the altar and dean, on entering and leaving choir.

Antecapitulum. The part of a cloister which stood in front of the door of the chapter-house in monasteries.

Antecessor. A title of the Holy Spirit, used by Tertullian, because sent forth by Christ.

Antechapel. The outer part of the west end of a collegiate or other chapel.

Antechurch. The outer part of the west front of some churches.

Anteclusorium. Hermitage. Called also *Inclusorium*.

Antecommunion Service. A popular name for the Communion service as far as the oblation of the elements.

Antehebdomadarium. A book containing the prayers and suffrages to be said and sung during the week.

Antelucan Service. 1. A service said before daylight, *e.g.* Matins. 2. The Antelucan Service of the early Christians mentioned by Pliny and Tertullian was the holy Eucharist.

Antemural. 1. The wall which separates the sanctuary from the choir. 2. The outer wall of a convent or city.

Antenatus. 1. A step-son. 2. The eldest son.

Antepane. The same as *Antependium*.

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Antependium. That which hangs in front of the altar, an altar-cloth. Coloured altar-cloths only came into use about the 12th century: they were not in use in the 9th century. Each church had its own far into this century. They were in early ages of gold and silver, as at Milan. Called also *Antepane* and *Antipetasma*. For divers uses, v. *Altar-cloth*.

Anteportico. The outer porch or vestibule.

Anterides. A sort of buttress. Some authorities distinguish Anterides from Antæ and Aules.

Antesolarium. A balcony facing the sun.

Antevanna. A projecting roof, awning, or lean-to, of wood, over a door in a monastery, to guard against the rain.

Antexenodochium. A detached portion of a monastic guest-house.

Anthem. Literally, a hymn sung in alternate parts or antiphonally. This strict sense has been abandoned, and anthem is now applied in the East to an alleluia psalm sung after the psalms of the day; and in the West to a verse sung before and after a psalm, and sometimes to metrical hymns. In the 16th century, the text was often called an anthem. In the English Church it is the name given to an elaborate piece of music, peculiar to ourselves, sung after the third collect in matins and evensong. At the end of compline are four anthems to our Lady. v. *Antiphon*.

Anthologium. An office-book in the Eastern Church containing a selection, from other service books, of the festival services.

Anthony, Cross of S. v. *Tau Cross*.

Anthony, Monks of S. Founded by the saint in 305. Habit, russet and black.

Anthony, Nuns of the Order of S. Said to have been established in the 4th century by S. Sincletica, a native of Alexandria. The order still exists in parts of Syria. Habit, black. The nuns only take one vow, that of chastity; they observe strict enclosure.

Anthony, Order of S. Founded by Gaston Frank, A.D. 1095, to attend lepers. They follow S. Austin's rule. Habit, a cassock, scapular with blue S. Anthony's cross, and black hood.

Anthropolatræ. A name given to Catholics by Apollinarians, as holding the perfect manhood of our Lord.

Anthropology. The science of man. Natural anthropology discusses his physiology and anatomy; philosophical anthropology discusses so much as can be discovered by philosophy concerning his body, soul, and their relation and co-operation.

Anthropomorphitæ. The same as *Anthropomorphites*.

Anthropomorphites. A sect of heretics that appeared in Egypt, A.D. 359; so called as holding, with the modern Mormonites, that God is a material personage, possessing both body and parts. They interpreted literally such passages of Scripture as Exod. xxiv. 10, and xxxiii. 22, 23, which speak of the hand, the eye, and the face of God.

Anthropopathy. The act of attributing to God the passions of men. v. *Anthropology*.

Anthropotokos. The bearer of the manhood: an heretical term used by Nestorius for the Mother of God. v. *Theotokos*.

Antiadiaphorists. The strict Lutherans who opposed the views of the Adiaphorists or Indifferents.

Antibaptists. Heretics who hold that baptism should be confined to those who are converted to Christianity, and not used for those born of Christian parents. v. *Baptists*.

Antiburghers. A branch of seceders from the Scotch Kirk, founded on the ground of their rejecting the Burgess oath. They are now incorporated with the United Presbyterians.

Antica. 1. The front or entrance of a church. 2. The leaning-stock in a miserere stall in the choir.

Anticalvinists. Protestants who reject the heretical system of Calvin.

Antichrist. 1. The man of sin, not yet revealed, who is to precede

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the second Advent of our Lord. 2. A name given to the successive persons who have and will set themselves up openly as opponents of Christ and His Church. The mystical number 666, by which he is represented, has given rise to many vague conjectures.

Anticum. v. *Porch.*

Antidicomarianites. Early heretics who ventured to deny the perpetual Virginity of the Mother of our Lord, and were condemned under that name by the sixth General Council, A.D. 680. The same were called *Helvidiani* by the Latins, from Helvidius, a disciple of Auxentius the Arian, who was refuted by S. Jerome. The heresy exists at the present day amongst ourselves.

Antidicomaritæ. v. *Antidicomarianites.*

Antidoron. A small loaf made originally out of the same bread as the Eucharist, and given to non-communicants in the East after the liturgy. This custom sprung from the disuse of daily communion by the laity, and the desire to have a symbol whereby they might communicate spiritually. Originally both wine and bread were thus blessed, but in later days bread only has been used, and is given to all the faithful. It is also called *Blessed Bread*, *Eulogæ*, and *Pain Béni*. The Cataclaston differed from the Antidoron, which was blessed on the vespers of a feast, and divided into five portions, one for the priest and four for the people.

Antilegomena. The disputed books of the New Testament are so called by Eusebius in opposition to the *Homolegomena*, or undisputed. Among the Antilegomena were the Epistles of S. James, S. Jude, 2 S. Peter, 2, 3, S. John. These were ultimately recognized in the Church; other works were simple forgeries, others had partial sanction. Different authors give different lists of these disputed works.

Antilifters. v. *Lifters.*

Antimarians. The same as *Antidicomarianites.*

Antimensium. A portable altar in the Latin Church. The same as *Antiminsion.* Called also *Gestatile* and *Viaticum.*

Antiminsion. A corporal or cloth blessed by a bishop and used in the Eastern Church in the same manner as portable altars in the Western.

Antiminsius. 1. The official in the Eastern Church who arranged the communicants in order, for the reception of the blessed Sacrament. The office has been again revived in churches of the present day where large numbers of the congregation receive. 2. A communicant when so arranged.

Antinomi. v. *Antinomians.*

Antinomians. A sect formalized by John Agricola of Eisleben, a disciple of Luther. They maintain that there is no Christian obligation to obedience, and that sin in believers is no sin. It is the logical result of the Lutheran doctrine of justification. Eaton propagated this idea in England.

Antioch, School of. v. *School of Antioch.*

Antiochanism. A name given by the Arians to Catholics in the Antioch schism in the 4th century.

Antipædobaptists. Heretics who deny the grace of infant baptism. v. *Anabaptists* and *Baptists.*

Antipagmente. Carved work on the architrave, or jambs of doors.

Antiparies. v. *Antemural.*

Antipascha. The second Sunday in Eastertide amongst the Greeks, which the Western Church reckons as the first Sunday after Easter. The week beginning with this Sunday is called Antipaschal.

Antipaschal Week. v. *Antipascha.*

Antipetasma. v. *Antependium.*

Antiphon. 1. A short versicle said before and after the psalms. The repeating this at length before and after was called doubling it, and marked a class of feasts; ordinarily only part of it was said before. The four antiphons of our Lady at compline are not in the English breviaries; they are the work of the 13th or 14th centuries. 2. Anciently

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psalms and hymns, sung alternately by the two divisions of the choir, or by men and boys, were thus named. St. Ignatius is said to have introduced this use in the East, and S. Ambrose in the West. There are *Gospel*, *Introit*, *Invitatory*, *Processional*, and *Rogational Antiphons*.

Antiphonal Singing. Alternate singing, 1. of the two sides, namely, the *decani* and *cantoris*, of a choir; 2. of the men voices and of the boy and women voices in a church.

Antiphonarium. The same as *Antiphoner*.

Antiphoner. A book containing the antiphons.

Antiphons, Greater. v. *Greater Antiphons*.

Antiphony. v. *Antiphonal Singing*.

Antipope. A rival claimant of the see of Rome. The first was Novatian, the opponent of S. Cornelius, in the 3rd century. There have been very many since, and especially during the great schism which towards the close of the 14th century lasted for fifty years, when there were always two and sometimes three rival popes. The schism began soon after the election of Urban VI., and was terminated by the council of Constance and election of Martin V. The differences sometimes arose from points of belief, but generally from dubious rights of election. There were other schisms, some say as many as twenty-four in connexion with the antipopes.

Antiremonstrants. v. *Gomarists*.

Antisabbatarians. 1. Those who reject both a Jewish and a Christian Sabbath. 2. Those who oppose the observance of Sunday in a Jewish fashion.

Antistes. A chief priest or prelate.

Antistita. An abbess in a Greek convent. The word is sometimes used for *Abbatissa*, *Archimandritissa*, and *Episcopissa*.

Antistitium. A monastery.

Antisupernaturalists. Those who eliminate the miraculous and supernatural from the faith.

Antitactæ. Gnostics of the 2nd century who are said by some to have observed the Divine precepts by the rule of reverse; and by others to have believed in two first principles in opposition to each other.

Antitrinitarians. Those who deny the doctrine of the Holy and Undivided Trinity; amongst others, Sabellians, Arians, Socinians, and Humanitarians. The ancient Antitrinitarians have been divided into four classes: 1. Ebionites; 2. Patripassians; 3. Arians; 4. Pneumatomachi. The name is often given to heretics of the 16th century.

Antitype. The person or thing which is prefigured by a type: as Christ is the antitype of the paschal lamb; and the Body of Christ in the holy Eucharist is the antitype of the manna. Many Greek Fathers called the Eucharist *Antitupon*.

Antosiandrians. Opponents of the Osiandrians.

Antra Deserti teneris sub annis. v. *Thou, young in years, in desert caverns hidest*.

Antrum. A temple for the worship of the early Christians.

Antrum Tumbale. A tomb.

Apeamentus. A book containing the terrier or register of lands.

Apellæans. v. *Apellites*.

Apellitæ. v. *Apellites*.

Apellites. Followers of Apelles, a Marcionite of the 2nd century, who denied the Incarnation and resurrection from the dead, and differed from his master, Marcion, on certain minor points.

Apennis. A writing in mediæval times drawn up after diligent judicial inquiry in favour of those who had lost the title-deeds of their property by fire or robbery. It possessed all the value of the original documents.

Apenticium. A small building joined to a larger one by a lean-to roof. Called also *Achoa* and *Atans*.

Apertæ Literæ. Letters patent.

Apertio. The ceremony when the priest touches the nostrils and ears of the candidate for baptism in the Roman Church, and says, *Ephphatha*, *i. e.* Be thou opened.

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Apertionis Mysterium. A ceremony instituted by S. Ambrose, in which the initiated were exhorted to open their ears and receive the Gospel.

Apertorium. A workshop.

Aphorismus. 1. Partial separation or suspension from Church privileges, or the lesser excommunication, which excluded from the Eucharist but not from the Church altogether. Of this there were two degrees, one allowing attendance at prayers with the faithful, another only with the catechumens. 2. A book of short pithy sentences.

Aphthartocitæ. An offshoot sect from the Eutychians. They held that our Saviour had an immortal body from His conception.

Aphthartodocetæ. A section of the Docetæ heretics who held that our Lord's body was incorruptible in the sense that the ordinary affections of human nature, such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, the assimilation of corruptible food into the structure of the body, were in His case apparent only. v. *Incorruptible.*

Aphthartodocites. The same as *Aphthartodocetæ.*

Aphupnistes. The religious in a Greek monastery charged with waking the monks for prayer.

Apices. Letters or writings.

Apocalypse. The Greek name for the series of prophetic visions revealed by Jesus Christ to His servant John. The date of the book is about A.D. 95. It is omitted in some early catalogues of the Scriptures, not from any doubt concerning its authenticity, but because of its obscurity. Many apocryphal books were thus called, as *Acta Petri, Pauli, Thomæ, Adami, Esdræ, Stephani, Mosis.*

Apocalypse, Knights of the. A fanatical Italian sect founded at the close of the 17th century.

Apocaritæ. Manichæans of the 3rd century, who held that the soul of man was of the essence of God.

Apocha. A discharge or receipt. Called also *Apodixa.*

Apocreos. 1. Any season of abstinence from meat in the Eastern Church. 2. Especially the season beginning with Septuagesima Sunday and ending with Easter eve.

Apocrisiarius. 1. A person acting as secretary or envoy for a prince, or more usually for a bishop. 2. Later this term was confined to the pope's legate at Constantinople. He was generally in deacon's orders, and took precedence after the bishops. 3. The proctor of a see or monastery, having the charge of conducting its business in causes ecclesiastical.

Apocrypha. A term implying things kept apart or hidden. It is used to denote the Deutero-canonical books reserved by the Alexandrian Jews for esoteric teaching. By an error, the word is used as equivalent to dubious, legendary, or false.

Apodeipnon. A Greek office resembling compline.

Apodixa. The same as *Apocha.*

Apodytum. The place in the Greek Church where the catechumens laid aside their dress previously to being baptized.

Apogæum. An underground building.

Apolelumenos. Ordination without a title or sphere of work; a practice condemned by early canons.

Apollinarians. Followers of Apollinaris, a presbyter of Laodicea, in the time of the emperors Valens and Gratian, who distinguished between the soul and the mind, and acknowledged that the Word assumed the body and the soul, but not the mind of man, the Word Itself taking the place of the mind. This heresy was condemned by the synod of Chalcedon, which taught that our Lord was "perfect in humanity, truly man, consisting of a reasonable soul and body, in all things like to us, without sin;" and also by the second council of Constantinople.

Apollinaristæ. The same as *Apollinarians.*

Apologia. The confession and absolution in the Gallican liturgy.

Apologist. One who argues in defence of Christianity. There were

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several in the 2nd century, of whom, Justin Martyr, Athenagoras, and Tertullian are best known. Others were Melito, Quadratus, Aristides, Miltiades, and Tatian. It has been said that the majority were more successful in defending Christianity than in elucidating its nature.

Apology. A defence against accusations. This word is translated *answer, defence, clearing of yourselves,* in the New Testament. It is particularly applied to the treatises in favour of Christianity in the 2nd century. These are of great value from the light which they throw upon primitive times, but they are somewhat defective in logical precision.

Apolysis. The dismissal at the end of an office in the Eastern Church.

Apolytikion. The concluding prayer at the end of an office in the Eastern Church.

Apophoretum. A consecrated vessel for holding the relics of the saints.

Apophyge. The curved extremities of the shaft of a column between the fillet and the base.

Apostasy. A total renunciation of Christianity, either by embracing a false religion, or abjuring all religion.

Apostate. One who renounces the Catholic faith and joins himself to Jews or Pagans, not through fear, but by choice. The imperial laws were severe against such; and, of course, much more so the censures of the Church. Apostates differed from those who merely lapsed. If they returned they were subjected to lengthened penances.

Apostates. The same as *Apostatics.*

Apostatics. A name given by the Novatians to the Orthodox and Catholic, because the latter received back apostates into the Church upon their sincere repentance.

Apostillus. A letter dimissory from the pope.

Apostle-spoons. Spoons formerly offered by sponsors at baptism as presents to their godchildren; so called from figures of the Apostles which were carved on the handles. A complete set consists of thirteen.

Apostles. Certain men sent by our Lord to preach the Gospel to mankind. Originally there were but twelve; but others, such as S. Paul, S. Barnabas, Andronicus, and Junia, had the same title. They were twice commissioned to preach: first, when in the third year of the ministry they were sent forth, two and two, to proclaim the Kingdom to Israel and to work miracles; and, secondly, when just before the ascension they were sent to teach and baptize all nations.

Apostles' Creed. A summary of the doctrines taught by the Apostles, containing twelve articles. There were many creeds in the early Church, but the substance of them was the same. The first account of it is from Ruffinus, in the year A.D. 390. It was used in the early Roman Church. S. Ambrose and S. Augustine recommend its daily use in private devotions. It is the foundation of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds; and is used at matins and evensong, in the baptismal offices, the catechism, and the visitation of the sick, in the offices of the English Church.

Apostles' Mass. An early mass, at 4 or 5 a.m., at S. Paul's cathedral, formerly said in the Jesus chapel.

Apostolate. The office, 1. of an Apostle; 2. of a bishop; 3. of the pope. The council of Rheims, A.D. 1049, declared the pope to be the sole Apostolic primate of the Universal Church.

Apostoleium. A church dedicated to an Apostle.

Apostoli. 1. Documents by which a court dismissed a person from its own jurisdiction, and granted him liberty to betake to another, specially from any court to the see of Rome. 2. Letters dimissory were called *Apostoli;* they were directed by the person whose judgment was appealed against, to him who would have to take cognizance of the appeal. 3. In the diocese of Amiens, priests were so called who were sent to serve parishes without a rector or vicar. 4. Heretics. v. *Apostolici.*

Apostolic Canons. Canons, about fifty in number, belonging to sub-

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apostolic times. They are seemingly cited in the councils of Nicæa and Antioch; certainly in that of Constantinople, A.D. 394. They have been incorrectly attributed to Clement, the third pope. They form part of the canon law, and exhibit a view of Christian manners and usages in the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The Greek Church acknowledges eighty-five.

Apostolic Church. As its name imports, this is the Church in the time of the Apostles, constituted according to their design. The four Churches of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem were specially so called. The epithet is also applied to the Universal Church, and each part of it, as abiding by what the Apostles taught and practised.

Apostolic Clerks. v. *Hieronimians.*

Apostolic Constitutions. The Apostolic constitutions, like the Apostolic canons, are of doubtful date: they are comprised in eight books, and relate to the Church, its ministers, worship, and the duties of Christians. The tone is ascetic, and the reverence claimed for the clergy excessive. Many parts were probably written in or before the 3rd century. They seem to have been compiled by the same authors or author as the Apostolic canons.

Apostolic Fathers. S. Clement, S. Ignatius, S. Polycarp, S. Barnabas, S. Hermas. Some of their writings are still extant; but some modern scholars doubt the authenticity of the Epistle of S. Barnabas, while the ancients admit it. The same may be said of the Shepherd of Hermas, which has been compared to the Pilgrim's Progress, in a Catholic form. These authors are of the 1st century.

Apostolic Majesty. A title of the emperor of Austria in right of the throne of Hungary. It was given by Sylvester II. to S. Stephen of Hungary, in A.D. 999, for his conversion of that country to Christianity, together with the right of carrying the cross before him. This privilege was confirmed by Clement XIII. to the empress Maria Theresa on her accession to the throne.

Apostolic See. This name is given to certain Churches founded by the Apostles, especially Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. When the three latter fell into comparative insignificance, the title was restricted to the see of Rome. In 1049 the council of Rheims declared that the pope was the sole Apostolic primate of the Universal Church.

Apostolic Succession. The ministerial pedigree of any Church by which its bishops, and through them its priests and deacons, are descended from the Apostles of our Lord. This lineage is necessary for valid administration of the sacraments. Apologists for the Anglican orders trace back the succession by links, not one of which is wanting. This has been admitted by several impartial Roman Catholic writers; and has never been authoritatively denied.

Apostolicæ Ecclesiæ. All cathedral churches were formerly called Apostolical.

Apostolical Prayer Book. The book of prayers used by the sect generally known as Irvingites. It consists of extracts from Greek, Latin, and English office-books, and books of devotion.

Apostolici. Heretics. 1. A sect which sprang from the Encratites and Cathari in the 2nd century, claiming to be strict followers of the Apostles. 2. A similar sect, so called, was condemned by S. Bernard in the 12th century. 3. And a third of the same name was founded by Gerhard Saragelli, who was burnt at Parma in A.D. 1300. Also 4. Priests who obtained letters from the popes to vacant benefices. 5. A name given to metropolitans.

Apostolics. An obscure Protestant sect of the present day.

Apostolicum. The book of the Epistles in the Greek Church.

Apostolines. Nuns who followed the rule of S. Alphonso Liguori. Habit, black, with white coif.

Apostolines, Friars of the Order

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of. This order differed but little from that of the Barnabites. Habit, a tawny-coloured cloak and hood; tunic of the same, with leathern girdle. Rule of S. Augustine. Order finally suppressed by pope Urban VIII., as being of little service to the Church.

Apostolines, Nuns of the Order of. Founded at Antwerp, A.D. 1680, by Agnes Baliques, for the instruction of poor children, and other works of charity. Affiliated to the Carmelite order, and following also the rule of the third order of S. Theresa. Habit, black. Chief seat of the order, Flanders.

Apostolins. Called also *Santardli.*

Apostolium. A letter of peace given by bishops to the poor and oppressed, and to those who sought aid from the Church.

Apostoloevangelion. The book of epistles and gospels in the Greek Church for the year.

Apostolorum Festum. A feast of the Eastern Church (June 30th).

Apostolus. 1. An ancient title of the pope. 2. A bishop of the Apostolic era. 3. The book of S. Paul's epistles, in the Greek Church. Also called the *Lectionary.*

Apostoolians. A sect of the 17th century, founded by Samuel Apostool, a minister of the Memnonites at Amsterdam.

Aposynagogi. Persons excommunicated amongst the Jews.

Apotactitæ. The same as *Apostolici.*

Apotheca. A shop.

Apotheosis. 1. The offering of Divine honours to a man. v. *Deification.* 2. The name of a poem on the Deity by Prudentius.

Apothesis. A recess on the south side of the chancel for books or vestments.

Apparel. A small piece of embroidery sewn on albs, chasubles, amices, or other vestments.

Apparitio Domini. The Epiphany.

Apparitor. An officer appointed to execute the proper orders and decrees of the ecclesiastical courts of law.

Appeal. A provocation from an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a time suspended as to the cause from which such appeal is made, the cognizance of it being transferred to the superior judge. Ecclesiastical appeals were made finally to the pope as the canonical head of the Church, having first been made to him as the most influential bishop. In England, in spite of royal protests, they prevailed from Stephen to Henry VIII. Since that time the English Church has been without a proper resort for Ecclesiastical appeals, though various civil courts have been legalized.

Appearing to Pope Pascal I. S. Cecilia, V. & M., is thus represented.

Appellant. 1. One who appeals from the decisions of a judicial decision, court, or council. 2. Especially those French clergy who appealed from the Bull *Unigenitus*, either to the pope, better informed, or to a general council.

Appendaria. The same as *Apenticium.*

Appendicium. The same as *Apenticium.*

Appenditium. The same as *Apenticium.*

Applause in Churches. Christians in the 5th century were accustomed to give outward expression to their feelings during sermons. The practice was discountenanced by S. Chrysostom.

Apple Tree. Jesus as a shadow of defence to His people against the hot sun of persecution and the fierce blasts of temptation. The apples of this tree are His love and grace, which feed and nourish and comfort them: Cant. ii. 3. 5; viii. 5.

Applicium. An inn or hostel.

Applumbarii. Officials who affix the lead to papal bulls.

Appropriation. Where a benefice is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, either sole or aggregate, being the patron of the

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living, which the law esteems equally capable of providing for the service of the Church, as any single private clergyman.

Appurtenances. The complementary vestments to the chasuble, *viz.* amice, alb, girdle, maniple, and stole. Also called *Pertinentiæ.*

Apron. 1. The sill or lower part of a window. 2. Part of the dress of a modern English bishop, probably the remains of the cassock cut off to the knee.

Apse. 1. The semicircular or polygonal end of the nave, choir, aisle, or transept of a church. 2. The canopy over an altar. The word originally was applied to the roof when shaped, over the polygonal end of a building, like a shell. *Concha*, *Tribuna*, *Trichorus*, *Trullus*, are used in the same sense.

Apsis. v. *Apse.*

Apsis Gradata. The bishop's throne in his cathedral.

Aqua. The water of baptism; hence used for baptism itself.

Aqua Amara. Among the Jews, water was used for testing the innocence of a wife suspected of infidelity.

Aqua Benedicta. Holy water. 1. The water of baptism. 2. Water mixed with salt and placed at the entrance of churches, as a memento of baptism. Salt represents wisdom; water, human nature: the two combined, the natures of Christ. At the benediction and reconciliation of a church it was mixed sometimes with ashes and blessed by a bishop, when *Aqua Consecrata* seems to have been its appellation. The Greeks bless fresh water on the first of the month, and sprinkle the people with it.

Aqua Calida vel Tepida. Warm water used by the Greeks in the Holy Sacrifice.

Aqua Consecrata. v. *Aqua Benedicta.*

Aqua Mendax. Invalid baptism.

Aqua Salsa. It was a custom of the Donatists to mix salt with the water in which they bathed.

Aqua Sapientiæ. A name for Easter Tuesday.

Aqua Separationis. Among the Jews, water mingled with ashes of a red heifer for purification.

Aqua Vidua. Gentile lustrations, in which no grace was given.

Aquæ Bajulus. The clerk who, in processions, carried the holy water.

Aquæ Benedictæ Beneficium. Proceeds from the use of the *Aqua Benedicta*, which were sometimes applied to the education of clerics.

Aquæ Ferventis Judicium. One of the common ordeals in which the suspected person put his hand into, or attempted to take a stone out of, boiling water. If he drew it out uninjured, he was pronounced innocent; and guilty, if it were injured.

Aquæ Frigidæ Judicium. One of the common ordeals in which any one suspected or accused of a crime was thrown into cold water. If he floated, he was considered guilty; if he sank, he was held to be innocent.

Aquamanile. The ewer and basin used for washing the fingers in the liturgy at the *lavabo.* v. *Ablution of the Hands.*

Aquamanus. The same as *Aquamanile.*

Aquani. The same as *Aquarians.*

Aquaophori. The same as *Aquarians.*

Aquarians. Early heretics who used water instead of wine in their pretended celebration of the holy Eucharist. This use is reversed by the Armenians, who use wine only. The Eastern and Western Churches use both, after the example of our Lord, and to denote the union of His two Natures. Also called *Hydroparastatæ.*

Aquariatus. The office of the *Aquarius.*

Aquarii. v. *Aquarians.*

Aquarius. An officer in monasteries whose duty was to look after the fish, meadows, and vineyards, for the use of the monks.

Aquila. A reading-desk for churches, made in the form of an eagle.

Aquilaneuf. 1. The title of an ancient French ceremony; so called

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from those who gathered mistletoe for the New Year, crying out *A qui l'an neuf?* to the mistletoe of the New Year. 2. An old custom of begging for tapers in certain dioceses.

Aquilarius Canonicus. The priest responsible for the performance of Divine service in any week. So called from his using an eagle-shaped lectern. Called also *Hebdomedarius.*

Aquileian Liturgy. The diocese of Aquileia was formerly included in the province of Milan, but about A.D. 400 it created itself into a primacy, and finally a patriarchate, which, however, seems to have been rather a title of courtesy than of right. It had a rite of its own, which is known as the Aquileian Liturgy; but apparently it deserves to be classed only as a rite and not as a separate liturgy, though it probably was in many respects akin to the Ambrosian Liturgy. It seems to have become extinct about the 16th century. v. *Liturgy.*

Aquilus. A name given to the evil spirit, from *Aquila.*

Ara Dignitatis. An altar on which only certain privileged persons might celebrate; *e. g.* the altar granted by Leo IX. to Rheims cathedral, at which none might celebrate except the archbishop, the abbot, and seven priests licensed by him.

Arabesque. A species of ornamentation first used by the Arabs or Moors, in which no animal forms are admitted.

Arabians. 1. A sect in Arabia, who denied the immortality of the soul. They were confuted and reclaimed by Origen. 2. Another, which believed that the soul died and rose again with the body. 3. Early Nestorians and Jacobites in Arabia.

Arabici. v. *Arabians.*

Arahun. A place consecrated or set apart for religious purposes. Also called *Harahun.*

Arbor Paschalis. The paschal candle.

Arbores. Branching candelabra were sometimes so called.

Arc-boutant. An arched buttress, abutting against another arch or vault, to take the thrust.

Arca. 1. A sepulchral recess in a vaulted chamber. 2. A chest, or coffin, or treasury; whence *Arcarius.* 3. A name for an altar used by S. Gregory of Tours.

Arcade. A series of recesses with arched ceilings or soffits.

Arcani Disciplina. The discipline of mystery. A name given to that reserve which was adopted by the early Church to prevent the mysteries of religion from being profaned. *v.* S. Matt. vii. 6.

Arcarius. The treasurer of a cathedral or monastery.

Arcata. An arch.

Arcella. A cheese room in a monastery.

Arcellina. A small chest.

Arcellus. An arch.

Arch. A construction of materials so arranged that each portion, by mutual pressure, supports the rest.

Arch, Acute. v. *Lancet Arch.*

Arch, Askew. v. *Skew Arch.*

Arch, Catanarian. v. *Catanarian Arch.*

Arch, Cinque-foil. v. *Cinque-foil Arch.*

Arch, Composite. v. *Lancet Arch.*

Arch, Compound. v. *Recessed Arch.*

Arch, Contrasted. v. *Ogee Arch.*

Arch, Cycloidal. v. *Cycloidal Arch.*

Arch, Depressed. v. *Depressed Arch.*

Arch, Diminished. v. *Imperfect Arch.*

Arch, Discharging. v. *Discharging Arch.*

Arch, Drop. v. *Drop Arch.*

Arch, Elliptic. v. *Elliptic Arch.*

Arch, Elliptical Pointed. v. *Elliptical Pointed Arch.*

Arch, Equilateral. v. *Equilateral Arch.*

Arch, Extradosed. v. *Extradosed Arch.*

Arch, Flat. v. *Flat Arch.*

Arch, Four-centred. v. *Four-centred Arch.*

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Arch, Gothic. v. *Pointed Arch.*

Arch, Horse-shoe. v. *Horse-shoe Arch.*

Arch, Hyperbolic. v. *Hyperbolic Arch.*

Arch, Imperfect. v. *Imperfect Arch.*

Arch, Inverted. v. *Inverted Arch.*

Arch, Lancet. v. *Lancet Arch.*

Arch, Moorish. v. *Moorish Arch.*

Arch, Multifoil. v. *Multifoil Arch.*

Arch, Norman. v. *Semicircular Arch.*

Arch, Ogee. v. *Ogee Arch.*

Arch, Parabolic. v. *Parabolic Arch.*

Arch, Pointed. v. *Pointed Arch.*

Arch, Polyfoil. v. *Multifoil Arch.*

Arch, Quatrefoil. v. *Quatrefoil Arch.*

Arch, Rampant. v. *Rampant Arch.*

Arch, Recessed. v. *Recessed Arch.*

Arch, Relieving. v. *Discharging Arch.*

Arch, Scheme. v. *Imperfect Arch.*

Arch, Segmental. v. *Segmental Arch.*

Arch, Semicircular. v. *Semicircular Arch.*

Arch, Shouldered. v. *Shouldered Arch.*

Arch, Skew. v. *Skew Arch.*

Arch, Stilted. v. *Stilted Arch.*

Arch, Straight. v. *Straight Arch.*

Arch Surbased. v. *Arch Surmounted.*

Arch Surmounted. Every arch, of whatever form, is said to be surmounted if the height of its crown above the level of its impost be greater than half its span; on the contrary, if less, the arch is said to be surbased.

Arch, Three-centred. v. *Elliptic Arch.*

Arch, Trefoil. v. *Trefoil Arch.*

Arch, Triangular. v. *Triangular Arch.*

Arch, Tudor. v. *Tudor Arch.*

Archacolyte. The head of the acolytes in some cathedrals.

Archangel. A chief of the angels. This title is generally used in connexion with S. Michael, the great opponent of Satan and his angels, and the champion of the Church. The ancient theologians make the second order of the third division of ministering spirits to consist of archangels. They are represented in complete armour.

Archbishop. A chief Church officer in a province, under the patriarch, but under whose inspection are the bishops and other clergy; called also metropolitan and primate. He has also a diocese of his own. He confirms bishops, summons convocations, and hears appeals, and has jurisdiction and authority in all causes and things ecclesiastical. He is guardian of the spiritualities of a vacant see. The Apostles were virtually archbishops, but of course without territorial provinces. The archbishop of Canterbury is primate of all England and metropolitan, the archbishop of York is primate of England. In Germany some are called Electoral, and some Non-electoral. The title of archbishop first occurs in the time of S. Athanasius.

Archbishop's Charge. A formal address at visitations to persons within his jurisdiction.

Archbishop's Visitation. 1. An inquiry as ordinary into matters within his own diocese. 2. An inquiry with a view to correct and supply the defects of other bishops in all ecclesiastical matters throughout his province.

Archbuttress. v. *Flying Buttress.*

Archchaplain. v. *Archicapellanus.*

Archconfraternity. A brotherhood with faculties to make district branches. They are chiefly employed abroad as burial clubs, and are called *Archiconfrérie.*

Archdeacon. The chief deacon. S. Laurence is the person earliest known to have held this office in the Church. It was common in the time of S. Jerome. Originally the deacons chose their own chief, but eventually as the archdeacon became "the eye and the hand" of the bishop he was nominated by the latter. His office

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consists in assisting the bishop of the diocese in all functions not strictly episcopal, and in visiting the clergy in his archdeaconry, in such manner as the bishop visits those of his diocese. The office is now held by priests. By an abuse in the time of Charlemagne it was sometimes held by laymen.

Archdeacon's Charge. A formal address at visitations to persons within his jurisdiction.

Archdeacon's Visitation. v. *Archdeacon.*

Archdean. A contraction for Archdeacon.

Arches Court. The court of appeal of the archbishop of Canterbury, the judge of which is called the dean of the Arches. His proper jurisdiction is only over the thirteen peculiar parishes belonging to the archbishop in London; but now, as the archbishop's Official Principal, the judge of the Arches receives and determines appeals from the sentences of all inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province. Practically the Arches Court is now degraded into a mere secular court, since it is not administered according to ancient precedent, the archbishop does not personally sit in his court, and the court allows of an appeal from its decisions to the lay Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Arches, Mixed. v. *Mixed Arches.*

Archetype. The principal type, model, or standard. This name was especially given by the Platonics to the original form of each created thing as it pre-existed in the Divine mind.

Archheretic. One who was the author of a heresy. Such were subjected to more severe punishment than other heretics in the Primitive Church. They were degraded from clerical functions without hopes of restitution. S. Augustine instances Donatus as being such. Arius and Nestorius and many others merit the same condemnatory name.

Archiacolythus. The principal acolyth.

Archiantistes. An archbishop.

Archicantor. The principal chanter in a choir. The same as *Archiparaphonista.*

Archicapellanus. A chief officer of the chapel of the palace, under early French kings. Called also sometimes *Abbas Archiepiscopus*, and sometimes perhaps *Cancellarius.*

Archiclavigerus. 1. The officer who held the keys, *i. e.* the treasurer in cathedrals and monasteries: hence 2. The pope who holds the keys of S. Peter and the helm of the Church.

Archiclavus. The same as *Archiclavigerus.*

Archicustos. v. *Custos.*

Archidiaconus. The first among the deacons.

Archidiaconus Cardinalis. A cardinal archdeacon.

Archidiaconus Ecclesiæ Romanæ. The principle deacon of the Apostolic see.

Archielectus. The archbishop elect.

Archiepiscopologium. The history of the archbishops of Tarragona.

Archiepiscopus Palatii Sacri. The same as *Archicapellanus.*

Archierosque. The pontifical dignity.

Archiflamen. An archbishop.

Archigerontes. A title in Alexandria for the emperor's agents. Some say that they were archpresbyters, others wardens of corporations.

Archilevita. An archdeacon.

Archimandrita. The same as *Archimandrite.*

Archimandrite. 1. The abbot of a Greek monastery. 2. The word is used in the West for any prelate.

Archimandritissa. An abbess.

Archimetropolitanus. The same as *Metropolitan.*

Archimonasterium. A title given to some distinguished monasteries, or the head monastery of an order, as that of Clugny and others.

Archimysta. An archbishop.

Archiœconomus. The bursar in a cathedral or monastery.

Archipalatinus Præsul. The same as *Archicapellanus.*

Archipapa. A chief priest in the

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Eastern empire. Called also *Protopapa*.

Archiparaphonista. The precentor. At one time it was his duty to give the wine to the sub-deacon at mass.

Archipater. An archbishop.

Archiphonista. The principal chanter in a choir. The same as *Archiparaphonista*.

Archiphylax. The chief warden. The general of the order of the Carmelites was so called up to A.D. 1121.

Archipolites. An archbishop.

Archipontifex. An archbishop; sometimes the pope.

Archipræsul. An archbishop.

Archipresbyter. An arch-presbyter. 1. In earlier times in the cathedral he was the vicar of the bishop, and chief of the college of presbyters; his office corresponded with that of the dean in English cathedrals. 2. In later times his office was that of rural dean.

Archipresbyteri Cardinalium. The cardinals of the three patriarchal basilicas were thus called.

Archiprotopapatus. v. *Prester John.*

Archisacerdos. An archbishop.

Archisacrista. The principal sacristan of a church.

Archischola. The head of a school.

Archischolaris. An under-master in a school.

Archischolus. The master of the schools. It was his office to instruct the poor scholars of the diocese.

Archiscrinius. The treasurer of a church or religious house.

Archiscrutinarius. The visitor of a monastery.

Archisterium. A chief church or episcopal see; also a monastery.

Archistratici Ædes. A church dedicated to S. Michael the Archangel, as captain of the heavenly band.

Archisubdiaconi. A name for certain functionaries in the cathedral of Utrecht. Called also *Chorepiscopi.*

Archisubdiaconus. The principal among the subdeacons.

Archisynagogus. The president or head of the synagogue, whom the Jews call the head of a kahal, or congregation.

Architect. One who professes the science and practice of building.

Architecture. The science of constructing buildings, and the adornment of the same.

Architecture, Arabic. v. *Moorish Architecture.*

Architecture, Byzantine. v. *Byzantine Architecture.*

Architecture, Decorated. v. *Decorated Architecture.*

Architecture, Early English. v. *Early English Architecture.*

Architecture, Elizabethan. v. *Elizabethan Architecture.*

Architecture, Gothic. v. *Gothic Architecture.*

Architecture, Lombardic. v. *Lombardic Architecture.*

Architecture, Moorish. v. *Moorish Architecture.*

Architecture, Norman. v. *Norman Architecture.*

Architecture, Orders of. v. *Orders of Architecture.*

Architecture, Perpendicular. v. *Perpendicular Architecture.*

Architecture, Pointed. v. *Gothic Architecture.*

Architecture, Romanesque. v. *Romanesque Architecture.*

Architecture, Saracenic. v. *Saracenic Architecture.*

Architecture, Saxon. v. *Saxon Architecture.*

Architecture, Tudor. v. *Tudor Architecture.*

Architrave. 1. That part of the entablature which rests immediately on the columns. 2. The outer moulding of the arches of doors and windows.

Architriclinium. The high table in the refectory for the abbot or whoever presides over the monks.

Architriclinus. A metropolitan or archbishop.

Archive Room. The strong or muniment room in a religious house or church, in which to keep the charters.

Archives. The records, charters,

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or other documents of a monastery or church.

Archivista. The keeper of the records in a religious house.

Archivolt. 1. The under surface of an arch. 2. The band of mouldings round the voussoirs terminating on the imposts or capitals.

Archivoltum. An arched receptacle for sewerage.

Archon. An archbishop.

Archontici. The same as *Archontics.*

Archontics. A sect in the 2nd century which maintained that the world was created by angels. They were also called *Angelics*, and were a branch of the Valentinians.

Archpresbyter. v. *Archpriest.*

Archpriest. A titular dignity similar to that of rural dean.

Archprior. The master of the order of the Knights Templars.

Arcosolium. The tomb of a martyr in the catacombs at Rome; so called because an arch was cut out over it, and it was used for an altar.

Arcula. A small box of gold or silver used by the early Christians for carrying the holy Eucharist.

Arcus. An area in the form of an ancient basilica.

Arcus Ecclesiæ. The chancel-arch or the arch dividing the nave from the choir in a basilica.

Arcus Presbyterii. The arch over the apse, marking the boundaries of its recess.

Arcus Toralis. The lattice separating the choir from the nave in a basilica.

Arcus Triumphalis. The same as *Arcus Ecclesiæ.*

Area. 1. The superficial contents of any enclosed space. 2. A cemetery or enclosed burying-ground.

Arena. 1. An amphitheatre. 2. The nave or body of a church.

Arenaria. Heathen term for Christian catacombs.

Arenariæ Cryptæ. v. *Arenaria.*

Argandum. A kind of cloak for monks.

Arganum. v. *Argandum.*

Argavum. v. *Argandum.*

Argia. 1. Suspension from share in Divine service. 2. A holy day of obligation in the Greek Church.

Arianista. An Arian.

Arians. Followers of Arius, Presbyter of Alexandria, who denied the divinity of the Son of God; maintaining that He was a creature, and susceptible of vice and virtue. The heresy was formally anathematized by the council of Nice, A.D. 325, which declared that Christ is "of the same Substance" (*homoousios*) with the Father, *i. e.* of the same real Godhead. Arius died, in a sudden and terrible manner, when about to be admitted to communion at Constantinople. His followers composed a creed of their own, at the Arian synod of Antioch, A.D. 341, and for many years troubled the Church; but gradually became an inconsiderable sect, though never wholly extinguished up to this day. Some few Arians exist as a sect in this country. The following is a tabular view of the various phases and watchwords of Arianism:—

Aetius and Eudoxius maintained that Christ was *heterusios*, of another substance.

Eunomius, disciple of Aetius, *anomoios*, of a dissimilar substance.

Eusebius and the Semiarians, *homoiousios*, of a similar substance.

These were divided into those who held with—

Asterius, Eudoxius, *katoousian homoios*, like as to being.

Acacius, *homoios*, similar.

All agreed in rejecting the Catholic term *homoousios.*

Arians, Semi. v. *Semi Arians.*

Arians, Ultra. v. *Ultra Arians.*

Aristato. A name from the German for a pall for the dead of noble birth.

Ark. The ark which Moses made and placed in the Tabernacle beneath the mercy-seat denotes the humanity of Christ. This ark was the ark of the Covenant; for by means of His humanity Christ made a covenant of mercy between God and man.

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Ark. 1. A name for the Tabernacle in which the holy Sacrament is reserved, between Maundy Thursday and Good Friday. 2. The name given to the pyx in the Abyssinian Church.

Arm. The arm of the Lord signifies God the Son Himself: Ps. xliv. 3. Right arm in various places has the same signification.

Armararius. 1. A librarian. 2. An armourer.

Armaria. 1. A library. 2. An armoury. 3. An aumbry.

Armarierius. A precentor.

Armarium. v. *Aumbry.*

Armarius. The officer who had charge of the chest containing the church books. The same as *Armararius.*

Armatorium. An armoury.

Armenian Church. The faith was introduced into Armenia in very early times; it is said by S. Bartholomew. In the 4th century it was established by Gregory the Enlightener, who converted Tiridates. The Armenians separated from the Eastern Church forty years after the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 491, rejecting the decrees of that council, and maintaining the Monophysite heresy, though they are distinct from the Jacobites. This Church is under three patriarchs, the chief of whom is the patriarch of Echmiazin, south of Mount Ararat, next to whom is the Catholic of Cis in Cilicia. There are other subordinate Patriarchs. The Armenians are to be found in every principal city of Asia. They are settled in all the chief places of India, where they arrived many centuries before the English. They chiefly abound in Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, Russia, and Poland. Armenians deny the double Procession; communicate infants; have married priests; and are allowed a college in Rome.

Armenian Liturgy. The Armenian Liturgy is a division of the Cæsarean family of liturgies, itself a branch of the Hierosolymitan. The Armenians separated from the Church in A.D. 552, and placed themselves under a head called the Catholikos. The Armenians in Poland and Muscovy were reunited to the Roman Church in 1666, and were allowed to retain their liturgy with certain alterations. They apparently retained the invocation after the consecration, though it was made the subject of a long controversy with Rome, the raising of which was the cause of the majority refusing to join her. v. *Liturgy.*

Armenians, Order of. Founded by Eustatius, the Latin bishop of Armenia, A.D. 320; reformed under the Dominican rule. They came to England A.D. 1258. Habit, Dominican, but the scapular black.

Armiclausa. A monk's scapular.

Armillum. A sort of stole of gold or lace, placed round the neck of English kings at their coronation, and tied under the arms: hence its name.

Arminian Methodists. A branch of the Wesleyan Methodists.

Arminian New Society. An obscure Protestant sect of the present day.

Arminians. Followers of Arminius, a Protestant minister of Amsterdam, and a professor of Divinity in Leyden (born 1560, died in 1609), who wrote against the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, and maintained the freedom of the human will, and that individuals are elect or reprobate according to the Divine foreknowledge of their conduct. He is charged with holding Pelagian and Socinian opinions, and his doctrine was condemned by the Protestant synod of Dort, A.D. 1618. His followers were also called Remonstrants and Universalists. The latter name is often given in reproach to those who hold the Orthodox and Catholic doctrine on this subject, *viz.* Universal Redemption, as opposed to Calvinistic election.

Armorial Bearings. v. *Arms.*

Armour. 1. In, with robe and coronet, sceptre and Calvary cross: S. Alban, M. 2. Standing in, piercing a dragon with a spear: standing with cross on his armour and shield: striking a dragon with his sword, or with a spear cross-topped: in armour,

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with a dragon by his side : S. George, M. 3. In, striking a dragon with a spear : S. Michael.

Armoury. v. *Armatorium.*

Arms. Armorial bearings may be used by ecclesiastical persons and bodies as well as by others. A bishop empales his family coat-of-arms with the arms of his see, to note his marriage to his diocese.

Arms Royal. Illegal additions to the ornaments of a church, which were made first some time in the 16th century.

Armuce. v. *Amyss.*

Arnaldistæ. The same as *Arnaldists.*

Arnaldists. 1. Heretics condemned in the second Lateran council, A. D. 1139. Followers of Arnaldus of Brixia, a disciple of Abelard, who asserted that men do not receive the Holy Ghost through the baptism of water ; and that Samaritans who were baptized did not receive the Holy Ghost until they were confirmed. Arnald was burnt at Rome, A. D. 1155. 2. Followers of Arnold of Villeneuve, in the 14th century, who was burnt as a magician.

Arnoldists. The same as *Arnaldists.*

Arpa. A harp.

Arras. Tapestry hangings ; so called because first made at the town of Arras, in Flanders.

Arrepti. A name for those under demoniacal possession.

Arrhabinarii. An ancient sect who held that in the holy Eucharist was neither the Body and Blood of Christ, nor the sign, but only the pledge and earnest of them. They are not unknown at the present day.

Arris. 1. The intersection or line made by two surfaces of a body, inclined at an angle to each other. 2. The apex of a pointed roof.

Arris-gutter. A V-shaped wooden gutter, fixed to the eaves of a building.

Arriswise. Tiles laid diagonally.

Arrow. "He hath made Me a polished shaft," *i. e.* an arrow : Isa. xlix. 2. Christ, as the Preacher of preachers, piercing the hearts of sinners, by speaking such words as never man spake.

Arrow. 1. With an, or two arrows crosswise in a heart : holding a heart pierced with an arrow : S. Augustine, Bp. 2. Pierced with : arrow in his hand : on one knee offering a quiver of arrows to heaven : arrow and globe : arrow and sceptre : two arrows and sceptre : arrow and cords : bound to a tree, and shot with arrows : S. Edmund, K. & M. 3. Knee wounded with an, hind resting her feet on the other knee : shot with an arrow, hind lying by him : seated, arrow in his breast, hind resting her feet on his knees : standing with a book in his right hand, his left wounded with an arrow, in the act of protecting a hind leaping up to him : S. Giles, Ab. 4. Bearing an : S. Thomas, Ap.

Arsellum. A small arch or tombstone in the form of an arch, fixed to a wall.

Arsia. An arch.

Arsitium. A building fortified like a citadel, to hold corn during a siege.

Art thou weary, art thou languid ? H. A & M. No. 299. From the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Artemonites. Followers of Artemon, who, in the 2nd century, taught that a certain Divine energy, or portion of the Divine nature, was united to the Man Jesus. They joined the Theodosians.

Article. A complaint exhibited in the ecclesiastical courts by way of libel.

Articles of Inquiry. Questions issued by bishops and archdeacons preparatory to their visitation.

Articles, Six. v. *Six Articles.*

Articles, Ten. v. *Ten Articles.*

Articles, Thirty-nine. v. *Thirty-nine Articles.*

Articuli Cleri. Statutes containing certain articles relating to the Church, clergy, and causes ecclesiastical, made at Lincoln by Edward II. 9 Ed. II. st. 1.

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Articulos, Prostratio super. A punishment for a mistake in the Cistercian order.

Articulus Mortis. Article of death. The point of time in which the last powers of life are passing away.

Artoklasia. The breaking of the antidoron or holy bread in the Greek Church at the close of the liturgy. v. *Antidoron.*

Artotyritæ. A sect (described by S. Epiphanius and S. Austin) which offered cheese with the bread in the Eucharist: whence their name.

Arts. One of the faculties in which degrees are conferred at the Universities, comprehending seven sciences: grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy; and these again were divided into the trivium, including the first three, and the quadrivium, including the remaining four. Music is now a separate faculty. Grammar was a separate, but subordinate, faculty at Oxford and Cambridge.

Artsburst. A fast on the Wednesday and Friday in the eleventh week before Easter among the Greeks, said to have been instituted by Sergius, a heretic, to commemorate a favourite dog, who acted as a carrier, and whom he accused the Orthodox of having killed.

Arula. 1. A small altar. 2. The upper member or tabular part of an altar.

Arval Bread. A kind of bread used at funeral feasts in Yorkshire.

Arval Supper. A funeral feast in Yorkshire.

Arvoutus. A buttress.

As now the Sun's declining rays. v. *Labente jam solis.* S. A. H. No. 109. An evening hymn.

As pants the Hart for cooling streams. H. A & M. No. 310. By Tate and Brady. Paraphrase of Psalm xlii.

As with gladness Men of old. H. A & M. No. 64. An Epiphany hymn. By W. C. Dix, Esq.

Ascella. A low Latin term for an aisle, used by Gregory of Tours.

Ascensa. The feast of the ascension of our Lord.

Ascensio B. V. M. The name given in the 9th century to the feast of the assumption.

Ascension. The feast of the ascension of our Lord, forty days after His resurrection.

Ascensorium. Steps or stairs.

Ascensus. The same as *Ascensorium.*

Asceterium. 1. A place where ascetics congregated. 2. A small college of monks who conducted funerals. 3. Generally a monastery.

Ascetic Theology. Ascetic theology is that which teaches the way to perfection through virtues not universally necessary. It occupies a middle place between moral and mystical theology. It embodies the principles upon which hermits and monks dedicate their lives to God, and took a definite form in the 2nd century. To this class of theology belong the works of Cassian, Bernard, Bona, and others.

Asceticism. 1. The profession and scientific study of self-mortification for the love of Christ. 2. The history and literature of the same.

Ascetics. 1. Early Christian hermits who practised extreme self-denial "in the hope of a better resurrection." 2. All who habitually live lives of self-denial and mortification for the love of Christ.

Ascetriæ. Religious women living in deserts.

Ascitæ. The same as *Ascodrogites.*

Asclepidotæans. Asclepidotus taught in the 3rd century, like modern Socinians, that our Divine Lord was a mere man.

Ascodrogitæ. The same as *Ascodrogites.*

Ascodrogites. Gnostics of Galatia in the time of Commodus, A.D. 181; they introduced skins of wine into their churches, to represent the new bottles filled with new wine. They became intoxicated, and danced round these skins of wine. Under pretence of spiritual worship they rejected the use of sacraments and symbols.

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Ascodrogiti. The same as *Ascodrogites.*

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent, on which day ashes previously blessed are, in the Western Church, distributed among the people.

Ashes. Ashes were used at an early period in the Church, a custom derived probably from Judaism. The chief season at which they were employed was Lent, though the actual service for Ash Wednesday is not of course older than the institution of that day, *i. e.* about the 8th century. The rite differed in several Churches.

Ashes, Benediction of. v. *Benediction of Ashes.*

Ashlar. Hewn or squared stone used for the facing of walls.

Asinarii. Jews and Christians were so called by their enemies, who asserted that they worshipped the ass.

Asinorum Ordo. The order of the Holy Trinity, instituted A.D. 1198, so called because the members rode only on asses. This rule was relaxed by pope Clement IV. in 1267.

Asketerium. An Eastern monastery consisting of detached hermitages.

Aspastikon. The place outside a church in the East, where the bishop met and saluted pilgrims and strangers. Called also *Metatorium* and *Diaconicum.*

Asperges. v. *Aspersion.*

Asperges Brush. The same as *Aspergillum.*

Aspergillum. A holy water brush used in the asperges. v. *Aspersion.*

Aspersi. A name given in England to some of the early Baptists who preached baptism by sprinkling. Also called *Old Men*, as retaining the old custom.

Aspersion. 1. Sprinkling with holy water. A custom confined generally now to Sundays before high mass. Tradition ascribes its origin to S. Clement of Rome. At first oil and water seem to have been used; Alexander I. substituted salt instead of the former. Aspersion with water and blood, single and together, was common among the Jews. The Gentiles also used it. The Hemerobaptists regarded it as a daily baptism. Hyssop is mixed with the water on Maundy Thursday. 2. Baptism by sprinkling water on the head.

Aspersorium. A holy water stoup. In early ages, a fountain generally stood at the entrance of every church. This led to the introduction of holy water stoups, which formerly were of much larger size than at present.

Aspersory. The same as *Aspergillum.*

Aspiciens a longe. The first Sunday in Advent; so called from the response of the first nocturn.

Ass-worship. Ass-worship was attributed both to the Jews and to the early Christians by the heathen.

Assault. The assault of a clergyman in discharge of his duty is a misdemeanour. Any person convicted of this offence is liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, 24 & 25 Vict., cap. 100, sec. 36.

Assembly, General. v. *General Assembly.*

Assembly of Divines. An assembly held at Westminster, A.D. 1643, convoked by the lords and commons (but forbidden by the king), to consider the liturgy, doctrines, and government of the Church. Episcopalians would not serve on it. The Scottish covenant was accepted by this assembly, and the larger and shorter catechisms drawn up. The end for which it was convened was not accomplished.

Assembly's Larger Catechism. A form approved by the Westminster Divines, and adopted by the general assembly of the Church of Scotland in the year 1648. A shorter Catechism was prepared at the same time, with a confession of faith, consisting of thirty-three articles.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism. v. *Assembly's Larger Catechism.*

Assessments. A rate for the repair of a church, which was charged to each ratepayer.

Assessors. Persons sometimes associated with judges of courts, to

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advise and direct the decisions of such judges. Certain counsellors of the Roman emperors were first so called.

Assidua. An apse.

Assidui. The vicars of certain priests in the church at Strasburg, who were set apart to sing high mass.

Assignationes. Licences given to the Dominican Friars to change from one convent to another.

Assise of Darrein Presentment. This writ lay when a person, or his ancestors, under whom he claims, had presented a clerk to a benefice, who was duly instituted; and afterwards, upon the next avoidance, a stranger presents a clerk, thus disturbing the right of the lawful patron: upon this, the patron issued this writ, directed to the sheriff, to summon an assise or jury, to inquire who was the last patron that presented to the church now vacant, of which the plaintiff complains that he is now deforced by the defendant. This mode of procedure is now abolished, and action must be taken by *quare impedit.*

Assisii. Vicars-choral in foreign cathedrals. They were so called, either from holding only a portion or part of the profits of the cathedral estate, or from *assisia*, a pension. Also called *Mansionarii* and *Portionarii.*

Association, Methodists'. v. *Wesleyan Association.*

Assoile. To deliver from excommunication, to acquit or absolve.

Assumption of B.V.M., Nuns of the. Founded, A.D. 1626, by cardinal Roma, bishop of Recanati. The nuns observe strict enclosure, and recite the office of the B.V.M. daily in choir. Habit, blue tunic, with white scapular and veil. In choir a blue cloak is worn.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. This festival is observed on the 15th August in the Western Church. Its celebration can be traced up to the beginning of the 5th century. It is kept in the East under the title of the Falling asleep of the B. V. M. Formerly the festival was observed on 18th January; Gregory the Great transferred it to the 15th of August. According to the tradition of the Church the body of the B. V. M. was raised soon after her death, and assumed to glory by a singular privilege, before the general resurrection of the dead.

Assuritans. A branch of the Donatists who held that the Son was inferior to the Father, and the Holy Ghost to the Son.

Astati. Manichæans in the 9th century.

Aster. The same as *Asterisk.*

Asterisk. An instrument of wood or metal used in the East for placing over the breads prepared for consecration, and on which the veil or aer was placed so that they could be covered or uncovered without being disarranged. It was star-shaped, in allusion to the star of the Magi.

Astipulator. One who licenses a virgin to assume the habit of religion.

Astragal-bead. A small semicircular moulding encircling a column. It is often cut into beads and berries, and is used in ornamented entablatures to separate the faces of the architrave. Also called *Sorus.*

Astrum. 1. A hearth; hence 2. The whole house.

Astylar. A term which expresses the absence of columns or pilasters in walls or elsewhere.

Asylum. 1. The right of asylum consisted in freedom from arrest and punishment, which was granted to those who fled for refuge to sacred places. It was founded on the Levitical law, which appointed six cities of refuge for the involuntary manslayer. The same right was allowed in ancient Greece. 2. The use of asylum was a necessary protection in days of disorder, when summary vengeance was common. In England it was regulated by the laws of King Alfred, and continued in force long after the Conquest. This privilege was not unfrequently extended to the perpetrators of heinous offences, and so far abused.

At Even ere the Sun was set.

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H. A & M. No. 276. An evening hymn. By Rev. H. Twells.

At the Cross her station keeping. H. A & M. No. 98. *Stabat Mater dolorosa.* A Passion hymn by Jacopone. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

At the Lamb's high feast we sing. H. A & M. No. 113. *Ad regias Agni dapes.* Easter hymn after S. Ambrose. Translated by R. Campbell, Esq.

Atans. The same as *Apenticium.*

Ath. An oath.

Athanasian Creed. One of the three creeds accepted by the Roman and Anglican Church, and approved, so far as the doctrine of the Procession is not concerned, by the Eastern Church, which prints a version of the creed in the *Horologion* and *Synopsis.* It seems to have been compiled in Gaul from the works of S. Athanasius about the year 430, possibly by S. Hilary. It was written in Latin, and principally states the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity in opposition to the Arians. The creed was adopted first in Spain and lastly at Rome.

Athanasians. A term applied by the Arians to the orthodox and supporters of S. Athanasius.

Atheists. Those who deny 1. the being, or 2. the providence, of God, as the Epicureans did. Such commonly maintain the eternity of matter, and a necessity in the laws and course of nature, independent of a supreme and over-ruling Will. Atheistical principles may have prevailed in remote ages in the East, but we find them methodically maintained principally by the atomical, peripatetic, and sceptical philosophers of the Greeks. The principle of Atheism consists in not admitting the necessity of a First Independent Cause. Atheism and Pantheism are often wrongly confounded. Among the Greek atheistic philosophers Diagoras and Theodorus were conspicuous. The heathen called the early Christians by this name.

Athinganians. A sect akin to the Armenians in their tendency to Judaism. They appeared in Phrygia in the 11th century.

Athocians. Heretics of the 3rd century, who affirmed the mortality of the soul.

Atlantes. Figures of men in place of columns to support an entablature.

Atonement. At-one-ment. Making at one those who have been at variance. The world was reconciled to God by the sacrifice of Christ; the word "atonement" is therefore used to express the work which was accomplished by the death of our Lord.

Atrabatiсæ. Garments made at Arras.

Atrium. 1. A court often surrounded by a colonnade, and built in front of the west end of a church. It was also called *Narthex* and *Parodisus;* hence 2. A cemetery, as burials were made there.

Attegia. A small building.

Attentat. An Attentat in the language of the civil and canon law is any thing whatsoever wrongfully innovated or attempted in the suit by the Judge *a quo* pending an appeal.

Attentates. In the terms of the canon law, attempts which the archbishop of Canterbury made on the authority of the pope in England in the middle ages.

Attinentes. 1. Relatives by blood or marriage. 2. Slaves.

Attingians. Heretics in the 8th century, who solemnized baptism with the words *Ego sum aqua viva,* and in the Eucharist added the word *accipite* to "Drink ye all of this."

Attolle paulum lumina. v. *O sinner, lift the eye of faith.*

Attributes. 1. As used respecting God, this word signifies special characteristic qualities, such as omnipotence, which belong to Him alone. 2. Symbols disposed as ornaments on a building to indicate its character.

Attrition. Sorrow for sin through fear of punishment. It may or may not lead on to, or be associated with, true repentance. v. *Contrition.*

Aubert, Canons Regular of S. These were substituted by Libertus,

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bishop of Cambray, A.D. 1066, for a community of secular priests, established by S. Aubert, in connexion with the church of S. Peter at Cambray. Habit, violet cassock.

Auctor beate sæculi. v. *Jesu, Creator of the world.*

Auctoritas. The diploma of the pope, or of a king or emperor.

Audi benigne Conditor. v. 1. *O Maker of the world, give ear.* 2. *O merciful Creator, hear.*

Audible Voice. v. *Aloud.*

Audience Court. The spiritual court of the archbishop of Canterbury, having the same authority with the court of Arches, but inferior to it in dignity and antiquity. The archbishop of York has also his audience court. In ancient times the term *Audientia* meant the arbitration of bishops allowed by emperors.

Audientes. 1. Those who were being prepared for baptism by hearing the explanation of the faith. They were allowed to hear the Scriptures read in church, but were dismissed before the liturgy. 2. One of the four orders of penitents, who were placed in the narthex or lowest part of the church, and were dismissed, like the above catechumens, before the holy mysteries commenced. They were also called *Auditores* or *Hearers.* 3. The second grade of the Manichæans.

Audientia. v. *Audience Court.*

Audientium Doctor. A teacher of catechumens in the early church, *e.g.* S. Clement, Pantænus, and Origen.

Auditor. 1. The officer who audited the accounts in a monastery or cathedral church. 2. An officer in the Roman curia.

Auditor Cameræ. The treasurer in the Roman curia.

Auditor Causarum. An officer in the Roman curia who attended to the judicial processes.

Auditor Contradictoriorum. An officer in the Roman curia who considers applications for rescripts.

Auditor Rotæ. An officer in a tribunal of the Roman curia, which consists of twelve eminent prelates.

Auditores. The same as *Audientes.*

Auditorium. 1. The monastic parlour where the monks were permitted to converse. 2. The same was used for an apartment in a monastery for the reception of strangers. 3. The place in the church assigned to the audientes. 4. The cloister in which, in some monasteries, the school for the novices was held.

Augiva. An ogee arch.

Augmentation Court. The name of a court, now abolished, erected 27 Hen. VIII., to determine suits and controversies relating to monasteries and abbey lands.

Augsburg Confession. A confession of Protestant faith drawn up by Luther and Melanchthon in moderate language, at the time of the diet convened by Charles V. in 1530, to express the belief of the Protestant Princes. Parts of the Thirty-nine Articles are similar to this formula. It contains twenty-eight chapters, most of which treat of the Reformers' doctrine, the rest of the errors of their opponents.

Augustan Confession. v. *Augsburg Confession.*

Augustine, Abp. & C., S. Abbot of the monastery of S. Andrew at Rome. Sent by Gregory I. to England. First archbishop of Canterbury and abbot of a monastery attached to the cathedral. Died A.D. 604. Commemorated May 26th. Represented baptizing Ethelbert, king of Kent.

Augustine, Bp., C., & D., S. Of Numidia in Africa. Baptized by S. Ambrose. Founded the order which bears his name. Bishop of Hippo, where he died A.D. 430. One of the four Doctors of the Western Church. Commemorated August 28th. Represented holding an inflamed heart: an arrow or two arrows crosswise, in a heart: holding a heart pierced with an arrow: an eagle: child with spoon on the sea shore: child before him with a shell: the same with a spoon: a light from heaven, with the word *Veritas.*

Augustine, Hermits of the

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Order of S. Founded, it is said, by the Saint, circa A.D. 388. Habit, black, with leathern girdle.

Augustine, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded by S. Augustine, from whom the rule is derived. The constitutions of the order settled by pope Alexander IV., A.D. 1256. Habit differs in the various branches of the order: usually white, with black scapular and veil. The Penitents of S. Augustine wear a black habit and veil, with white scapular.

Augustinian Canons. An order of monks following the supposed rule of S. Augustine, founded in the 11th century by Ivo, bishop of Chartres. Canons, occupying a middle place between regulars and seculars, had existed for two centuries, Ivo reformed some of them and they became regular Canons, others followed a rule given by Nicholas II. The former came to England in the time of Henry I. and increased rapidly in numbers and power. There were black and white Canons, and other branches. Their principal houses were Oseney, Oxford, Bristol, Carlisle, Hexham, Cirencester, Walsingham, Newstead, and Bolton. Habit, black cassock, white rochet, black cloak and cap, with beards.

Augustinian Friars. A mendicant order founded by Innocent IV., A.D. 1250. Habit, broad-sleeved robe, a girdle and hood, white tunic. The reformed order are called Unshod, from wearing sandals; they came to England A.D. 1252.

Augustinian Hermits. The same as *Augustinian Friars.*

Augustinian Monks. The same as *Augustinian Canons.*

Augustinian Rule. Rule of the order of S. Augustine—three rules: I. of 9, II. of 5, and III. of 44 chapters. Common refectory and dormitory, goods in common, manual labour in silence, reading, to go abroad two and two, to receive no letters, observance of canonical hours, conventual habit.

Augustinians. A sect that held that the gates of Heaven were not opened till the general resurrection.

Aula. 1. The nave of a church; or 2. The church itself.

Aula Ecclesiæ. The nave of a church.

Aula Hospitum. The guest-house.

Aulæa. Hangings used in church, partly corresponding to what is known as dossal-cloths.

Aulæum. A palace.

Auleolum. A small church or chapel.

Aules. A row of supports of the nature of buttresses. v. *Anterides.*

Aumbry. A small cupboard or shelf generally near the piscina, in which the holy oils, vessels, books, and sometimes the blessed Sacrament was kept. It generally had a door, and could be locked. Also called *Almery, Almonry,* and *Armarium.*

Aumone Service. Where lands are given in alms to some church or religious house, upon condition that a service or prayers shall be offered at certain times for the repose of the donor's soul, it is called Aumone service or Service in aumone.

Aurea Missa. Saturday before the second Sunday after Michaelmas.

Aureole. A crown of glory round the head of a saint.

Auricular Confession. Private confession of sins in the ear of a priest.

Aurifilum. Gold thread.

Auriflamba. A sacred standard carried before the ancient kings of France. It was kept in the church of S. Dionysius or S. Denys. Its use in battle ceased with Charles V. in A.D. 1380.

Auriflamma. The same as *Auriflamba.*

Auriflammeum. The same as *Auriflamba.*

Aurifrigia. Orphreys, or embroidery in gold, silver, or silk, with which vestments were adorned.

Aurigraphus. 1. An illuminator in gold. 2. An illumination.

Aurora. 1. The title of a Latin metrical version of several parts of the Bible, by Petrus de Riga, canon of Rheims, in the 12th century. 2.

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An office in the Mozarabic breviary to be said at dawn.

Aurora jam spargit polum. v. *Dawn sprinkles all the East with light.*

Aurora lucis rutilat. v. *Light's glittering morn bedecks the sky.*

Aurotextilis. Cloth of gold.

Austin Canons. v. *Augustinian Canons.*

Austin Friars. v. *Augustinian Friars.*

Austin Monks. v. *Augustinian Canons.*

Austria, Canons Regular of. Founded A.D. 1140, and placed by Leopold of Austria in charge of the abbey of S. Mary the Virgin, near Vienna. Habit, cassock with sleeveless cotta; hood of grey fur.

Autentus Toni. A way of singing the musical tone in a higher key.

Auter. The same as *Altar.*

Authentic Week. Holy week; so called by many mediæval writers from the voluntary death of our Lord.

Authentica. An authoritative translation of the Novellæ Constitutiones of Justinian.

Authenticum. An ecclesiastical book containing the antiphons and responses in the order in which they are to be sung.

Auto da Fe. An act of faith. The ceremonial which in Spain accompanies the execution by the civil power of those condemned by the Inquisition for heresy; and the absolution of the innocent accused.

Autocephalus. A bishop or archbishop under no metropolitan or patriarch; such were once the archbishop of Cyprus and others.

Autocheani. Heretics who said that Christ was God *per Se*, severing thereby the union between the First and Second Persons of the Trinity.

Autosacramentales. Spanish sacred dramas.

Auvanna. A projecting roof over the door to protect from the rain.

Auxilium. A feudal term for a certain sum, paid to a superior lord; some episcopal dues received the same name. Also called *Aid.*

Ave Bell. The bell rung morning, noon, and night, in remembrance of the mystery of the Incarnation; at which times Ave Maria, the Angelic Salutation, is said. This was instituted in England by archbishop Arundel in 1399, and stopped by Shaxton in 1538.

Ave! colenda Trinitas. *All hail! adored Trinity.*

Ave! Jesu, Qui mactaris. v. *Jesus, hail! Who as Thou pleadest.*

Ave Maria. The Angelic Salutation, repeated in the rosary, at the beginning of sermons, and in many forms of devotion, as a memorial of the incarnation, and the dignity of the Blessed Virgin. v. *Angelus.*

Ave Pardon Bell. The same as *Ave Bell.*

Ave! verum Corpus. v. *Hail! true Body born of Mary.*

Avenue. A passage from one part of a building to another.

Aver-Corn. A reserved rent in corn paid to religious houses, having its origin most probably in the Church Scot of Saxon times, a measure of corn brought to the priest on S. Martin's day.

Averta. A kind of cloak.

Aviaticus. A son's son.

Avignonists. v. *Collyridians.*

Avius. A grandfather.

Avoidance. Where there is a want of a lawful incumbent on a benefice, during which vacancy the Church is *quasi viduata*, and the possessions belonging to it are in abeyance.

Avolta. A place vaulted or arched over.

Avoury. The picture of a patron saint, carried in procession at funerals.

Awake, my Soul, and with the Sun. H. A & M. No. 1. Morning hymn. By bishop Ken.

Awbe. v. *Alb.*

Axe. 1. Behind him an: laid at the root of an oak, and angel bringing him a fish: S. Boniface, Bp. 2. And book: battle-axe: S. Matthew, Ap.

Axe. Christ as Judge: S. Matt. iii. 10; see also 2 Kings vi. 5. As the iron head of the axe is joined to

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the handle of wood, so was Christ bound to the cross with nails. As by the tree we lost Him, so by the tree hath He again become evident unto all.

Azymites. A name of reproach given by the Greeks in the 11th century to the Latins, for consecrating the Host in azyms, *i. e.* unleavened bread. The Latin schoolmen, on the other hand, charged the Greeks with deviating in this matter from the example of Christ, and the practice of the ancient Church. But the English Church and Roman doctors allow the sufficiency of common bread.

Azyms. Unleavened bread used in the holy Eucharist. Much controversy has arisen whether leavened or unleavened bread is right to be used. The former is used in the East, the latter in the West. Unleavened bread has again returned into use in the English Church.

Azzurini. Certain canons of the congregation of S. George, who wore azure-coloured garments.

B.

B. 1. As a numeral letter, B stands for 300; with a line drawn above it, $\bar{B}$ stands for 3000. B is often used for V in old tablets and inscriptions. 2. A cross and four Bs was once the heraldic symbol of Constantinople. It denoted the kingship of Christ.

B.A. *Baccalaureus Artium.* The degree of Bachelor of Arts, granted by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and elsewhere.

B.D. *Baccalaureus Divinitatis.* The degree of Bachelor of Divinity granted by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and elsewhere.

Baal's Fires. Bonfires formerly lighted in Ireland on the 1st of May and other festivals, the origin of which is perhaps idolatrous in honour of Baal. Persons were wont to pass through these fires, as preservative against disease. The word Beltane is used in Scotland in connexion with Midsummer Day. Called also *Beal's Fires*, *Bel's Fires*, and *Beltane.*

Baanites. Followers of Baanes, a Manichæan of the 9th century.

Baas. A stocking.

Babe. Christ as the guileless One. *v.* S. Luke ii. 12, 16. He is the Little Child, who, by the infusion of His spirit of peace and love, makes gentle and peaceable hearts, which aforetime had been like the hearts of wild and savage beasts: Isa. xi. 6.

Bacchonica. A vessel used in religious houses to hold wine or water.

Baccularius. Bachelor.

Bachelor. 1. An unmarried man. 2. The primary degree in any faculty at a University. Also called *Baccalaureus*, *Bacularius*, and *Bacillarius.*

Bacifollum. A cloth mill.

Bacile. A basin.

Bacillarius. Bachelor.

Bacinnus. A basin.

Bacinum. A bell hung in the cloister of a monastery to summon the monks to the refectory.

Bacularians. Anabaptists of the 16th century; so called from their refusing to bear arms in the defence of their religion.

Bacularius. 1. An apparitor. 2. A bishop's cross-bearer. 3. Bachelor.

Baculorum, Abjectio. v. *Abjectio Baculorum.*

Baculum, Annulus et. v. *Annulus et Baculum.*

Baculus. 1. A pastoral staff or crosier. 2. A royal staff or sceptre. The staff or rod symbolizes authority; the crosier is described in the line,

"Curva trahit, quos virga regit, pars ultima pungit."

Investiture was *per baculum.* It is also called *Cabuta*, *Cambuca*, *Ferula.*

Badge, Sepulchral. v. *Sepulchral Badge.*

Baen. A necklace of gold.

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Bag of Money. In his hand, distributing it: S. Laurence, M.

Bagardi. The same as *Beghards.*

Bagnette. A small moulding like the astragal. Called also *Baguette.*

Bagnolenses. A branch of the Manichæans.

Bagnum. A bath or washing of the monks' feet on Maundy Thursday.

Baguette. The same as *Bagnette.*

Baianists. Followers of Michel Bay, a Belgian theologian, A.D. 1589.

Bailey. A space between the keep and walls of a castle. Sometimes churches were built within these enclosures, whence the term added to a saint's name in Church dedications.

Baiophoros. The Greek name for Palm Sunday. Called also *Palmifera* and *Ramifera.*

Bajuli Abbatum. Certain officers in abbeys, whose duty was to look to the expenses, and to see that necessary food was procured for the inmates.

Bajuli Capitulares. Hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem, and members of the chapter.

Bajuli Conventuales. Chief officers in the order of the Hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem.

Bajuli Horarum. Certain persons in an abbey who kept all the canonical hours.

Bajuli Obituum. Officers in monasteries who received and distributed the money obtained for obits.

Bajulus. 1. A person who carries a cross or a candle in a procession. 2. A conventual officer whose duty it is to receive money for obits and masses. 3. A verger. 4. An officer in the Byzantine court.

Bajulus, Aquæ. v. *Aquæ Bajulus.*

Balance. Christ as the Mediator between God and Man: Job xxxi. 6. He alone can press down the scale in which is our nothingness with the inestimable weight of His merits. By the same Balance, hair, that is, temporal works, is weighed: Ezek. v. 1—4.

Balandrana. A kind of mediæval cloak.

Balastrum. A bath or bathing-place.

Balatorium. A mill.

Balcatorium. A cloth mill.

Balcius. An opening at a window.

Balcones. Balconies.

Balcony. A gallery projecting from a wall, and supported by cantilever brackets or columns.

Balcus. A balcony.

Bald. The word *bald* is constantly referred to Christ. He was crucified on Mount Calvary, that is the place of a skull, *Calvus* meaning one who is bald: mystically, without temporal possessions. Christ was mocked in figure, when the children cried to Elisha, "Go up, thou bald head." The Hebrew *Korah* also signifies Bald, as in the title of many Psalms, "For the sons of Korah" meaning that they have reference to the despised and reviled people of Christ.

Baldachino. 1. A structional covering on four columns of marble or stone, or a canopy hanging from the roof, over the altar in churches. v. *Ciborium.* 2. A covering of silk or stuff supported on four poles and carried over the pope. It is also carried over the blessed Sacrament. 3. The canopy over a bishop's throne. The word originally meant cloth of gold made at Baldeck or Babylon. The same as *Baldequin* and *Baudekin.*

Baldequin. The same as *Baldachino.*

Baldrellus. A shoulder-belt.

Baldric. 1. A bell rope. 2. The link which connects the clapper with the crown of a bell. Also called *Bandrycle.*

Baldringus. The same as *Baldrellus.*

Baletum. A workshop.

Baley. A kind of ruby.

Balingium. A bath.

Ball-flower. An ornament inserted in a moulding in Gothic work, like a globular flower.

Ballastrum. The same as *Balastrum.*

Ballatorium. A balcony.

Ballistrariæ. Places where balistæ or machines for shooting large stones or arrows stood; batteries.

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Ballium. 1. A place fortified with stakes. 2. A prison. 3. A lease.

Balls. Three golden, on a book: holding three, in his hand: three, at his feet, or in his lap: three, on a book, on one knee: three, on a book before him, kneeling: six, marked on a book: three loaves either on a book, or in his hand: S. Nicolas, Bp.

Balneatio. The anniversary of our Lord's Baptism. In the Ethiopian Church it was once common to bathe on this day in memory of the event; whence the name.

Balsam. An ingredient used in the composition of chrism.

Baltheus. 1. A belt, being an official ornament of the pope, bishops, and other clergy. It was worn by the Mosaic high priest. Also called *Zona*. 2. A girdle used by those in holy orders.

Baluster. One of the small columns forming a balustrade. Called also *Banister*.

Balustrade. A row of small columns, or balusters, joined by a rail, serving for an enclosure or parapet in buildings.

Balustrum. The same as *Balastrum*.

Bambax. A mediæval material somewhat similar to our cotton bombazine.

Bambino. A figure of the Infant Saviour, kept in the church of the Ara Cœli at Rome.

Bampton Lectures. A course of eight sermons annually preached at Oxford, and instituted by a canon of Salisbury so named, who in his will directed that they shall be for the confirmation of the Faith, and the refutation of error.

Band. A flat low moulding, or a strip of ornamental work inserted in a wall. Also called *Bandlet*.

Bandegruina. A kind of mediæval cloak.

Bandellus. A band for the forehead.

Bandlet. The same as *Band*.

Bandrycle. A leather strap by which the clapper is suspended from the staple in the crown of a bell. Also called *Baldric*.

Bands. Two small pieces of white linen worn round the neck. These were originally the falling collar of past ages. Under the reign of Louis XV. they were changed to black bordered with white, the usual dress of secular clergy abroad, as the older form is that of the religious. This article of dress is not confined to the clergy.

Bangor Use. From the mention of this in the preface to the Prayer Book in connexion with the Sarum and York uses, it was at one time thought to be a separate use like them. It is more than probable now that it simply was a Use in respect of difference from the rest in musical notation, a sense which in this place may be understood of all, although the uses of Sarum, Hereford, and York involved liturgical differences.

Bangorian Controversy. One that arose out of a work by Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, whose tenets were Socinian. Dr. Snape and Dr. Sherlock replied, and a committee of Convocation censured the book, but Government arrested the proceedings. The doctors were removed from the office of chaplains to the crown, and Convocation was forbidden to transact business. Law's letters in answer to Hoadly are conclusive.

Banister. v. *Baluster*.

Bankers. Curtains for the side of an altar, or hung round the choir. Called also *Banquerers*.

Bann. 1. A proclamation, public notice, summons, or edict, whereby a thing is commanded or forbidden. Banns of matrimony are such proclamations as are solemnly made in the church, or in some other lawful congregation of men, in order to the solemnization of matrimony. 2. An excommunication and interdict.

Bannales, Cruces. v. *Cruces Bannales*.

Banner. 1. With six roses: S. Peter, Ap. 2. A white and red cross: S. George, M.

Banner Cloths. Processional

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flags. A term found in old English inventories of vestments.

Banners. Flags, especially small ones bearing the arms of knights and others. As the installation of a knight is a religious ceremony, a banner is hung over his stall in chapel. Banners are also used in processions in church and elsewhere, with the subject of the day or ceremony, or the arms of the church or diocese, or figure of the patron Saint, emblazoned.

Bannum. 1. A public proclamation. 2. A fine in money for breaking the law. 3. A district having powers of making proclamation and of fining.

Banquerers. The same as *Bankers.*

Baphium. The place where purple is dyed.

Baptalerium. A cloth-mill.

Baptisamentum. The sacrament of holy Baptism.

Baptism. A sacrament by which persons become Christians and are admitted into the Church. It is performed by 1. dipping the person to be baptized thrice under the water, or by 2. pouring water on his head alone, while the person baptizing says, in either case, "*N.* I baptize thee in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;" or in the East, "The Servant of God, *N.*, is baptized in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The seasons of Easter and Pentecost were anciently regarded as specially proper for the administration of baptism.

Baptism, Adult. v. *Adult Baptism.*

Baptism, Clinical. v. *Clinical Baptism.*

Baptism, Conditional. v. *Conditional Baptism.*

Baptism, Fee for. v. *Fee for Baptism.*

Baptism for the Dead. Some early heretics actually baptized the dead: others baptized living proxies for dead persons. It is difficult to decide what S. Paul means in 1 Cor. xv. 29. S. Chrysostom would understand the question thus: Why are ye baptized into the profession that the dead will rise again?

Baptism, Infant. v. *Infant Baptism.*

Baptism, Lay. v. *Lay Baptism.*

Baptism of Bells. v. *Blessing of Bells.*

Baptism of Blood. A term used to express the pious opinion that unbaptized persons who give up their lives for Christ are admitted into the Church by the act of martyrdom.

Baptism of Fire. There are three baptisms of fire, says S. Jerome: 1. the fire of the Holy Ghost, at Pentecost; 2. the fiery trials of this life, and hence a name for martyrdom in the early Church; 3. the fire which shall try every man's work, what it is, at the Great Day.

Baptism of Ships. v. *Blessing of Ships.*

Baptism of Tears. Repentance by which one who has fallen from baptismal grace is restored to God's favour.

Baptism, Private. v. *Private Baptism.*

Baptism, Valid. v. *Valid Baptism.*

Baptismal Alb. A white robe was formerly worn for eight days after baptism, whence *Dominica in Albis.* The laying aside of this alb was once called in France *desauber.*

Baptismal Font. A vessel used for the administration of the sacrament of baptism.

Baptismale. A book containing the order of baptism.

Baptismalis Dies. The octave of Easter, during which, in the early Church, neophytes were admitted to Divine service.

Baptisterium. The Armenian name for the Epiphany.

Baptistry. A place or edifice consecrated for the administration of the sacrament of Baptism. Baptistries were first built in the age of Constantine.

Baptists. The Anabaptists and Antipædobaptists are called Baptists in England. There are three sorts:

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I. Some say that infants have no original sin, and so need no baptism. II. Others, that infants have original sin, but have no remedy, the promise being to believers. III. Others hold that the promise is to the faithful and their seed, but that baptism is not for infant members. They are divided also into, 1. Particular Baptists, who hold the tenets of Calvin with regard to election; 2. General Baptists, who hold the tenets of Arminius on universal redemption. They were sometimes called Dippers and *Immersi*, as commonly practising Baptism by immersion; though some were called *Aspersi*, from baptizing by sprinkling; 3. Seventh-day Baptists; 4. Scotch Baptists; 5. New Connexion General Baptists; and others.

Baptists, Freewill. A sect founded in North America, A.D. 1780. They reject the five points of the Calvinistic doctrine.

Baptisatorium. A baptistry.

Baptized Believers. A Protestant sect of the present day.

Baptizing. 1. Ethelbert, king of Kent: S. Augustine, Abp. 2. Constantine the Great: S. Silvester, Bp.

Bar Tracery. A term used in contradistinction to plate tracery. So called from resembling bars of iron twisted into the required shape. v. *Tracery.*

Baralio. A kind of shoe formerly worn by Spanish peasants.

Baralotes. Heretics of Bologna, who are said to have had every thing in common, even to a community of wives. They were also called *Obedientes*, from their compliant principles.

Barbanus. A paternal uncle.

Barbaricum. Work wrought in gold.

Barbatorea. The same as *Bavara.*

Barbe. 1. A white plaited chin-cloth, worn by nuns. 2. The title of the Waldensian ministers.

Barbeliots. Early Gnostics who added a profane ceremonial to impious belief.

Barbelistæ. The same as *Barbeliots.*

Barcella. An incense vessel.

Barchonus. A balcony.

Bardatum. A lumber-room in a monastery.

Bardesanites. A branch of the Gnostics, followers of Bardesanes of Edessa, who, in writing against Marcion, circa 175, fell into the Valentinian doctrine of two principles, denied the resurrection of the body, and held Jesus to have been an incorporeal phantom. Some of his errors were abjured by him before he died.

Barge Board. The front or facing of a dormer or gable, often carved or ornamented. Called also *Verge Board.*

Barge Course. That part of the tiling which projects beyond the gable.

Bargilla. A wallet.

Bargina. Parchment.

Baria. A bar.

Barillotus. A kind of mediæval cloak.

Barlaamites. Followers of Barlaam, a Neapolitan, of the order of S. Basil, in the 14th century. He held heretical opinions about the essence and attributes of God.

Barmus. An apron.

Barnabas, Ap. & M., S. A Saint who was not originally one of the Twelve, but is styled an Apostle in the Acts. He was a companion of S. Paul, and was martyred, A.D. 51, in Cyprus, being stoned. He was the author of one of the Apostolical Epistles. Festival, June 11th. Represented holding S. Matthew's Gospel: stoned: pressing a stone to his breast: burnt to death: open book and staff: three stones: fire near him.

Barnabas, Epistle of S. A work containing 21 chapters, the first four and a half in a poor Latin version, the rest in Greek. Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Jerome, and Eusebius allow its authenticity. Many modern scholars assign it to the 2nd century. Archbishop Wake gives the reasons for believing it to be the genuine work of the Apostle.

Barnabites. 1. Regular clerks of S. Paul. An order founded by a Mi-

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lanese and two Cremonese, confirmed by Clement VII., A.D. 1533, and Paul III. So called as having particular devotion towards S. Barnabas, in whose church in Milan they were first constituted. 2. S. Ambrose-in-the-wood. An order founded, A.D. 1431, by three Milanese, under S. Austin's rule. They use the Ambrosian rite. Habit, reddish scapular, and plaited cloak.

Barne Bishop. v. *Boy Bishop.*

Barons. Nobles holding property immediately from the crown. In England archbishops and bishops are for the most part barons. The bishopric of Durham was an earldom.

Barquelius. A reservoir of water for a monastery.

Barquile. The same as *Barquelius.*

Barra. 1. A bar. 2. The bar, *i.e.* the place where causes are pleaded.

Barracanus. A kind of mediæval cloak.

Barrati. The Carmelites at one time were so named from the striped garment which they were compelled by the Saracens to wear. Hence the *Convent des Barrées* at Paris.

Barrel. Eagle upon a, or cauldron: S. John, Ap. & Evan.

Barrel Vault. A semicircular or cylindrical vault.

Barretum. A kind of hat or covering for the head.

Barrini. Heretics holding the opinions of the Waldenses or Cathari.

Barrowists. Followers of Henry Barrow, whose book, "A Brief Discovery of the False Churches," A.D. 1590, contains the ecclesiastical polity of the Brownists.

Barsanians. Heretics in the sixth age, who made their sacrifices consist in taking wheat flour on the top of their finger, and carrying it to their mouths. Called also *Gradanaites* and *Semidulites.*

Barterium. A mediæval musical instrument.

Bartholomew, Ap. & M., S. Also called Nathanael. He was martyred in Armenia, A.D. 44, either by crucifixion or being flayed alive. Festival, August 24th; in the Greek Church, June 11th. Represented with a flaying knife in his hand: knife and book: knife in his hand, devil under his feet: healing a Princess of Armenia.

Bartholomew, Massacre of S. The massacre to which Coligni and the Protestants fell victims in 1572. 10,000 persons are said to have perished in Paris, and in others places 20,000. Called also the *Parisian Massacre.*

Bartholomites. A religious order founded at Genoa A.D. 1307, an offshoot of the monks of S. Basil at Monte Negro, who left their monastery under one Father Martin, when they were persecuted. Pope Innocent X., in A.D. 1650, suppressed the order as there were but few monks belonging to it.

Bartisan. A small turret, projecting from the angle of a church or castle tower.

Barto. A kind of organ.

Bartoner. The superintendent of farms to a monastery.

Baruch, Prophecy of. An Apocryphal book. Its original language and date are unknown. It is mentioned in the council of Laodicea.

Barules. A sect who held that our Lord had only a phantom of a body.

Bas-relief. v. *Basso-relievo.*

Basanium. A shoe manufactory.

Base. The lower part of a column, on which the shaft stands.

Base Moulding. A band of mouldings near the ground, on a wall or column. Called also *Base Table.*

Base Table. v. *Base Moulding.*

Basformier. An inferior minister to a canon in a choir.

Basil, Liturgy of S. The Liturgy of S. Basil is the norm of the Cæsarean branch of the Hierosolymitan family used in the East on the Sundays in Lent (except Palm Sunday), Maundy Thursday, Easter Eve, the vigils of Easter and Christmas, and the feast of S. Basil. It seems to be a recast of S. James, and may be assumed to be by the saint whose name it bears. v. *Liturgy.*

Basil, Monks of the Order of S. Founded by Basil, priest of Cæsarea,

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in Cappadocia. Habit, a black cassock, hood, and sleeved gown.

Basil, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded in the 4th century by S. Emilia and S. Macrina, the mother and sister of S. Basil. Rule of S. Basil. Habit, black. Branches of the order established in the Western Church in Naples, A.D. 365, by S. Patricia, and in Rome by S. Galla, A.D. 504.

Basilian Liturgy. v. *Basil, Liturgy of S.*

Basilian Monks. v. *Basil, Monks of the Order of S.*

Basilian Nuns. v. *Basil, Nuns of the Order of S.*

Basilian Rule. Rule of the order of S. Basil (25 chapters): poverty; common life; conventual habit of sackcloth; confession; private will forbidden; moderate fare; manual labour.

Basilians. 1. Students in seminaries established by S. Basil. 2. A sect of the 12th century, established by a monk Basilius, a late Gnostic and Manichee.

Basilica. Roman courts of justice which were afterwards converted into churches, were called Basilicas. They had generally flat roofs, or semi-cylindrical ceilings, and consisted of nave and aisles, ending in an apse.

Basilicai Pulai. Doors in Eastern churches between the narthex and nave.

Basilicanus. An ecclesiastic.

Basilicarius. 1. An assistant of the pope or a bishop at mass. 2. A sacristan.

Basilicula. A shrine or oratory.

Basilicus, Diaconus. v. *Diaconus Palatinus.*

Basilidians. Followers of Basilides, chief of the Egyptian Gnostics, who held that Simon of Cyrene suffered in the place of our Lord.

Basilisk. A fabulous monster, partly cock and partly serpent, whose look was thought to be harmful.

Basin. v. *Bason.*

Basket. Represented with a, in his hand: a basket held up: basket with bread: S. Philip, Ap.

Basle Confession. A Calvinistic confession of belief composed in 1530, revised in 1536, and reformed in 1566. Called also the *Helvetic Confession.*

Bason. 1. A vessel for collecting the offertory alms mentioned in the rubrics of the English Prayer Book. 2. Basons are also used for holding wax candles in front of the altar, and for carrying the cruet and the ewer for the *lavabo*, and for holding the cruets at mass.

Bassiani. Gnostic heretics of the 2nd century.

Bassinarius. One who collects the oblations of the faithful.

Basso-relievo. Sculpture which is carved in low relief, and shows less than half the figure in depth.

Basta. 1. A pack-saddle. 2. An entrenchment.

Bastagarius. The bearer of the icon of the patron saint in a Greek Church procession.

Bastard. One that is born out of lawful matrimony. Such an one is *quasi nullius filius*, and legally can have no name or reputation from his birth.

Bastia. A bastion.

Bastida. 1. A farm with a house. 2. Any house or building.

Bastitorium. A mill for crushing bark.

Bastonicum. A prison where strict guard was kept.

Bat. 1. With a fuller's: S. Simon, Ap. 2. In his hand: S. Jude, Ap.

Batailliæ. Battlements.

Batallum. The clapper of a bell.

Batannum. A cloth-mill.

Batatorium. The same as *Batannum.*

Bateling. v. *Battlement.*

Batentearium. A hemp-mill.

Bath House. A building for bathing was often attached to monasteries.

Bath-Kol. The Daughter of the Voice. A sort of divination in existence after the cessation of verbal prophecy. Many Jewish traditions rest on this. The first words heard after an appeal to Bath-Kol were regarded as oracular. It resembles the Sortes Virgilianæ; and a similar

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use of the Scriptures among some Christians has prevailed.

Baths. Ceremonial bathing was used, in primitive times, before baptism, communion, and on the eves of festivals.

Baticius. Certain towns were so called which were not governed by their own laws, but were under the power and dominion of another.

Batifolium. A bastion.

Batillus. The same as *Batallum.*

Batischæ. Wooden fortifications or forts to defend the approaches to a camp or other strong place.

Batissamenta. Buildings.

Batistorium. The same as *Bastitorium* and *Batannum.*

Batlinia. Linen cloths.

Baton. The staff of office borne by the precentor, chancellor, and master of the choir.

Battels. Payments at the Universities for food and college expenses. Also called *Sizings.*

Batter. A slope inwards.

Battering. The same as *Batter.*

Battle. The Incarnation of God the Son by fire, that is, by the power of the Holy Ghost: Isa. ix. 5. This was not such a battle as are the battles of the warriors of this world: for Christ became Incarnate to fight the battles of His people, and in the flesh to overcome Satan.

Battle, Wager of. v. *Wager of Battle.*

Battlement. A parapet with embrasures or openings. Called also *Bateling.*

Baucœ. A jug containing water for washing the hands. Called also *Baucus* and *Bucale.*

Baucus. The same as *Baucæ.*

Baudatum. A tile or a thin plank for covering buildings.

Baudekyn. The same as *Baldachino.*

Baudosa. A mediæval musical instrument.

Bauga. A bracelet.

Baugium. 1. A district. 2. A coppice. 3. A small building.

Bauk. A tie beam.

Bavara. A wimple or veil under the chin of nuns. Called also *Barbatorea.*

Bavarum Latens. A mozetta or hood.

Bawdkyn. Cloth of gold.

Bawk. The same as *Bauk.*

Baxea. A shoe.

Baxterians. Followers, in the 17th century, of Richard Baxter, who endeavoured to find a middle way between the heresies of Calvin and Arminius.

Bay. 1. A division of a roof or vaulting. 2. The space between two arches or beams. 3. The space between two mullions of a window. Called also *Day.*

Bay Window. A projecting window. Called also *Bow* and *Oriel Window.*

Bazia. A basin.

Be not afraid, ye little Flock. S. A. H. No. 201. *Summi pusillus grex Patris.* Hymn for the festival of a saint. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Be present, holy Father. S. A. H. No. 10. *Ades, Pater supreme.* Sunday evening hymn by Prudentius. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Be present, Holy Trinity. S. A. H. No. 73. *Adesto, sancta Trinitas.* Evening hymn for Trinity Sunday. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Be present, ye Faithful. S. A. H. No. 35. *Adeste, fideles, læti, triumphantes.* Christmas hymn. Translated by Rev. F. Oakeley.

Be Thou my Guardian and my Guide. H. A & M. No. 334. By Rev. Isaac Williams.

Bea. A sluice-gate.

Beacon Turrets. Turrets to hold lights for the guidance of either travellers or sailors.

Bead. 1. A small globular ornament, used in mouldings in Norman work. 2. A moulding, the section of which is circular.

Bead House. The same as *Bede House.*

Bead Roll. 1. The roll of dead persons for whom mass was to be said. 2. A charity list. v. *Bedesmen.*

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Beade. A moulding, the section of which is circular.

Beadle. 1. A lay officer who carries the mace before certain officials at Oxford and Cambridge. 2. One who performs the same function in parish churches. 3. A parochial servant chosen by the vestry, whose business it is to attend the vestry, to give notice of its meetings, to execute its orders, to attend upon inquests, and to assist the constables. Also called *Bedel.*

Beads. Strings of beads were anciently used to help the illiterate in their prayers. There is mention of beads in Anglo-Saxon times as early as A.D. 816. The practice of saying fifteen decades of the Ave Maria, with one Our Father after each decade, was invented by S. Dominic, to stir the people up to renewed devotion to the Incarnation.

Beadsmen. v. *Bedesmen.*

Beak. A small fillet, forming a channel or drain for the cornice.

Beak Head. An ornament used on doorways in Norman work.

Beale. A pipe or conduit.

Beal's Fires. The same as *Baal's Fires.*

Beam. A principal horizontal timber of a building, such as a collar-beam.

Beam, Collar. v. *Collar Beam.*

Beam Light. v. *Beme Light.*

Beams. Rays of glory proceeding from a nimbus.

Bean Sunday. Low Sunday is so called in the Canton of Soleure, Switzerland, on account of a distribution of beans which then takes place, commemorative of some of the martyrs of the Theban Legion.

Bear. With a, seated before him: S. Edmund, K.

Beard. In the case of priests the beard has generally been allowed to grow by the Greeks, but in the West both regulars and seculars have generally been shaved. Exceptions are found to this rule, *e. g.* in the *Conversi* in monasteries, who are often called *Patres Barbati*, missionaries, and amongst others, the priests in Algiers.

Bearing Cloth. A christening robe.

Beata nobis gaudia. v. *Blest joys for mighty wonders wrought.*

Beatæ. An order of religious women in Spain.

Beates. A name given in Spain to Tertiaries who observe the three monastic vows.

Beatific Vision. The sight of God in His Divine glory: a term for the state of bliss in heaven.

Beatification. A ceremony by which the admission of a deceased person to the lowest rank of saints in her commemorations is declared by the Church.

Beatillæ. Ornaments of small value.

Beating Bounds. A custom practised on Rogation Days. It consists in going round the parish bounds with a procession and banners.

Beatitudo. An honorary title for bishops; it is so used by S. Augustine. It is also used as such for the pope, and also for laymen.

Beatitudes. 1. The blessings spoken by our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount, S. Matt. v. 3—10. 2. Amongst the Greeks, hymns commemorating the saints.

Beautiful Sunday. The third Sunday after Easter; so called by the Armenians.

Bec, Monks of. A congregation of reformed Benedictines.

Beca. A cloak.

Becchetus. A covering for the head.

Becha. A religious dress peculiar to a portion of the Franciscan order.

Becket's Crown. The apsidal chapel at the extreme east end of Canterbury cathedral was so called, either from some precious object connected with the cultus of S. Thomas of Canterbury, or from some peculiar feature of its decorations.

Bed Ale. Ale drunk at the assemblies of newly-married persons. Also called *Bede Ale.*

Bed-iron. Resting one hand on: seated on, crowned, with book: S. Faith, V. & M.

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Bede Ale. The same as *Bed Ale.*

Bede House. A house for poor religious. Also called *Bead House.*

Bede Roll. The same as *Bead Roll.*

Bede, Pt. & C., S. Called "the Venerable." Educated at the Monastery of Jarrow, in Northumberland, author of "Ecclesiastical History of England," died A.D. 735. Commemorated, May 27th, in some parts of the Church, Oct. 29th. Represented holding up a pitcher: light from heaven.

Bedel. A crier.

Bedel Forensic. A crier in a market.

Bedern. 1. A hospital. 2. A vicar's or chaplain's lodgings.

Bedes. A name for certain prayers 1. for the departed, 2. for the living. Bidding the Prayers or Bedes was ordered by the canons of 1603.

Bedes, Bidding the. v. *Bidding the Bedes.*

Bedesmen. 1. Almsmen. Their duty in cathedrals was to attend daily service, ring the bells, and sweep the church; their number varied from six to twelve; they were usually aged or wounded soldiers. They were also employed to pray for the departed who had left funds for prayers for the repose of their souls. 2. Poor religious. Also called *Beadsmen.*

Bedlam Beggar. The same as *Abraham-man.*

Bedlam's Man. The same as *Abraham-man.*

Bedum. The same as *Bea.*

Bee. In Hebrew, Deborah, or the speaking One. Christ, Who, when He came in the flesh the first time, brought only the sweetness of honey, *i. e.* of mercy; but when He shall come again at the last day, He will be armed with the sting of justice.

Bee-hive. With a: S. Ambrose, Bp.

Before the ending of the Day. H. A & M. No. 13. S. A. H. No. 16. *Te, lucis ante terminum.* An evening Ambrosian hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Begardi. The same as *Beghards.*

Beggars. A term of reproach for the Lollards.

Beghards. 1. A semi-monastic Gnostic sect which appeared in Germany and Holland, under the headship of Lambert le Begue, at the of the 14th century, and affected fanatical perfection. 2. A title given in the Low Countries to Franciscan Tertiaries.

Beguinage. A house of Beguines.

Beguines, Order of. Founded A.D. 690 by S. Beghe, or Begga, countess of Brabant. Habit, black, with white veil in choir. The sisters serve the hospitals, and engage in other works of charity. They take the vows of chastity and obedience, only for one year. At the expiration of the year they may either renew their vows or return to the world.

Beguini. The same as *Beghards.*

Beguta. A hostelry.

Behmenists. Followers of Jacob Behmen, born in Upper Lusatia, in 1575. At the beginning of the 17th century, he claimed special illumination of the Spirit, and published certain mystical doctrines, which were adopted in part by William Law.

Behold the golden Dawn arise. S. A. H. No. 23. *Lux ecce surgit aurea.* Thursday morning hymn. H. N. translation.

Behold the Lamb of God. H. A & M. No. 166. By M. Bridges, Esq.

Behold the Messengers of Christ. H. A & M. No. 260. *Christi perennes nuntii.* Hymn for festivals of the Evangelists. Translated by the compilers.

Behold us, Lord, before Thee met. H. A & M. No. 353. Hymn for Confirmation. By Rev. W. Bright.

Belamia. A vestment, probably a sort of cloak or tunic, mentioned in the second chapter of the rule of Fontevrault.

Belfredus. 1. A movable machine of wood, consisting of different stages, containing armed men. It was covered with ox or horse hide, and could be moved up to the walls of the besieged city. 2. A watch-tower containing a bell to rouse the citizens. 3. A belfry.

Belfry. That part of a church tower which contains the bells. The

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word belfry comes from the old German, through the French, for a strong tower.

Belgic Confession. A Calvinistic confession of belief composed in 1561, and accepted by a Protestant assembly in 1579, and confirmed by the synod of Dort in 1619.

Believers. 1. In the Early Church, those who had been "added to the Church" by baptism, as distinguished from the catechumens, who were preparing for baptism. 2. Those who receive devoutly what God reveals through the Church, whether they understand it or not.

Believers, Baptized. v. *Baptized Believers.*

Believers in Christ. A Protestant sect of the present day.

Bell. 1. Sonorous wood was first used for summoning worshippers to Church, but about 420 a bishop of Nola, in Campania, employed a bell or vessel of brass for similar purposes; hence the names *Nola* and *Campana.* 2. By a constitution of archbishop Winchelsey, the parishioners find at their own expense bells and ropes. Although the churchwardens may concur in directing the ringing or tolling of the bells on certain public and private occasions, the incumbent, nevertheless, has so far the control over the bells of the church, that he may prevent the churchwardens from ringing or tolling them at undue hours, and without just cause.

Bell, Book, and Candle. A form of greater excommunication, wherein, after excluding the guilty person, the bishop and clergy extinguished their candles, shut the book, and tolled the bell, in token of his spiritual death.

Bell-cot. A small open turret for a bell.

Bell Gable. A gable which contains a niche for the reception of bells.

Bell House. The hall in Anglo-Saxon times which was the place of ordinary diet and entertainment in the House of Lords.

Bell Loft. The floor in a church tower where the ringers stand.

Bell-man. The person who had the charge of the bells of the church in the 16th century, and who was often employed in other services, *e. g.* in bidding the people in a town to pray for the dead.

Bell Soller. A loft in a tower for ringers. Called also *Rode Soller*, and perhaps *Rood Loft.*

Bell Turret. A little tower for a bell.

Bells, Baptism of. v. *Blessing of Bells.*

Bells, Blessing of. v. *Blessing of Bells.*

Bellum Sacrum. A name for a Crusade. Also for the war sanctioned by Innocent III. against the Waldenses and Albigenses, 1209.

Beloved. The special title of Christ, in the mouth of the Church, in Canticles, as being the only One Who is by nature "altogether lovely."

Bel's Fires. The same as *Baal's Fires.*

Belt. v. *String Course.*

Beltane. The same as *Baal's Fires.*

Beltis. An obscure word which seems to mean a register of prayers like a rosary.

Belts of Prayer. Rows of beads fastened in a belt, and used somewhat as rosaries are used.

Belveria. A covering for the head.

Bema. 1. The sanctuary or chancel of a church. 2. A raised structure for the bishop's throne. 3. An ambo or reading-desk. 4. The name of a holyday among the Manichæans, in memory of the death of Manes.

Beme Light. A light kept burning either before the Host or in front of the high altar, or in the rood-loft, or near some pillar.

Bemollis. In music, B flat.

Benatura. A holy water stoup.

Bench Table. A stone seat projecting from the walls of churches, halls, cloisters, and porches, or from the base of a column.

Benda. 1. A band round the legs. 2. A thin plate of metal. 3. A band of men.

Bendellatus. One about to receive

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the holy chrism, from *bendellum*, a band with which the forehead was then bound.

Bendidios. The month of April.

Benedicamus Domino. A form used in the Latin Church of ending an office, and sometimes the mass.

Benedicite. 1. Song of the Three Children. 2. Blessing of the table before meals.

Benedict, Ab. & C., S. An Italian who founded the order bearing his name: died A.D. 543. Commemorated, March 21; in the Greek Church, March 14. Represented with a devil howling on each side of him, piercing one of them with his crosier: cup on a book: cup breaking, liquor spilt: cup with serpents on a book: raven at his feet and cross in his hand: raven with loaf in his bill: rolling in thorns: stick in his hand, and raven upon it: thorns near him: in a cave, food let down to him by a monk: with a pitcher: ball of fire: asperges brush: sieve at his feet: broken sieve.

Benedict, Monks of the Order of S. An order founded by S. Benedict, at Monte Casino c. 530. The most famous and widely spread of all the orders, and has given rise, amongst others, to the following congregations of religious: 1. Clugniac; 2. Grand Montines; 3. Carthusian; 4. Cistercians; 5. Savigny, or Freres Grisei; 6. Tironenses; 7. Monte Cassino; 8. S. Vannus; 9. S. Maur; 10. Monks of Fulda; 11. Camaldolese; 12. Columbian; 13. Celestines; and 14. Bec. The order was probably introduced into England by S. Augustine of Canterbury, circa 600. All the cathedral priories in England, save Carlisle, belonged to this order. The principal houses were at Glastonbury, S. Alban's, Westminster, Peterborough, Croyland, Abingdon, Bury S. Edmund's, Tewkesbury, and Chester. There were 186 monasteries in England, exclusive of the various congregations. Habit, black cloak, cowl and scapulary, over a white robe.

Benedict, Nuns of the Order of S. Established on the rule of S. Benedict by S. Scholastica, the sister of the saint. A wide-spread and important society, which formerly possessed 74 houses in England. Habit, wide-sleeved black robe, white veil with black veil over it.

Benedicta. A woman in a religious order.

Benedicta, Aqua. v. *Aqua Benedicta.*

Benedictæ Beneficium, Aquæ. v. *Aquæ Benedictæ Beneficium.*

Benedictarium. A vessel containing holy water.

Benedictine Monks. v. *Benedict, Monks of the Order of S.*

Benedictine Nuns. v. *Benedict, Nuns of the Order of S.*

Benedictine Rule. Rule of the order of S. Benedict (73 chapters). Vows of poverty, humility, and chastity; observance of canonical hours, feasts, and fasts; manual labour; reading; common refectory and dormitory; reception of guests; kindness to the poor; correction of faults by chastisement; and monastic habit.

Benedictio Beatica. The viaticum given to sick penitents.

Benediction. 1. Invocation of the Divine favour upon persons and things. It is the act of a superior to an inferior. In blessing, the sign of the holy cross is used. 2. An office of the Western Church for blessing the people with the reserved Sacrament. After certain hymns, *e. g. Pange lingua* and *Tantum ergo*, have been sung, the priest, in a cope, turns and blesses the people with the monstrance which contains the blessed Sacrament. This custom is not older than the 16th century. The council of Cologne, in A.D. 1453, only recognizes the exposition of the blessed Sacrament on Corpus Christi day and other special occasions.

Benediction of Ashes. v. *Blessing of Ashes.*

Benediction of Bells. v. *Blessing of Bells.*

Benediction of Boys. v. *Blessing of Boys.*

Benediction of Candles. v. *Blessing of Candles.*

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Benediction of Fisheries. v. *Blessing of Fisheries.*

Benediction of Grapes. v. *Blessing of Grapes.*

Benediction of Ships. v. *Blessing of Ships.*

Benediction of Swords. v. *Blessing of Swords.*

Benediction of the Table. v. *Blessing before Meals.*

Benedictional. 1. A book of episcopal benedictions used before the pax in the canon of the mass. 2. Any book of benedictions.

Benedictionalis. v. *Benedictional.*

Benedictiones Judiciorum. The blessings on the hot iron, water, or coals, before they were used for the ordeals.

Benedictions. 1. Gifts blessed and sent to friends. Also called *Eulogiæ.* 2. Better food allowed in monasteries on certain days. 3. Among the Greeks certain funeral hymns.

Benedictorium. The same as *Benedictarium.*

Benedictus. The song of Zacharias at the birth of S. John Baptist. It forms part of the breviary office for lauds, and is incorporated in the English matin office.

Benefactum. A monastic foundation.

Benefice. An ecclesiastical living, or other dignity. All church preferments are thus styled. Originally in feudal times, by a Benefice was meant land granted for a life. with a view to military or other service in return. Such soon became hereditary, and was called a *feud.* When a benefice was given for the use of a church, its possessors paid tithes.

Benefice Collative. 1. A benefice which is at the free disposal of the patron, not needing confirmation. 2. One to which, though at the disposal of another, the collator is obliged to accord institution.

Benefice Compatible. A benefice which may be held with another.

Benefice Consistorial. A benefice of great importance given by the pope in consistory.

Benefice Donative. A benefice beyond the jurisdiction of the ordinary, in which the patron immediately puts the nominee in possession.

Benefice Double. The benefice of popes, bishops, and abbots.

Benefice Elective. A benefice to which the ecclesiastic is elected.

Benefice Incompatible. A benefice which cannot be held in addition to another.

Benefice Intermediate, Double. The benefice of a cathedral chapter.

Benefice Minor, Double. The benefice of a parish.

Benefice Presentative. A benefice in which the patron presents the nominee to the bishop.

Benefice Simple. The benefice of a chapelry.

Beneficiary. 1. The holder of any benefice. 2. An inferior, non-capitular member of a cathedral, was so called in many churches abroad, as possessing a benefice or endowment in the church.

Beneficio, Deprivatio a. v. *Deprivation.*

Beneficio primo Ecclesiastico habendo. An ancient writ which was addressed by the king to the lord chancellor, to bestow the benefice which should first fall in the royal gift, above or under a specified value, upon a person named therein.

Beneficium. v. *Benefactum.*

Beneficium, Aquæ Benedictæ. v. *Aquæ Benedictæ Beneficium.*

Benefit of Clergy. An ancient Church privilege, by pleading which the clergy were exempted from civil jurisdiction in criminal cases. It afterwards became to be a frequent form of arrest of judgment in all criminal cases. Abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. xxviii., s. 6.

Beneplacitum Apostolicum. A name given to the papal approbation of a consent to the alienation of any property of the Church or other measure.

Benet. v. *Exorcist.*

Benetura. The same as *Benatura.*

Beneventanum. A kind of skin.

Benitier. 1. A holy-water stoup. 2. A font. 3. A piscina.

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Benna. A vessel or pot.

Berbicaria. A sheep-fold

Bercaria. Pasture for sheep; also a sheep-farm.

Bereans. Seceders from the Scotch Kirk in 1773, calling themselves so from the text, Acts xvii. 11, pretending to a simple credence in God's Word as their rule of faith.

Berefellarii. A title of certain minor canons. They existed at Beverley and elsewhere. Called also *Rectores Chori.*

Berengarians. Followers of Berengar, in the eleventh century, who denied the real and essential presence of Christ in the holy Eucharist. By reason of his many recantations his opinions are doubtful.

Berlingaccium. The Thursday before Ash Wednesday.

Bernardine Monks. An order following the Benedictine rule, reformed by S. Bernard. v. *Cistercian Monks.*

Berniscrist. A kind of mediæval garment.

Berreta. A covering for the head.

Berthesca. 1. Wooden forts for defending a town. 2. A prominent position in the market-place for publishing edicts and other notices.

Berulians. A sect of the 12th century, who held that all human souls were created at the beginning of the world.

Beryllians. Followers of Beryllus, an Arabian of the 3rd century, who anticipated the Socinian heresy.

Bescoren Man. A shaven man or priest.

Bestiarii. A name given by the heathen to Christians and others delivered to the beasts, such as S. Ignatius, Blandina, and Altatus.

Betfrerius. The same as *Belfredus.*

Bethleemitæ. An order of monks whose habit was like that of the Dominicans.

Bethlehem! of noblest cities. S. A. H. No. 134. *O sola magnarum urbium.* Hymn for the Epiphany. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Bethlehemite Friars. Reformed Dominicans, introduced into England in 1257.

Bethlehemites, Friars of the Order of. Founded in the 17th century by a native of the Canary Isles, named Peter Betancus, for the service of hospitals in South America. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, black, with leathern girdle. On the right shoulder a small shield of metal, on which is graven the manger at Bethlehem, with the Holy Family.

Bethphania. The Epiphany.

Betiu. An ecclesiastical garment.

Betrothal. A religious ceremony confirming a private contract of marriage. The betrothal in our English marriage service ends with the answer of the woman, "I will."

Bevel. A sloped or canted surface.

Bevel Splay. The inclination of two surfaces to each other at any angle except a right angle.

Beyum. A sluice gate.

Bezant. v. *Byzantus Bezant.*

Bezpopoftschins. Russian Protestants, who have no regular ministry.

Bialdum. A kind of mediæval garment.

Biale. The same as *Beale.*

Biberis. A draught of wine permitted to monks at certain times, specially at nones. Hence *beverage.*

Bible. The collective name of the books, *biblia*, of the Old and New Testaments.

Bible Christians. v. *Bryanites.*

Bible Defence Association. A Protestant denomination of the present day.

Biblia. The sacred books of the Christian Church, divided into the legal, historical, sapiential, and prophetic books.

Biblia Mariæ. A work by Albert the Great, bishop of Ratisbon, A. D. 1265, in which every thing that is contained in holy Scripture concerning the B. V. M. is collected and commented on.

Bibliator. A bookseller.

Bibliceæ. The same as *Biblicals.*

Biblical Colleges. Certain colleges

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at Leipsic in which, about the year 1689, were taught the Pietistic principles of Spener the Lutheran and his admirers.

Biblicals. Schoolmen who adhered to the old method of interpreting the sacred text. Called also *Biblicæ* and *Biblicists*.

Biblicists. The same as *Biblicals*.

Biblii. Workers in tapestry.

Bibliotheca. 1. The books of the Old and New Testaments. 2. A library.

Bibliotheca Patrum. Any collection of the writings of the Fathers.

Bibliotheca Sacra. A name given by S. Jerome to the holy Scriptures.

Bibliothecarius. 1. The person to whom the care of the library was committed in cathedral churches and monasteries. 2. In the Roman Court a dignitary of honour, or cardinal, and once the same as the vice-cancellarius. v. *Papal Chancellor*.

Bicassa. 1. A basket. 2. A certain basket of provisions given to the cardinals in conclave.

Bicellium. A house two stories high.

Bicellus. A dagger.

Bichini. A sect of the Fratricelli or Minorites.

Bicinium. A duet.

Biczocara. A woman dedicated to any religious society, or to the third order of it.

Bid Ale. v. *Church Ale*.

Biddelians. Followers of the Socinian Minister John Biddle, who was banished by Cromwell, and died in prison A.D. 1662.

Biddern. Buildings at York and Beverley, possibly at one time hospitals; whence the name.

Bidding Prayer. A prayer used before the sermon in cathedrals, and so called because the congregation were exhorted to pray for divers classes of people in the Church.

Bidding the Bedes. A charge or warning given by the parish priest to his parishioners, at some special time, to come to prayers upon any holy day, according to the canons of 1603. Also called *Bidding the Prayers*.

Bidding the Prayers. The same as *Bidding the Bedes*.

Biduanum Jejunium. The fasts of Wednesday and Friday. It also signifies a fast of two days.

Biennium Canonicorum. Time of study for young canons at a University.

Bier. A portable carriage on which a coffin may be borne.

Bier Balk. The church road for burials.

Bier Cloth. The cloth placed over a coffin or bier, purple for adults, and white for children.

Bifurcati. A term of ridicule applied by Wycliffe to the canons on account of their square caps.

Bigamy. 1. In canon law, the marriage of a second wife, or widow, or of a woman already divorced. The marriage of a second wife after the death of the first, disqualified a person for holy orders. 2. In civil law, the felonious offence of a husband or wife marrying again during the life of the first wife or husband. 3. A capricious change of a bishop from one see to another was anciently so called.

Bigelf. An arched chamber.

Bigera. A garment made of thick stuff.

Bigrinæ. The same as *Beguines*.

Bilateral Contract. A contract in which both the contracting parties are bound to fulfil obligations reciprocally towards each other.

Bilection Mouldings. Mouldings surrounding panels when they project before the face of the framing.

Billa. A ball.

Billet Moulding. A moulding used in Norman work in string-courses and archivolts, so cut as to represent billets.

Billeta. A post or stake.

Billeus. A cloth.

Bina. A covered place for the sale of goods.

Binda. A band.

Binding Stones. The same as *Bond Stones*.

Binna. A ceiling.

Biothanati. A name for suicides, who were held infamous by Chris-

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tians. Those who exposed themselves to persecution unnecessarily were often so called.

Birds. Feeding from the saint's hand: S. Remigius, Bp.

Birett. The hood of a birus or common mediæval cloak; from which doubtless sprang the modern priest's cap or biretta.

Biretta. A square black cap worn by priests. Bishops are allowed purple, and cardinals red. At first it was a pontifical cap.

Birrati. A name for Carmelite monks. Also called *Biretta.*

Birretum. 1. A covering for the head. 2. A certain form of investiture was performed *per birretum.*

Birrophori. Those who wore a birrus or common cloak, as distinguished from the pallium of the philosophers and Christian ascetics.

Birrus. A mediæval garment or cloak, either of coarse cloth or of richer material. As worn by bishops, it was like a cape, covering only the shoulders and arms. Hence *Biretta.*

Birthday of Martyrs. 1. The day of their martyrdom, when they were born anew in the kingdom of glory. 2. Its anniversary year by year.

Birthday of the Chalice. v. *Natalis Calicis.*

Bisaccia. A saddle-bag.

Bisacramentarians. A name sometimes given to those who hold only two Sacraments.

Bisavus. A great-grandfather.

Biscantare. Celebrating mass twice in one day. Forbidden by canon law, except on Christmas day, and some other occasions. The bishop is able to grant a dispensation to duplicate.

Bishop. The title of those in the higher order of Christian ministers who have capacity to ordain in addition to the ordinary spiritual capacity belonging to the priesthood. A bishop is one taken out of the number of presbyters and consecrated to rule his portion of the Church, called a diocese. He occupies the place vacated by the Apostles, in whose time the presbyters were sometimes called bishops or overseers. In the West bishops alone confirm.

Bishop. 1. With a mitre and crosier. S. Blasius, Bp. 2. Felling an oak: S. Boniface, Bp. 3. With three books: S. Hilary, Bp. of Poitiers. 4. Without a mitre: S. Nicolas, Bp.

Bishop, Abbot. v. *Abbot Bishop.*

Bishop Coadjutor. A bishop appointed to assist another bishop in his diocese.

Bishop Designate. A priest who has been nominated to a vacant bishopric.

Bishop Elect. A priest who has been nominated to a bishopric, and also elected to it by those in whom the right of election rests.

Bishop in Partibus. Titular bishops; that is, priests consecrated bishops, whose title or diocese is in countries possessed by heretics or heathen.

Bishop Suffragan. Priests consecrated bishops to assist a diocesan in his work.

Bishop Titular. One who has the office of a bishop, but without any especial jurisdiction.

Bishoping. A name for confirmation.

Bishop's Bible. A translation of the holy Scriptures instituted by Abp. Parker, and printed in 1568 and 1572 in folio, and in 1589 in 8vo.

Bishops' Book. A name given to the "Institution of a Christian man," published A.D. 1538.

Bishops' Charge. The instructions given by a bishop to the clergy and laity at his visitation.

Bishop's Court. An ecclesiastical court, held in the cathedral of each diocese, the judge whereof is the bishop's chancellor, who judges by the canon law; and if the diocese be large, he has commissaries in remote parts, who hold consistory courts, for matters limited to them by their commission.

Bishop's Hat. The colour of a bishop's hat is in general black, but sometimes green, with black or green tassels respectively.

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Bishop's Pastoral. A letter addressed to the clergy and laity of the diocese by the bishop on some special occasion.

Bishop's Ring. The ring worn by a bishop to signify the spiritual marriage of the bishop to his see.

Bishop's Throne. A seat on the north or south side of the choir of a cathedral for the bishop to occupy.

Bishop's Visitation. The periodical summons of the clergy and laity of a diocese to meet the bishop and receive his instructions.

Bisomum. A grave to hold two bodies.

Bispia. 1. A bishopric. 2. An episcopal palace.

Bissa. 1. A hind. 2. A whip. 3. A canal.

Bissextalis. v. *Bissextus.*

Bissextus. Every fourth year is so called. In the calendar of Cæsar, the length of the year was fixed at 365¼ days; and that the year might always begin with the beginning of a day, it was directed that every fourth year should have 366 days, the other years having each 365. This additional day was given to February, and was inserted in the calendar between the 24th and 25th days; and the 24th, which was called Sexto Calendas Martii, was reckoned twice, and the repeated day called Bissexto Calendas. Hence the term *bissextile.*

Bisthanati. A name given to the early Christians, as signifying those who expect to live after death, and therefore freely gave themselves up to it. The word occurs in some of the acts of the ancient martyrs.

Biyum. A pipe or conduit for conveying water to a mill.

Bizochi. A sect of the Minorites condemned by pope Boniface VIII. and John XXII. Called also *Bichini* or *Fratricelli.*

Black. A colour used on Good Friday and at funerals. In France, it was used at Vienne and Orleans in Advent and Lent, and at Paris during Passion and Holy Weeks. In this latter place the vestments were relieved, however, by scarlet orphreys.

Black Canons. v. *Augustinian Canons.*

Black Crosses. v. *Cruces Nigræ.*

Black Friars. v. *Dominican Monks.*

Black Friday. Common name in Southern Germany for Good Friday.

Black Letter. "Gothic" or old English type; so called from its breadth and blackness.

Black-letter Saints' Days. A term applied to those days which are not rubricated in our kalendar, and have no special collect, epistle, and gospel for the saints commemorated upon them.

Black Monday. Easter Monday; so called from the severity of the weather at Easter, 1360.

Black Monks. *Benedict, Monks of the Order of S.*

Black Nuns. *Benedict, Nuns of the Order of S.*

Black Rubric. The declaration on kneeling at the end of the Communion service.

Black Sunday. The fifth Sunday in Lent; so called from the black veils placed over the crosses at its first vespers.

Bladataria. A barn.

Blancaria. A tan house.

Blanchetum. A mediæval garment of white wool.

Blasius, Bp. & M., S. Of Sebaste, in Asia Minor. Martyred, circa A.D. 316. Commemorated, February 3rd. Represented with a crosier and book: as a bishop only, with a mitre and crosier: woolcomb in his hand: two woolcards by his side: burning torch or taper in his hand: crosier and taper: torn with iron combs: chorister holding a taper by him: commanding, or healing, wild beasts: a boar's head near him: a bird bringing him food: boar's head brought to him in prison: in a cave, discovered by hunters: in a cave, fawn lying by his side.

Blasphemy. Denying the existence or providence of God; contumelious reproaches of Jesus Christ; profane scoffing at the holy Scriptures, or exposing any part thereof to contempt

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or ridicule. A spiritual and temporal offence. Punishable by fine, or imprisonment, or corporal punishment.

Blasphemy Thursday. A Welsh name for Thursday in Holy Week; so called from the mocking of our Lord.

Blatta. 1. A purple insect of which the dye was made. 2. The colour itself.

Blessed Bread. v. *Antidoron.*

Blessed City, heavenly Salem. H. A & M. No. 243. S. A. H. No. 101. *Urbs beata Hierusalem.* Hymn for the dedication of a church. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Blessed Feasts of blessed Martyrs. H. A & M. No. 379. S. A. H. No. 82. *O beata beatorum.* 1. Translated by the compilers. 2. H. N. translation.

Blessed Sunday. Trinity Sunday; popularly so called in old French.

Blessing. A solemn form of invocation used by the bishop or priest of the Church to convey the peace and favour of God to those devoutly receiving it. v. *Benediction.*

Blessing before Meals. Asking God's blessing on food to be eaten or drunk.

Blessing of Ashes. A custom of blessing ashes on Ash Wednesday, and sprinkling them with holy water before scattering them over all the people who are in the church.

Blessing of Bells. This ceremony, which sprang up about the 7th century, is performed, according to the Roman rite, in the following manner: the bishop, in cope and mitre, proceeds to wash the bell in salt and water, previously blessed, after which he anoints it with the oil of the sick outside, and with chrism inside, and then it is censed. According to the Parisian rite, two persons stood as sponsors to the bell, and answered to the question, when put to them, "Under whose invocation it was to be named?" This circumstance has led to the misnomer of "Baptism of Bells," which is applied to this benediction. According to this rite the oil of catechumens was used instead of the oil of the sick.

Blessing of Boys. The offering of boys by their parents or guardians to enter a monastery as postulants. The council of Trent fixed the age for this to be not younger than fifteen.

Blessing of Candles. A function performed with great solemnity on Candlemas, or Purification of our Lady. The candles are sprinkled with holy water and distributed, after which they are held lighted till the Gospel, and at the Consecration. According to the Sarum Missal a special Preface was used on this occasion.

Blessing of Fisheries. A religious ceremony of blessing the fishing men, boats, and nets, at the beginning of the season, used abroad.

Blessing of Grapes. Grapes were formerly blessed in different stages of growth: as young plants, as ripe fruit, and when pressed.

Blessing of Ships. Ships were formerly blessed on being launched. The ceremony of breaking a bottle of wine on the bows, is a remnant of the earlier benediction.

Blessing of Swords. A sword blessed by the pope on Lætare Sunday and Christmas eve, and sent as a mark of respect to a sovereign.

Blest are the pure in heart. H. A & M. No. 141. By Rev. J. Keble.

Blest Creator of the light. H. A & M. No. 24. *Lucis Creator optime.* Ambrosian hymn for Sunday evening. Translated by the compilers.

Blest Joys for mighty Wonders wrought. S. A. H. No. 70. *Beata nobis gaudia.* Hymn for Whitsun day. H. N. translation.

Blest Saviour, now Thy Work is done. S. A. H No. 162. *Opus peregisti Tuum.* Hymn for the Ascension. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Blest Trinity, from mortal sight. H. A & M. No. 133. *O Lucc quæ Tuâ lates.* Hymn for Trinity Sunday. Translated by the compilers.

Bliandus. A kind of mediæval garment.

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Blind Man, Sunday of the. v. *Sunday of the Blind Man.*

Blind-story. v. *Triforium.*

Block. Kneeling at: S. Fabian, Bp.

Blodwita. The penalty paid by shedding blood.

Blood. In the person of Christ, Job speaks, xvi. 18, "O earth, cover not thou My blood;" because through it peace and salvation are proclaimed to the whole world. "Her young ones suck up blood," Job xxxix. 30. "The weaklings of Holy Church are satiated with hearing of the blood of their crucified Lord."

Blood, Baptism of. v. *Baptism of Blood.*

Blood, Case of. v. *Case of Blood.*

Bloody Thursday. A name given in Northumberland to Thursday in Holy Week.

Bloom Sunday. Palm Sunday; so called in Germany.

Blossom. Christ: Numb. xvii. 1—8. He sprang from an Almond Rod, *i. e.* He is the Offspring of a Virgin's womb.

Blue Cross. v. *Cross, Blue.*

Blue Monday. Monday following Quinquagesima; so called in Germany from purple hangings then put up.

Blue Tuesday. A name in Germany for Tuesday in Holy Week.

Bluet. A blue robe.

Boar's Head. Near him: boar's head brought to him in prison: S. Blasius, Bp.

Boat. A vessel, in the shape of a boat, used for incense.

Boat. 1. With a, in his hand: a child with boat in his hand: S. Jude, Ap. 2. Holding a, and an open book: S. Mary Magdalene.

Boat-hook. With a: S. Jude, Ap.

Bobellum. An ox-house.

Bodia. Fetters.

Bodium. 1. A crypt. 2. A subterranean chapel.

Body. 1. A corporation. 2. The Church is a Body, of which Christ is the Head.

Body of the Church. The nave.

Boeta Lucerna. A light carried in a lantern whilst the viaticum is conveyed to the sick.

Bogardeens. A title given to the third order of S. Francis. v. *Franciscans.*

Bogium. 1. Same as *Bodium.* 2. A dwelling-house.

Bogomili. The same as *Bogomites.*

Bogomites. 1. A sect of the 12th century established by a monk Basilius, a late Gnostic and Manichee. Also called *Basilians.* 2. A term of reproach applied on the continent, equivalent to Beghards in Germany, Beggars in England, and Bulgarians in the south.

Bohemians. This sect, sometimes wrongly confounded with the Vaudois and Picards, called themselves the Brethren of Bohemia, the United Brethren, or the Orthodox Brethren, or merely Brethren. They constituted a particular sect distinct from the Albigenses and the Poor Men of Lyons. They began to appear in the 15th century, and boasted of being the disciples of John Huss, and an offshoot of the Calixtins. They dated their separation from the latter sect in 1457. Driven from Bohemia, they took refuge in Poland, and there united with the Lutherans and Zuinglians. The Moravians may be considered their present representatives.

Boia. According to Prudentius the *boia* was a chain placed round the neck of martyrs.

Bollandists. The editors of the Acta Sanctorum; so called from Bollandus, a Jesuit, who was born at Tirlemont, A. D. 1596, and commenced the work.

Bombax. The same as *Bambax.*

Bona. This term, according to the civil law, includes all sorts of property, movable and immovable.

Bona Fide. With good faith, implying the absence of all fraud or unfair dealing, or acting, whether it consists in simulation or dissimulation.

Bona Notabilia. According to the canon law, where a man dies having goods to the value of five pounds in divers dioceses, then the archbishop ought to grant administration; and if

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any inferior bishop so grant it, it is void.

Bona Vacantia. Stray goods. Those things in which nobody claims a property, and which belong to the crown by virtue of its prerogative.

Bonæ Memoriæ. A phrase used of deceased priests, as *Claræ Memoriæ*, *Divæ Memoriæ*, of emperors. *Felicis Recordationis* was an equivalent expression.

Bond. That disposition of materials in building by which the vertical joints do not fall one over the other.

Bond of Resignation. A bond may be taken to secure the resignation of a living in favour of any one person whomsoever, and in favour of one of two persons if they are the uncle, son, grandson, brother, nephew, or grandnephew of the patron. See 9 Geo. IV. c. xciv.

Bond Stones. Stones which are laid through the thickness of the wall to bind it together. Also called *Bonders*, *Perpent*, or *Through Stones*.

Bond Timber. Timber placed longitudinally in walls to bind them together, and distribute the pressure equally.

Bonders. The same as *Bond Stones*.

Boneta. A cap or bonnet.

Bonetus. The same as *Boneta*.

Boni Homines. The Albigenses assumed this title for themselves; and it was afterwards used of them in reproach.

Boni Valeti. A name of ridicule or reproach, like Beghards and Boni Homines.

Boniface, Abp. & M., S. Of Crediton, in Devonshire. Originally called Winfred. Monk at Exeter and Winchester. Missionary to Germany. Archbishop of Mentz and primate of Germany. Went on a mission to Friesland, and was martyred, A.D. 755. Commemorated, June 5th. Represented with book pierced with a sword: hand reaching him a cross: beaten to death with a club: a scourge: sword upon a book: striking the ground with his archiepiscopal cross, and water springing up: a bishop felling an oak: angel bringing him a fish, behind him an axe laid at the root of an oak.

Bonosiaci. v. *Bonosians*.

Bonosians. Followers of Bonosius, a Photinian.

Bons Fieux. A congregation of religious. Founded at Armantieres in Flanders, A.D. 1615, by Henry Pringuel and five artisans. In 1626 they embraced the third rule of S. Francis. Habit, black, and not distinguished from that of seculars.

Bons Hommes. Friars Minim; so called in France: introduced into England in the time of Henry III.

Bonze. A Buddhist monk.

Book. The Book of Life is the very sight of Christ by whom we are judged: Rev. xx. 12.

Book. 1. In right hand, triple crown in left hand: S. Anne. 2. Open, and staff: S. Barnabas, Ap. 3. With a, and knife: S. Bartholomew, Ap. 4. Pierced with a sword: sword upon a book, striking the ground with his archiepiscopal cross, and water springing up: S. Boniface, Bp. 5. And palm: S. Catharine, V. 6. Seated with palm and: S. Cecilia, V. & M. 7. Crowned, with crosier: with book: book in right hand, lily in left: S. Etheldred, V. & Q. 8. With a, seated crowned on an iron bed: S. Faith, V. & M. 9. With a, and tall cross: S. Gregory the Great, M. & Bp. 10. Standing with a, in his right hand, his left wounded with an arrow, in the act of protecting a hind leaping up to him: S. Giles, Ab. 11. With a staff and: S. James the Greater, Ap. 12. And gridiron: church and book, long staff, tipped with a cross: S. Laurence, M. 13. And manacles: S. Leonard, C. 14. With her eyes on a: S. Lucy, V. & M. 15. Holding a boat and an open: holding crucifix, open book before her with a skull upon it: standing at the entrance of a cave, ointment box on a book at her feet: S. Mary Magdalene. 16. Halbert and inkhorn: book and axe: S. Matthew, Ap. 17. With a, and

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scimitar: S. Matthias, Ap. 18. And a sword: S. Paul, Ap. 19. Open with the words, *Credo in Deum Patrem Omnipotentem*, and two keys: keys and closed book: S. Peter, Ap. 20. With a fish on the leaves of a closed, held with the leaves upwards: S. Simon, Ap. 21. With a, and jug or ewer: S. Vincent, M.

Book of Common Prayer. The first Book of Edward VI. was published in 1549; the second in 1552; Queen Elizabeth's in 1559; from which time till 1662, Charles II.'s Book, no change was made of any importance. In 1635 a Prayer Book was compiled for the use of Scotland.

Book of Cries. A register of banns.

Book of Lections. v. *Lectionarium* and *Legenda*.

Book of Sports. A proclamation issued by James I. in favour of a much greater licence of recreation on Sundays than the Puritans of his reign allowed.

Book of the Gospels. 1. The text or book containing the four Gospels. 2. The book out of which the deacon or priest reads, and which contains the gospels at mass for the year. These two books are likely to be confounded, particularly in old English missals, where the term is often used indiscriminately for both.

Books. The stalls in Chichester cathedral are called books.

Books belonging to the Church. Formerly a Bible of the largest size, an authorized copy of the Book of Common Prayer, Book of Homilies, and Register Books were ordered to be placed in every church.

Boquerannus. Buckram.

Borboriani. v. *Borborians*.

Borborians. A Gnostic sect of the 5th century.

Borda. 1. A staff. 2. A board. 3. A house.

Bordellum. A little hut.

Borra. Stuffing made of wool.

Borrelists. Disciples of Adam Borrel, a Dutch preacher of the 17th century, and a sect of the Mennonites.

Borsegues. Buskins.

Bort. An illegitimate son.

Boscage. A species of tithes derived from the food which wood and trees yield for cattle, as leaves and croppings.

Bosci. Monks of Mesopotamia and Palestine, who dwelt in mountains and deserts, and are said to have browsed on grass and herbs.

Boscoi. The same as *Bosci*.

Bosom. That Christ is in the Bosom of the Father, means that He is His Only-begotten Son, begotten before the worlds by an ineffable and eternal generation.

Bosom of Abraham. A name for Purgatory.

Boss. A sculptured key-stone or carved wood, placed at intervals in the groining of roofs.

Bostar. A stable for oxen.

Bot. Repair or renewal.

Bota. 1. Same as *Bot*. 2. A boot.

Botatorium. The same as *Batannum*.

Both Kinds. 1. The two species of bread and wine in the holy communion. 2. The Body and Blood of our Lord in the same sacrament.

Botha. A shop.

Botigia. A shop.

Botoerum. A mill for tearing rags or crushing bark.

Botonatus. That which is furnished with buttons.

Botta. A boot.

Bottel. The same as *Boxtel*.

Bottine. A half boot.

Bough. Christ is the goodly Bough by the wall of the Jewish Church: Gen. xlix. 22. "The archers sorely grieved Him," when in His Passion, they "bare false witness against Him," and "compassed Him about with words of hatred;" and "shot out their arrows, even bitter words."

Bough of a Tree. In clog Almanacs: S. Chad, Bp.

Bougia. 1. A dwelling-house. 2. A farm. 3. A wax candle.

Bougius. 1. A dwelling-house. 2. A kitchen.

Boundaries of Parishes. The settling the bounds of parishes depends

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upon ancient and immemorial custom. Care ought to be taken by annual perambulations to preserve those bounds of parishes which have long been settled by custom.

Boundary Cross. Stones with crosses on them, or otherwise ornamented, to mark the boundaries of parishes, estates, or countries.

Bounds, Beating. v. *Beating Bounds.*

Bounds Thursday. Ascension Day; so called in England from beating the bounds of parishes.

Bounty, Queen Anne's. v. *Queen Anne's Bounty.*

Bouratium. A coarse garment.

Bourignonists. Followers of Antoinette Bourignon, a leading Mystic of the 17th century.

Bourneans. Followers 1. of John, and 2. of Samuel, Bourne, both Universalists.

Bovellum. A stable for oxen.

Boviale. A stable for oxen.

Bovolcaritia. 1. A neat-herd's house. 2. A grazing farm.

Bow. An arch or gateway, derived from the Teutonic *boghe.* We find the word in the name S. Mary-le-bow.

Bow. The Incarnation of Christ: Gen. xlviii. 22. By it, His portion, *i. e.* His people, was won. As a bow is bent, so His Godhead stooped. "His Bow abode in strength," notwithstanding the voluntary weakness of His Humanity: Gen. xlix. 24.

Bow we then in veneration. S. A. H. No. 212. *Tantum ergo Sacramentum.* The two concluding verses of *Pange Lingua*, a hymn of S. Thomas Aquinas on the blessed Sacrament; sung at the office of benediction. Translated, from various versions, by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Bow Window. The same as *Bay Window.*

Bowcer. A bursar

Bowing. Three inclinations are used in the Church. The first of the head at the name of Jesus and *Gloria Patri;* the second of the head and shoulders at the *Sanctus*; the third of the body, as at the *Incarnatus est.* This latter position was in the early Church that of adoration, and therefore used at the consecration in the mass, until modern feeling necessitated the adoption of genuflection, about the 15th or 16th century.

Bowing at the "Incarnatus Est." Ordered by the rule of Clugni, as the custom of the 12th century.

Bowling-green. An addition to many monasteries.

Bowtel. The shaft 1. of a door or window; 2. of a clustered column. Also called *Bottel.* 3. A lead moulding.

Boy Bishop. A custom prevailed in the Middle Ages in England and elsewhere at Christmas that on Innocents' day a chorister was solemnly elected as bishop for a week, and allowed to officiate at vespers, and in mass until the offertory. The same custom obtained at Eton on S. Hugh's and S. Nicolas' day, but a longer tenure of office seems to have prevailed at Salisbury. There is a brass at this latter place of a Boy Bishop who died during his tenure of office. Also called in some places, *Boy Pope.*

Boyle Lecture. A lecture founded under the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, in 1691. It consists of eight sermons, in which Christianity must be defended against infidels, without entering into controversies among Christians. The appointment of lecturer is held for a term not exceeding three years. The sermons are delivered in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Boy Pope. v. *Boy Bishop.*

Boys, Benediction of. v. *Blessing of Boys.*

Boys, Blessing of. v. *Blessing of Boys.*

Boys of the Almonry. A name for the choristers at S. Paul's cathedral.

Braccæ. Breeches.

Bracchiale. A truss or bandage.

Brace. A piece of slanting timber which forms part of the framing of a roof.

Braces. Cross-beams supporting the main beam.

Bracharium. A brewery.

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Bracheriolum. A bandage.

Brachiale. 1. A sleeve. 2. A bracelet.

Brachile. 1. A sleeve. 2. A bandage.

Brachiolineum. A pair of drawers.

Brachionarium. A bracelet.

Brachites. A sect of the Gnostics.

Bracile. 1. A sleeve. 2. A girdle.

Bracina. A brew-house.

Bracket. A projection from a wall, supporting a shelf or cornice. Also called *Console.*

Bradellæ. Seats for women in churches.

Bragæ. Breeches.

Bragerium. Breeches.

Brahmaism. The ancient religion of the Hindoos. The sacred books called Vedas are four in number. The first, the Rig-Veda, is of immense antiquity; there are other sacred books of less authority. Brahmaism has at once features of Pantheism, Monotheism, and Polytheism. In the religion of the less instructed, the polytheistic element naturally predominates. The name is derived from Brahm, the fundamental Deity, who produced Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, the Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer. Many doctrines in the philosophies of the West are curiously foreshadowed in the theology of Brahmaism.

Brahmo Somaj. A modern Theistic sect in Hindoostan.

Branch. Christ in His Human Nature: Isa. xi. 1. He was to grow out of the roots of Jesse, because from the family of the house of David, as represented by the Blessed Virgin and S. Joseph, all earthly wealth and dignity had departed.

Branch. A chandelier with lights.

Branch Sunday. Palm Sunday; so called in Spain, Portugal, and France.

Branch, White. 1. A light composed of three tapers shooting up out of one root, and twisted together at the lower end, an emblem of the Trinity, used at Anglo-Saxon funerals. 2. Lamps of clustered lights, with branches for candles.

Branched Work. A name given to the carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes.

Branches. The ribs of a Gothic vault.

Brandenburg Confession. A formulary drawn up by the Elector's order, to reconcile as much as possible the tenets of Luther and Calvin, and to end the disputes occasioned by the Confession of Augsburg. In the year 1614 Sigismund renounced Lutheranism and embraced the communion of the Reformed Churches, but he was tolerant to all.

Brandeum. 1. The thin woven texture in which the bodies of saints were wrapped, often used as a relic in poor churches. 2. Any garment of linen or silk.

Brando. The same as *Brandeum.*

Brass. A memorial of the departed incised in brass.

Brattishing. v. *Parapet.*

Bratton Mass. v. *Matin Mass.*

Bratxia. A sword-belt.

Brawling. The offence of quarrelling or creating a disturbance in the church or churchyard. *v.* 23 & 24 Vict. cap. xxxii., secs. 2 & 3.

Bread and Cheese Ordeal. An ordeal by which a person under trial approached the altar, and taking some bread and cheese from it proved his innocence if he succeeded in eating it, but was considered guilty if he choked.

Bread, Breaking of. v. *Breaking of Bread.*

Bread of Heaven, on Thee we feed. H. A & M. No. 205. Communion hymn. By Josiah Conder.

Bread Thursday. Ascension day; so called in Southern France from a dole of bread then made.

Break Joint. The arrangement of stones, or bricks, in the construction of a wall, in such a manner as not to allow two joints to occur immediately over each other.

Breaking of Bread. The term by which the Sacrament of the Holy Communion is spoken of in the New Testament, *e. g.* Acts ii. 42. 46.

Breast. Holding her left, cut off, in

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pincers: breast in one hand, and pair of shears in the other: breasts in a dish: executioners cutting off her breasts: breasts cut off: consoled by an Angel: with a knife in her hand and breasts on a book: S. Agatha, V. & M.

Breasts. The two Breasts of Christ are long-suffering and readiness to pardon: Cant. vii. 8.

Breeches. Also called *Braccæ* and *Bragæ.*

Breeches Bible. An edition of the Bible in which Genesis iii. 5. 7 is translated, "they made to themselves breeches," instead of the present reading, "aprons."

Brephotrophium. An orphanage, or house for foundlings.

Brethren. A title assumed by the Bohemians.

Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit. Antinomian and Mystic heretics of the 13th century, who claimed doctrinal and practical licence under the plea of the "liberty of the Sons of God."

Brethren Calvinists. A sect of the Calvinists of the present day.

Brethren of Bohemia. v. *Bohemians.*

Brethren of our Lady of Mount Carmel. v. *Carmelites.*

Brethren of our Lord. Either first cousins of our Lord or half-brothers, sons of S. Joseph only. S. Jerome supports the former and more probable, Epiphanius the latter and less propable, view. Of course the "brethren" of our Divine Lord could not have been related to Him as natural "brothers."

Brethren of Sion. v. *Sionites.*

Brethren, Orthodox. v. *Bohemians.*

Brethren, United. v. *Bohemians.*

Brethren, White. v. *White Brethren.*

Bretisement. v. *Parapet.*

Breve. 1. An inventory of goods. 2. A brief.

Breviary. A book containing the canonical hours of the Western Church. Most countries had their own uses until the publication of the Breviary of S. Pius v., when Europe gradually adopted this latter, although France generally preserved her own uses till this century, when not more than six remain. The two most conspicuous deviations from the Roman Use are the Milanese and Mozarabic Breviaries.

Breviary of Quignon. A breviary brought out at Rome, A.D. 1536, by cardinal Quignonez, and suppressed by Pius v. It omitted the little office of B. V. M., antiphons, responses, homilies, and other matters in former breviaries. It was consulted by the English Reformers for the compilation of the Book of Common Prayer.

Brevis. 1. A letter. 2. A mandate.

Brevis, Absolutio. v. *Absolutio Brevis.*

Brica. 1. A bridge. 2. An injury. 3. A brick.

Bride Ale. Ale drunk at a wedding-feast.

Bride-chamber. The Bride-chamber is Blessed Mary's womb, where God the Word was, as it were, married to the flesh; and from whence He came forth at His nativity like the sun in his strength: Ps. xix. 5.

Bridegroom. Our Blessed Lord: S. John iii. 29.

Bridget, Fifteen Oes. of S. Fifteen prayers on the passion composed by S. Bridget, widely used in mediæval England. The term *Oes.* is a contraction of *Orationes.*

Bridget, Monks of the Order of S. Founded by S. Bridget. Rule said to have been revealed in a vision, and afterwards approved by the pope. Habit, grey, the cloak lined with sheepskin. On the left shoulder priests of the order wear a red cross with white circle in the centre, in honour of the blessed Sacrament; deacons, a white circle enclosing four fiery tongues, in honour of the Holy Spirit; lay brothers, a white cross with five red circles, in honour of the wounds of our Lord.

Bridget, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded in the 14th century by S. Bridget of Sweden. Rule said to

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have been revealed to the foundress in a vision. Habit, grey, black veil fastened to the head with a white band, on which are five small circular pieces of red cloth.

Bridgettines. v. *Bridget, Nuns of the Order of S.*

Brief. 1. The table of celebrants. 2. The roll of the dead brothers sent to monasteries in communion with the same. 3. A papal instrument in Latin written on paper issuing from the Secretary of Briefs and sealed with the Fisherman's ring. It is headed simply with the name of the pope. 4. Any precept of the king in writing under seal, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done for the furtherance of justice and good order.

Brief Life is here our portion. H. A & M. No. 142. S. A. H. No. 320. *Hic breve vivitur.* Cento from a poem *De Contemptu Mundi* by Bernard of Morlaix. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Bright Day. A name given in Austria to the Feast of the Epiphany. v. *Lampra.*

Bright the Vision that delighted. H. A & M. No. 303. By bishop Mant.

Brightly gleams our Banner. H. A & M. No. 384. S. A. H. No. 335. Processional hymn.

British Liturgy. v. *Ancient British Liturgy.*

Britius, Bp. & C., S. A monk of Marmoutier and successor of S. Martin, bishop of Tours, died A.D. 444. Commemorated, November 13th. Represented carrying burning coals in his vestment: infant on the ground near him: carrying burning coals in his cope: archiepiscopal cross in his hand: infant in his arms: burning coals in his hand: carrying fire in his lap.

Brittinians. A congregation of Augustinian monks; so called from Brittinni in the marches of Ancona, where they lived. In A.D. 1256 they entered into the general union of the several congregations of the monks who followed the rule of S. Augustine, effected by pope Alexander IV.

Broach. 1. A spire which has neither parapet nor pinnacles, and springs immediately from the walls of its tower. 2. In churchwardens' accounts, where the word *broach* occurs, it signifies any sharp-pointed instrument, most commonly the morse of a cope. 3. A medal of S. Thomas à Becket worn by pilgrims to Canterbury. Also called *Broche.*

Broad Church. A name given to that party in the Church of England which makes light of dogma and the sacramental system, and would make heathen morality the basis of Church union, or, with the late Dr. Arnold of Rugby, under existing relations, even identify Church and State.

Broche. The same as *Broach.*

Broncheria. Branch-day; a name for Palm Sunday.

Brook. "To drink of the brook in the way," spoken of Christ, Ps. cx. 7, signifies His Incarnation. "Therefore shall He lift up His head:" because of that humiliation He shall be exalted.

Brother. Christ: Cant. viii. 1. He is our elder Brother, because the "firstborn among many brethren." "To raise up seed to one's brother," Deut. xxv. 6, is expounded mystically thus: After Christ's death the Apostles raised up, by preaching, a holy seed. They begat spiritual children; but these were reckoned not to themselves, but to Christ. This seed was not called Paulians, or Petrians, but Christians.

Brother, Angelic. v. *Angelic Brother.*

Brother-in-law. A wife's brother or a sister's husband. There is no relationship, but only affinity, between brothers-in-law.

Brother, now Thy toils are o'er. S. A. H. No. 355. Funeral hymn. By Rev. Gerard Moultrie.

Brother Richard, Disciples of. v. *Disciples of Brother Richard.*

Brotherhood. A name for a number of lay and clerical brethren living together in community under vows.

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Brotherhood of God. v. *Caputiati.*

Brothers of Charity. Mendicants founded by John of Monte Major, in Portugal, who died 1550, under S. Austin's rule. Habit, cassock, scapular, narrow hood, and an alms-bag. Also called *Ignorant Friars.*

Brothers of S. Mary. v. *Dominicans.*

Brothers of the Common Life. An order founded by Gerard Groot of Deventer, who died 1384. They are secular clerks without vows. Habit, like Dominicans, with shorter sleeves and hoods.

Brothers of the Free Spirit. v. *Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit.*

Brownists. Followers of Robert Brown, the founder of the first English Nonconformists in 1580. He himself returned to communion with the Church, but his followers, *e. g.* Barrow, Greenwood, Cartwright, and Wiggington, continued in schism, and are the source of the Independents and Congregationalists of the present day.

Bruges. Rich stuff, originally made at Bruges. for Church purposes, hangings, and other ornamentation.

Brugglerians. Enthusiasts in Bruggler, Canton Berne, in 1746. They followed two brothers named Robler, who claimed inspiration.

Bruneta. A garment dyed brown.

Bruno, Nuns of S. v. *Carthusian Nuns.*

Brusdus. Embroidered work.

Brush. With an asperge: S. Benedict, Ab.

Brustus. The same as *Brusdus.*

Bryanites. A sect of Wesleyan Methodists who followed one O'Bryan, a teacher who encouraged female preachers. They seceded from the main body in 1815. Called also *Bible Christians.*

Brycan. A mattress or coverlet.

Buata. v. *Crypt.*

Bubulcaria. A neat-herd's house.

Bucale. The same as *Baucæ.*

Bucca. v. *Almonry.*

Buccella. A small piece of bread; hence the bread used for consecration in the blessed Sacrament.

Buccellarii. Body-servants; so called from their rations, or because they distributed them. Also a species of domestic soldiers, from *Buccella*, a roll. Some derive *Bachelors* from this source.

Buccula. The boss of a shield.

Buchanites. A Scotch sect in 1783 who believed in a Mrs. Buchan, who gave herself out as the woman in the Apocalypse. (Rev. xii.)

Buckles. Buckles are worn by ecclesiastics on their shoes. Those of bishops and cardinals at Rome are of gold.

Buda. A mat.

Buddhism. A religion said to be the most widely received in the world. It is a reformed Brahmaism, and dates back about six centuries before Christ. Sakya Muni, the historical Buddha, was the founder. The celebrated Nirvana, or doctrine of annihilation, is thought by many to mean not absolute annihilation, but absorption into Buddha. This is the reward of a piety in some particulars almost Christian. Buddhism is allied to Pantheism.

Budding Staff. Crowned with, and crosier: S. Etheldred, V. & Q.

Budge. The fur of kids used for trimming robes.

Budneians. A branch of the Socinians, 1584, and a sect of the Humanitarians.

Bugari. Heretics holding the opinions of the Waldenses or Cathari.

Bugia. 1. A small wax candle held by an acolyte when a bishop celebrates. This privilege is also extended to others by dispensation. 2. A dwelling-house. 3. A pasture.

Bulga. A leather bag.

Bulgari. v. *Bulgarians.*

Bulgarians. A name given to the Vaudois and the kindred sects which embraced the Manichæan heresy, as being all or most of them descended from Bulgaria. It became hence a term of reproach.

Bulgia. The same as *Bulga.*

Bull. A brief or mandate sent by the pope, so called from the seal of lead, or sometimes of gold, attached to it. To procure, publish, or put in

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use any of these in England is, by act of parliament, high treason.

Bull, Cœnâ Domini. v. *Cœnâ Domini Bull.*

Bull, Double. v. *Semi Bull.*

Bull, Golden. v. *Golden Bull.*

Bull, Half. v. *Half Bull.*

Bull, Semi. v. *Semi Bull.*

Bull, Single. v. *Semi Bull.*

Bullaria Romana. A collection of papal bulls; so called from the *Bullæ* or seals attached.

Bullarium Magnum. A collection of papal bulls, edited in 1588, which contain the constitution of the popes from Gregory VII. to Sixtus V. This collecton was continued in the *Summum Bullarii.*

Bull's Eye. A small circular window which developed into the rose window of Gothic architecture.

Bunch of Keys. Bearing a: S. Mary the Virgin.

Bundela. A bundle of papers.

Bundle Pillar. A column consisting of a centre and small pillars round its circumference.

Burse. The first Sunday in Lent was so called from torches which boys carried about on that day.

Burda. A garment made of reeds.

Burette. A French word signifying the cruets of wine and water used for the Eucharist.

Burette d'Or. v. *Ablutions.*

Burgess Oath. An old oath in some Scotch boroughs. On the propriety of taking this oath, a sect which seceded from the Scotch Kirk in the 18th century (1747) called the Associate Synod divided into two parts called Burghers and Anti-Burghers. They were afterwards reunited as the United Secession Church, and now form part of the United Presbyterians.

Burghers. A branch of seceders in the 18th century from the Scotch Kirk, now incorporated with the United Presbyterians. v. *Burgess Oath.*

Burial. The act of interring the dead. By the custom of England, any person may be buried in the churchyard of the parish where he dies without paying any thing for breaking the soil; but a fee may be due by prescription or immemorial custom. No person may be buried in the church, or any part of it, without the consent of the incumbent.

Burial Saturday. Easter eve; so called by the Armenians.

Burn Penny. v. *Hearth Penny.*

Burning Bush. Christ dwelt in the bush, Exod. iii. 2, *i. e.* amongst the people of the Jews, by the presence of His Spirit; as a type that God the Son would stoop in His Incarnation to dwell in a body of human flesh.

Burnt. A saint burnt to death: S. Barnabas, Ap.

Burra. 1. Stuffing for cushions. 2. A certain quantity of skins. 3. A fine paid either in money or in kind by the tenant to the owner of a mill. 4. A club or spar of wood.

Bursa. 1. A purse or bag. 2. A chest. 3. The same as *Burse.*

Bursar. An officer who manages the burse or purse of the treasury in a college, monastery, or chapter. Called also *Bowcer* and *Bursarius.*

Bursary. 1. The room in which the bursar of a monastery transacts his business. 2. An exhibition for deserving students in the Scotch Universities.

Burse. A case to hold the corporal; its material is silk, and its colour varies with the feast or season.

Bush. The saint's head in a holly, executioner's eyes dropping out: S. Alban, M.

Buskins. Sandals of leather or silk, formerly worn by priests at mass but now confined to bishops.

Butaneum. A book on botany.

Buticum. A baldachino.

Butment. v. *Abutment.*

Butter. "Butter shall He eat," Isa. vii. 15. Spoken of Christ. When He shall become Incarnate, He shall seek out what is good and pure in human nature, rejecting what is vile and refuse. See also Job xx. 17, where honey is explained mystically of the Divinity, butter of the Humanity of Christ.

Butter Sunday. v. *Butter Week.*

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Butter Week. The name in the Eastern Church for the week beginning with Sexagesima Sunday; so called because butter is allowed to be eaten until the close of the following Sunday. It answers to the carnival of the Western Church.

Buttery. The place in a monastic or collegiate establishment from which the common necessaries of life, as bread and butter, are served out to the inmates.

Buttress. A pilaster or pier of masonry standing out from a wall to give strength.

Butuarium. The same as *Botoerum.*

Buxus. 1. A diptych. 2. A small pipe or flute.

Buziani. Heretics holding the opinions of the Waldenses or Cathari.

By Precepts taught of Ages past. H. A & M. No. 74. *Ex more docti mystico.* A Lenten Ambrosian hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale, and altered by compilers.

By the Cross, sad Vigil keeping. S. A. H. No. 249. *Stabat Mater dolorosa.* Hymn of the sorrows of the B. V. M., by Jacopone da Todi. Translated by bishop Mant.

Bye Altar. A side altar.

Bystanders. One of the four orders of penitents. Also called *Standers* and *Consistentes.*

Byzantia. In the Church of Auxerre a certain yearly distribution of corn and wine was called Byzantia, which was made on the vigil of the feast of the Translation of S. Stephen to Byzantium.

Byzantine Architecture. That style of architecture which was brought into use in the Eastern empire.

Byzantium Artificium. Mosaic work; so called because first used by the Greeks of Byzantium.

Byzantus Bezant. A Byzantine gold coin of twenty-four carats, presented by the emperors of Constantinople as an offering on high festivals.

C.

C. 1. As a numeral letter C denotes 100. With a line above it, $\bar{C}$ denotes 100,000. 2. A letter which implies an error in the Pandects, where it stands for *condemno.*

Cabala. "Tradition." 1. The unwritten law of the Jews. 2. A mystical Jewish interpretation of holy Scripture. 3. Magic in general.

Cabalaticus. 1. A mill turned by a horse. 2. A kitchen-garden. 3. A field of gourds.

Cabalist. A Jewish expert in the cabala.

Caballatrium. A stable.

Cabana. A cottage.

Cabanacum. A stable.

Cabannaria. A cottage.

Cabanus. A loose mediæval overgarment, reaching to the heels.

Cabarlencus. A chamberlain.

Cabellum. A mediæval term for a musical organ.

Cabimentum. A benefice given *in commendam* to one of the knights of Malta for services rendered to the Church.

Cabiro. A rafter or joist.

Cabiscolis. 1. The Spanish name for a precentor. 2. The master of the school in cathedral churches and monasteries.

Cable Moulding. A cylindrical ornament, resembling a rope or cable, and used in columns, string-courses, and archivolt mouldings.

Cabling. Flutes of columns, occupied by solid convex masses.

Cabreum. A contraction for *Capibrevium.* 1. A word used in the documents of the knights of Malta for an inventory of houses and lands. 2. A short list of property, especially in the case of churches *in commendam.*

Cabrevatio. A terrier or register of lands.

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Cabrio. The same as *Cabiro.*

Cabuta. The same as *Baculus.*

Cache-cope Bells. v. *Catch-cope Bells.*

Cacodoxia. A word sometimes used as the opposite of orthodoxia, and signifying heresy, or the wrong belief.

Cacosomium. A house of lepers.

Cadafalus. 1. A wooden stage of any kind. 2. An episcopal throne. 3. A tower.

Cadarians. A Mohammedan sect which attributes a man's actions simply to man himself, independent of all Divine influence.

Cadaver. A skeleton effigy used as a symbol of mortality.

Cadence. A pause in the musical phrases of a chant. There are five Gregorian cadences: *dominant, medial, final, participant,* and *concessa.*

Cadizadelires. A Mohammedan sect who mix Christianity with Mohammedanism. They are said to read the Gospel in Sclavonian, and the Koran in Arabic. They believe that Mohammed is the Holy Ghost, and that the descent of fiery tongues on the day of Pentecost was the type of that prophet's coming. They practise circumcision.

Cadrites. Mohammedan friars, whose founder was Abdul Cadri. They never cut their hair, nor cover their heads, and always go barefooted. They have liberty to quit their convent, and to marry.

Cafagium. The chief house on an estate.

Caholite. A mediæval term for a fine.

Cahonetus. A covering for the head, used by the canons of a church in winter.

Cahors, Canons Regular of. Founded in the 12th century, by William, bishop of Perigueux, and attached to the monastery of our Lady near that city. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, tunic of white woollen stuff, with white linen hood. The canons observe the solitary life, only meeting in church for office.

Cahua. A cottage or hut.

Caim. A name from the initial letters of the four mendicant orders, by which Wickcliffe designated them: C. Carmelites, A. Augustinians, J. Jacobites, M. Minor. Altered into *Cain.*

Cain. v. *Caim.*

Cainites. Certain heretics; so called because they seem to have held that Cain, whom they venerated, together with Judas, was formed by a celestial and mighty power, and Abel by an evil and weak one.

Caironus. Rough stones fit for building.

Caisson. 1. The sunk panel of a flat or arched ceiling, or soffit. 2. A mechanical contrivance for laying foundations in watery or marshy places.

Cake. The barley cake which overturned the Midianitish tent, Judg. vii. 13, was a type of Christ Incarnate overthrowing the host of hell. The general signification of cake in the Levitical sacrifices is the Body of Christ as 1. Incarnate, 2. Eucharistic, 3. Mystical.

Calabre. A dark coloured fur from Calabria, used for the amyss.

Calabum. A mediæval tunic without sleeves, or with sleeves not reaching lower than the elbow.

Calamarium. A pen and inkstand.

Calamella. A musical pipe or flute.

Calamizare. To pipe on a reed.

Calamus. 1. The shaft that supported the table of the altar. Also called *Columella.* 2. v. *Calamus Sacer.*

Calamus Sacer. A tube or siphon of gold or silver, with handles, through which the priest and people used to receive the Precious Blood. In the West it is now only retained by the pope on great feasts. Called also *Canaliculus, Canola, Canolum, Fistula, Pugillaris,* and *Siphon.*

Calandra. 1. A sort of boat. 2. A woman's mediæval head-dress.

Calatrava, Knights of the Order of. An order of knights instituted by king Sancho III. of Castile, 1158, for making war with the Moors.

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Habit, white, till the time of Benedict XIII., with a red cross.

Calatrava, Nuns of the Order of. Founded early in the 13th century by Maria Suarez. They observed the Cistercian rule. Habit, white, with red floriated cross embroidered on the breast, and white veil.

Calcar. A spur.

Calcearium. 1. An endowment to buy shoes for monks. 2. The duty of cleaning the shoes of the monks.

Calcia. 1. A covering for the legs. 2. The sole of the foot. 3. Lime.

Calcio. A sock.

Caldararia. A workshop for brass.

Caldirari. A politico-religious sect in Italy, set on foot during the reign of Murat in opposition to the Carbonari.

Calefactorium. The same as *Calefactory.*

Calefactory. 1. A chamber in a monastery warmed with a stove, or long heating pipes, which served as a place to provide fire for the censers and warmth to the monks. 2. A chafing-dish of silver, or other metal, placed upon the altar in cold weather and filled with charcoal.

Calendar. v. *Kalendar.*

Calendarium. v. *Kalendarium.*

Calenders. Mohammedan friars; so called from Calenderi, their founder. They are called in Persia and Arabia, Abdals or Abdallat, *i. e.* persons consecrated to the service of God.

Calends. v. *Kalends.*

Calends, Brothers of the. v. *Kalends, Brothers of the.*

Calextenes. The same as *Claudicantes.*

Calf. In the Levitical sacrifices is typical of Christ. He too is signified by the Fatted Calf, S. Luke xv. 23, sacrificed for the return of the Gentiles to their Father's house.

Calida vel Tepida, Aqua. v. *Aqua Calida vel Tepida.*

Calidus Furnus. A furnace.

Caliendrum. A covering for the head.

Caligæ. Buskins, linen or silk stockings worn by bishops and mitred abbots.

Calinus. The master of the hospital of pilgrims at Jerusalem.

Calisey. A hill often placed outside a cathedral, as at S. David's in Wales, on which were erected three crosses or a crucifix, and to which processions were made.

Calix. A chalice.

Calix Communicalis. The chalice.

Calix Ministralis. The chalice.

Calixtins. 1. A Lutheran sect, Semi-Pelagian, and followers of George Calixtus. 2. A branch of the Hussites; so called because demanding the cup for the laity. This was conceded to them by the Catholics in the *Compactatum* or Formulary of Concord drawn up at the council of Basle, 1431—1443, but though nominally accepting the concession they continued in schism. Also called *Utraquists.*

Call. A supernatural calling from God to His more immediate service, to self-dedication, or higher devotion. It is either ordinary or miraculous. This inward call, when it affects others, is followed in the Church by the outward sanction of ecclesiastical superiors, as in the case of orders and the religious life. Also called *Vocation.*

Callicula. 1. An ornament in colour or metal on the dress of Christians as a distinctive mark. 2. An inkstand.

Calogeri. A mediæval term for aged or infirm monks.

Calota. A cap.

Caloyers. A general name for monks of the Greek Church, especially Basilian monks.

Calpanna. A cottage.

Calqueria. 1. A mill for crushing bark. 2. A tan-yard.

Caltudia. 1. A holy day. 2. A kind of musical instrument.

Calumnia. 1. An action at law. 2. An injury. 3. A constitution or statute.

Calvarists. An order founded in

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A.D. 1633 by Hubert Charpentier, to preach the Catholic faith amongst the Protestants of Bearn.

Calvary. A contraction for *Calvary Cross.*

Calvary Cross. A crucifix, with attendant figures, placed generally on a mound, representing the hill of Calvary, often found in foreign countries, in towns, or by the roadside.

Calvary, Order of our Lady of. Nuns founded in 1614 by Joseph le Clerc at Poitiers under Paul v.

Calvet. The nave of a church.

Calvinism, Five Points of. v. *Five Points of Calvinism.*

Calvinistic Baptists. v. *Calvinists* and *Baptists.*

Calvinistic Methodists. A branch of the Wesleyan Methodists or Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, founded by George Whitefield in 1741.

Calvinists. Followers of Calvin. He was born in France in 1509, embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and fled thence into Switzerland, where, in 1535, he published his *Institutions.* He became pastor and professor of divinity at Geneva, but never received holy orders. He died in 1564. He held the doctrine of irrespective election and irresistible grace. He may be considered the founder of the Presbyterian system of Church government.

Camail. An amyss made of cloth instead of fur. It was chiefly worn in the south of Europe.

Camaldoli, Monks of the Order of. Reformed Benedictine monks founded by S. Romuald, a Ravennate noble, in the 11th century, who retired to Camaldoli, near Arezzo, in the Apennines, and commenced a hermit life. Habit, white cassock, scapular, and hooded robe. This white habit was granted by the Holy See to commemorate the purification of discipline accomplished by S. Romuald. The Camaldolese order has two divisions, that of the hermits, who observe the solitary life, and that of the monks, who live in community. The rule is very austere. Also called *Camaldolese* and *Camaldulenses.*

Camaldoli, Nuns of the Order of. Founded in the 11th century, soon after the death of S. Romuald, by Rodolph, prior of the Camaldulenses. The nuns observe the reformed rule of S. Benedict with great strictness. Habit, white, with a girdle of white wool; two veils, the under one white, the upper black.

Camaldolese. The same as *Camaldoli.*

Camaldulenses. The same as *Camaldoli.*

Camaradum. Plaster.

Camarine. A cabinet in which relics were kept.

Camasus. A sort of mediæval garment.

Camba. 1. The handle of a fan. 2. A brewhouse.

Camberlingus. The treasurer in monasteries.

Cambium. Profit on the exchange of money. This has been the subject of ecclesiastical law, as trenching on usury; but abstractedly is lawful, as being a fair recompense for trouble and risk.

Camboca. An episcopal crook.

Cambra. A chamber.

Cambrerius. 1. A chamberlain. 2. The officer in monasteries whose duty was to provide cloth for the monks.

Cambuca. An episcopal crook.

Cambucarius. The bearer of the bishop's crook.

Cambuta. A bishop's pastoral staff.

Camel. Christ, Whom no man loaded with the burden of His passion until He had Himself first stooped down and knelt upon the earth. This, His passion, therefore was passing, as it were, through the eye of a needle.

Camelaucium. 1. A name for a cowl among the Greeks. 2. The Greek emperors also wore the same. 3. A certain Benedictine and papal covering for the head.

Camellum. A short cloak.

Camelotum. Cloth made of goat's hair.

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Camel's Hair. Camel's hair, on account of its harshness and low price, was once a common material for the under-clothing of monks.

Cameo. An onyx or other stone carved in relief; often used in Church plate and vestments.

Camera. 1. A chamber. 2. A treasury. 3. An arch.

Camera Apostolica. The papal treasury. Also called *Camera Patriarchium.*

Camera Papagalli. A chamber in the Vatican, where secret consistories are held.

Camera Patriarchium. The same as *Camera Apostolica.*

Cameræ, Auditor. v. *Auditor Cameræ.*

Cameraria. The same as *Camera.*

Camerarius. 1. An officer in the royal household who took care of the treasury and ornaments belonging to the king. 2. In a monastery, the camerarius looked after its revenues, and procured the necessary clothing and other things for the inmates.

Camerarius Apostolicus. The pope's chamberlain or treasurer.

Camerated. That which is arched or enclosed.

Camerlengo. The title given to two officials of the Roman curia: 1. The pope's camerlengo, president of the apostolic chamber for life; 2. The cardinals' camerlengo, the treasurer of the sacred college.

Cameronians. 1. Scotch Presbyterians who followed Archibald Cameron, a field preacher, in denouncing the supremacy of Charles II., and separated from the Kirk. They again submitted to the General Assembly in 1690. Also called *Old Dissenters.* 2. A French branch of the above, which modified the teaching of Calvin.

Camerula. A parlour in a monastery or elsewhere.

Camesaneus. A sort of papal robe in the time of Justinian.

Camilabo. An ornamental pendant of cloth on each side of a patriarch's mitre.

Camilla. The same as *Camellum.*

Caminata. A fireplace or chimney.

Camisards. French Calvinistic fanatics of the Cevennes in the 17th century, who pretended to prophecies, languages, miracles, and discerning of spirits. Also called *Camisars.*

Camisars. The same as *Camisards.*

Camisatus. Among the Greeks, a clerk who poured warm water into the chalice after consecration. Also called *Codonophoros.*

Camisia. 1. An embroidered case for the gospels. 2. A monastic night-shirt. 3. The same as *Alb.* Also called *Poderes.*

Camisiæ Librorum. The bindings of books.

Camisile. An alb.

Camoca. Cloth made of silk or of other precious stuff.

Camp, Abbot of the. v. *Abbot of the Camp.*

Campagus. A species of boot once used by emperors only, then restricted to the pope, but afterwards allowed to other dignitaries.

Campana. v. *Bell.*

Campana Sancta. The same as *Sanctus Bell.*

Campanarium. The church tower in which the bells are hung.

Campanarius. 1. A clerical officer who had charge of bells, and assisted at the altar. 2. A bell-ringer.

Campanile. A bell tower which is often detached from the church.

Campati. A name for Donatists and Circumcelliones. Also called *Campitæ.*

Campestratus. A garment round the loins.

Camphire. The cluster of Camphire signifies Christ in the uncorruptness of His resurrection to life: Cant. i. 14.

Campio. 1. A book containing a debtor and creditor account. 2. A measure. 3. He who was compelled by law to prove his guilt or innocence by wager of battle. v. *Champion.*

Campitæ. The Donatists were so called from holding their meetings

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in the plains. Also called *Campati.*

Campus. A field.

Camucum. The same as *Camoca.*

Camura. 1. An arch. 2. A chamber.

Canaliculus. v. *Calamus Sacer.*

Canava. 1. A store-house for corn and wine. 2. Canvas.

Canavarius. An officer in a monastery who superintended the store-house for wine and corn.

Cancellarius. 1. The keeper of the records in a religious house. 2. The same as *Archicapellanus.* 3. A chancellor.

Cancellus. 1. Any rail or bar. 2. A rail within which public officers transacted business; hence *Cancellarius.* 3. The western screen of a chancel. 4. A name for altar-rails. 5. The chancel of a church.

Cancer. A pair of tongs, as resembling the claws of a crab.

Candela. v. *Candle.*

Candelabrum. A stand for lights. The church officer in charge of these was called *Candeleptes;* hence among the Maronites *Kandalaphti.* Called also *Cerostata* and *Polycandelum.*

Candelaria. 1. Candlemas day. 2. A chandelier.

Candelarii. Those who attended to the lighting of the church.

Candeleptes. v. *Candelabrum.*

Candida. A white garment.

Candius. A royal robe.

Candle Beam. 1. The rood beam. 2. A beam over the altar for holding candles as well as the crucifix, and figures.

Candle, Elevation. v. *Elevation Candle.*

Candle, Paschal. v. *Paschal Candle.*

Candlemas. The feast of the Purification of the B. V. M., February 2; so called from the lights used on this day in the Latin obedience.

Candles. A universal ecclesiastical symbol. Among the Greeks the word included lamps. Their extinction in certain ceremonies was a mark of degradation. Candles are used in celebrations, processions, funerals, and excommunications.

Candles, Altar. v. *Altar Lights.*

Candles, Benediction of. v. *Blessing of Candles.*

Candles, Blessing of. v. *Blessing of Candles.*

Candles, Processional. v. *Acolytes' Candlesticks.*

Candles, Standing. v. *Standing Candles.*

Candlestick. A candlestick is divided into five parts: 1. the foot; 2. the stem; 3. the knop, placed about the middle of the stem; 4. the bowl; 5. the pricket, on which the candle is fixed.

Candlestick, Seven-branched. v. *Seven-branched Candlestick.*

Candlestick, Triangular. v. *Triangular Candlestick.*

Candrum. A book of prayers and psalms.

Canevacium. Canvas.

Canibuta. A staff sometimes presented to the decani in a monastery, as a sign of authority over inferior monks.

Canister. A box for keeping the wafers for mass.

Canna. 1. A measure for cloth, land, or building. 2. A cup. 3. A tube. 4. Hemp.

Canneta. A small vessel or can.

Canola. 1. A small tube of silver or other metal in which the pope sent any precious relic to a prince or bishop, and in which it was kept. 2. v. *Calamus Sacer.* Also called *Canolum.*

Canolum. 1. A reed. 2. The same as *Canola.*

Canon. I. A capitular member of a cathedral or collegiate church, observing its statutable rule or canon. Canons were divided into three classes: 1. Regular canons, who were conventual. 2. Secular canons, who were not cloistered, but kept the hours. 3. Honorary canons, who were not obliged to keep the hours. The name of canon was first given to those who, under a less strict rule than the religious orders, and directed by the bishop, lived together and educated those who

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resorted to them. Secular canons were at the first the more common; and they often took part in parochial work. II. 1. The authorized collection of the books of holy Scripture. 2. A law of the Church, or canon ecclesiastical. 3. A rubric of a synod or council. 4. A system of odes in Greek Church poetry. 5. The creed, or rule of faith. 6. A list of the members of the staff of a cathedral. 7. One such member. 8. A list of saints, specially of martyrs; whence canonization. 9. A devotional office. 10. The fifth day of Lent, when the canon of S. Andrew of Crete was used in the Greek Church. 11. A tribute or payment.

Canon, Altar. A card containing the consecration prayer, with certain other parts of the mass.

Canon Capitular. v. *Canon Residentiary.*

Canon, Honorary. A name given in some cathedrals to those canons who keep no residence, and receive no emolument from their stall.

Canon Law. The ecclesiastical or canon law is chiefly comprised I. in the Decree; II. in the Decretals. The Decree has three parts: *viz.* 1. distinctions; 2. causes; 3. a treatise concerning consecration. The Decretals are also in three parts: 1. Gregory's Decretals, in five books, with the sixth Decretal of Boniface, called Sext.; 2. the Clementines of Clement; 3. the Extravagants of John.

Canon of Clergy. The roll of every church in primitive times, wherein the names of all the ecclesiastics were written, which was the rule of knowing to what church they belonged.

Canon of Scripture. Canonical books are those which, having been placed on a canon or rule by authority of the church, serve as the rule of faith. Apocryphal books of note in early times, were called ecclesiastical, but they were not canonized. The Old Testament, in the time of Christ, was as it is now; but in Alexandria, other books were esteemed as almost equal to the original. And through the Alexandrian Jews, the Church was acquainted with the Apocrypha. The New Testament canon dates from 397, the time of the third council of Carthage; up to this era, there was some hesitation as to the canonicity of the Apocalypse, Hebrews, S. James, S. Jude, 2nd of S. Peter.

Canon of the Mass. The "Rule" or form of words used in consecrating the Eucharist; so called because in certain essentials it never varies. Throughout the West, with the exception of Milan and Toledo, since the 8th century, the form has been identical with that in the Roman missal. In the East there is a considerable diversity of use. The actual consecration consists in the recital of the words of institution, "Who in the same night . . . . in remembrance of Me," combined with the following commemorations: 1. of the living; 2. of the dead; 3. of the saints; 4. of the mysteries of our Saviour's life; concluding with the Lord's Prayer, and expansion of the last clause, "deliver us from evil." Hence all extant liturgies have the same canon though the order of the words may differ. Also called *Actio, Legitium, Ordo, Regula, Secretum.*

Canon, Paschal. v. *Paschal Canon.*

Canon Penitentiary. A canon of a cathedral appointed by the bishop to act as peniteniary in the diocese.

Canon Regular. v. *Canon.*

Canon Residentiary. A name given in some cathedrals to the senior canons who reside some months in the year, and receive emolument from their stall. They were also called *Canon Capitular.* The juniors were called *Domicillares.*

Canon Secular. v. *Canon.*

Canon, Thursday of the Great. v. *Thursday of the Great Canon.*

Canonarcha. 1. An inferior officer of the Church of Constantinople, above a reader. 2. The official in a monastery who rang the bell for Divine service. 3. The singer who led the choir.

Canones. Eusebius of Cæsarea

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invented a system of references known by the name of *canones*, which formed a concordance to the Gospels.

Canoness Regular. One of a body of religious women attached to certain cathedrals and churches, as S. John Lateran, Rome; S. Genevieve, Paris; the Cathedral, Rouen; and S. Mary, Cologne. Rule of S. Augustine, except in the chapter of Rouen, which adopted the rule of S. Benedict. Habit, white, except Rouen, where black, with black mantle edged with white fur. In choir a white linen cotta worn over the habit.

Canoness Secular. Chapters of secular canonesses were established chiefly with the view of providing an asylum for young, unmarried women of rank who were without fortune. Proofs of noble birth were required from all candidates for admittance. No particular habit was appointed; the members wearing the ordinary dress of persons of their station, but of a purple colour. They were bound to recite certain offices daily. They were at liberty to quit the chapter, and to marry if they wished to do so.

Canonia. 1. A canonry. Also called *Prebenda* or *Victuate*. 2. An abode of canons. 3. A monastery.

Canonica. 1. A female regular. 2. A deaconess. 3. A member of a religious, though secular, society, such as those which in the early Church were devoted to education.

Canonicæ Epistolæ. The same as *Canonicæ Literæ*.

Canonicæ Literæ. Official letters of recommendation given to clerics or laymen on leaving one diocese for another, or visiting foreign dioceses. Called also *Formales* or *Regulares*, *Literæ*, and *Epistolæ*.

Canonical. That which is in accordance with canon law.

Canonical Age. The canonical age for the consecration of a bishop is thirty years; for the ordination of a priest twenty-four, and for the making of a deacon twenty-three years.

Canonical Hours. The seven devotional hours of the Church, with their offices; so called because imposed on the clergy by canon law. They are: 1. matins, to which is annexed lauds; 2. prime; 3. terce; 4. sext; 5. none; 6. vespers; and 7. compline.

Canonical Letters. v. *Letters*.

Canonical Mission. Authority for preaching or ministering the sacraments in any place, derived from lawful sources.

Canonical Obedience. The obedience which is due, according to the canons, to an ecclesiastical superior.

Canonicals. The official dress of the clergy.

Canonici. v. *Clergy*.

Canonici Capitulares. Canons who are members of a chapter.

Canonici in Ære. Honorary or titular canons in foreign cathedrals.

Canonici in Herbâ. In foreign cathedrals, canons in expectancy, priests with a right of succession to a canonry.

Canonici Simplices. Canons of cathedrals in Norman times, a grade lower than the *quatuor personæ*, or dignitaries, who were the dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer.

Canonicorum, Abbas. v. *Abbas Canonicorum*.

Canonicorum, Biennium. v. *Biennium Canonicorum*.

Canonicorum, Curia. v. *Curia Canonicorum*.

Canonicus. A canon.

Canonicus, Aquilarius. v. *Aquilarius Canonicus*.

Canonissa. One of a society of women analogous to collegiate canons.

Canonist. A professor of Ecclesiastical law.

Canonizare. 1. To write the names of saints in the canon of the mass, because before martyrologies were written, commemoration of the saints was made in the canon. 2. To make a person a canon. 3. To approve of.

Canonization. A ceremony by which a deceased person is declared by the Church to be ranked among the highest order of saints in her commemorations. To grant canonization was not at first the exclusive privilege of the see of Rome. The ceremony

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follows beatification, and at present cannot take place until fifty years after death.

Canonry. 1. A capitular prebend or benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church. 2. The official residence of a canon.

Canons, Apostolic. v. *Apostolic Canons.*

Canons, Eusebian. v. *Canones.*

Canopy. 1. An ornamental projection over doors, windows, niches, and tombs. 2. An *abat-voix*, or sounding-board over a pulpit. 3. A baldachino or ciborium. 4. A covering for a pendant pyx.

Canstrisius. A Greek title for the vestiarius of a patriarch.

Cant. v. *Bevel.*

Cant Moulding. A moulding with bevelled, instead of curved, surfaces.

Cantagium. The celebration of mass.

Cantaliver. A bracket or beam supporting an eave or a cornice.

Cantamissa. Money paid for singing mass.

Cantare. 1. To chant generally. 2. To chant mass.

Cantarellus. A singing-book.

Cantaria. 1. An ecclesiastical benefice appointed for chanting masses. 2. The office of chanter. 3. A benefice contingent on singing mass.

Cantariolum. A mass for the dead.

Cantarista. 1. A chantry priest. Also called *Presbyter Capellanus.* 2. The office of chanter.

Cantarium. 1. A desk for the choir to put their books upon. 2. A candlestick. 3. A stand to put casks upon. 4. A weight.

Cantarorium. The antiphoner.

Cantarum. An arch or roof.

Cantata, Missa. v. *Missa Cantata.*

Cantate. Latin name for Rogation Sunday; so called from the words of the introit.

Cantatorium. 1. The book of a cantor, the *graduale.* 2. The eagle or pulpit round which the choir used to stand and sing. 3. A clerical member of one of the minor orders.

Cantatrices. Women who sang at heathen funerals. They were excommunicated.

Canted. A column or turret is so called when its section is polygonal.

Cantemus cuncti Melodum nunc Alleluia. v. *The strain upraise of joy and praise.*

Canterbury Water. Water with which a small portion of the blood of S. Thomas à Becket was mixed, and taken by the sick as medicine. Also called *S. Thomas' Water.*

Cantharus. 1. A fountain in the courtyard or atrium of a church. 2. A species of candelabrum or lamp. 3. A vessel to hold wine.

Cantharus Nymphæum. The same as *Cantharus Phiala.*

Cantharus Phiala. A fountain in the courtyard of a church in which Christians in early times were wont to wash before service. Also called *Cantharus Nymphæum.*

Canticinium. An ecclesiastical chant or office.

Canticle. 1. Any Scriptural hymn except the Psalms. 2. Especially the Song of Solomon.

Canticles. The Song of songs.

Canticum. 1. Any Scriptural hymn except the Psalms. Seven canticles in the Old Testament are used at lauds on each day of the week, and three in the New Testament, the *Benedictus*, *Magnificat*, and *Nunc Dimittis.* 2. The book containing the canticles.

Canticum Canticorum. The Latin title for the Song of songs, supposed to have been composed by Solomon, and prophetic of the marriage of Christ with the Church.

Cantilena Rolandi. 1. The *Chanson de Roland*, a Karling romance, sung at time of battle, as by Taillefer at Senlac? 2. A mediæval term for a war cry.

Canto. 1. A corner or square stone. 2. A district or canton.

Canto Fermo. Plain song. The old Catholic church tones used in Divine service.

Cantoned Building. A building whose angles are decorated with columns.

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Cantor. The precentor in a church. He occupies the first return stall, facing east, or the western-most, if there be no return stalls, on the north or left side on entering the choir.

Cantoral Staff. A staff of silver or metal, with a cross or dove at the top, used by precentors, or, as at Salisbury and cathedrals following her model, by the rulers or directors of the choir. Also called *Serpentella.*

Cantores. Singers or choristers.

Cantoris. That side of the choir on which the stall of the precentor is situated. The side of the dean's stall is called decani. In general the cantoris side is on the north side of the choir, and the decanal side is on the south.

Cantoris Stall. The north-west or west stall in a cathedral church, reserved for the precentor.

Cantorum Canticum. The Song of Solomon.

Cantorum, Chorus. v. *Chorus Cantorum.*

Cantorum Schola. A school instituted by pope Hilarius, for the improvement of singing at solemn functions; it was extended by Gregory the Great. The superior was called *Primicerius.* The cantores form the eighth grade among church officers.

Cantuaria. The same as *Cantaria.*

Cantulare. An ecclesiastical book for singing.

Cantum, Affirmare. v. *Affirmare Cantum.*

Cantus. A cape or tippet.

Cantus Alexandrinus. A mode of chanting somewhat more florid than the plain song. Also called *Cantus Figuratus.*

Cantus Alternatus. The antiphonal style of chanting from side to side in choir.

Cantus Ecclesiasticus. The method of chant used in the Church from the early ages; the Ambrosian, Gregorian, Roman, Gallican, and that of Metz were the most celebrated.

Cantus Figuratus. The same as *Cantus Alexandrinus.*

Cantus Romanus. A mode of chanting less florid than the Cantus Alexandrinus, and more florid than the plain song.

Cap of Maintenance. One of the regalia or ornaments of state, belonging to the sovereigns of England, before whom it is carried at the coronation and other great solemnities.

Cap, Priestly. With a tall cross and sword: S. Alban, M.

Capa. 1. A cloak with a hood. 2. A cope. 3. The white robe of the newly baptized. 4. A coffer.

Capanna. A cottage.

Caparo. A hood.

Capayrona. The same as *Caparo.*

Capdolium. The chief house on an estate.

Capedulum. A covering for the head.

Capella. 1. A short cloak or cape. 2. A cope. 3. A reliquary. 4. A chapel or oratory. 5. A hood. 6. Sacred vessels. 7. A small hat.

Capellæ, Capellanus Liberæ. v. *Capellanus Liberæ Capellæ.*

Capellæ Palatinæ, Abbas. v. *Abbas Capellæ Palatinæ.*

Capellania. The office and benefice of a chaplain.

Capellanus. 1. In a civil sense, a secretary or chancellor of high dignity. 2. Ecclesiastically, a priest in charge of an oratory or chapel, or attached to a society or a private family; chaplains.

Capellanus Liberæ Capellæ. The chaplain of a chapel-of-ease.

Capellanus Pontificis. A cleric learned in the law appointed to assist the pope. They are twelve in number. Also called *Auditor Causarum.*

Capellaria. 1. The office and benefice of a chaplain. 2. The furniture and ornaments of a chapel.

Capellina. 1. A rosary. 2. A covering for the head.

Capellum. 1. A hood. 2. The hilt of a sword.

Capellus. 1. A hat. 2. A chaplain.

Capero. 1. A hood worn by Capuchine novices; and 2. some-

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times assigned to the professed as a disgrace.

Caperolans. An Italian congregation of minor Brothers; so called from Peter Caperole, in the 15th century, who separated his convent with two others from the province of Milan, and subjected them to the conventuals. He had then constituted a vicariate, and afterwards a congregation.

Capessium. A covering for the head.

Caphardum. A covering for the head.

Caphernaites. A name given to those who take our Lord's words, in S. John vi. 51, in a gross or physical sense.

Capibrevium. The same as *Cabreum.*

Capida. A mediæval term for an ecclesiastical vessel.

Capidulum. The same as *Caphardum.*

Capillatoria. The festival on which the hair was cut; with boys this was done in their 12th year, with girls on their marriage.

Capischol. Abbreviation of *Caput Scholæ.* 1. The precentor. 2. The dean in some cathedrals.

Capischola. In Spain the canon of a theological prebend, sometimes attached to a cathedral chapter.

Capital. The upper division of a column or pilaster.

Capitale. 1. A cushion. 2. A covering for the head. 3. A sum of money. 4. A census. 5. Property in cattle. As other superior lords, so also abbots claimed, on the death of a subject tenant, the best beast or garment, by the feudal *Droit du meilleur catel*, or otherwise *Chattel.*

Capitegium. A covering for the head.

Capitellum. 1. A capital of a column. 2. A smaller chapter-house in large monasteries. 3. The little chapter in the hour offices. 4. A citadel. 5. A collar of a garment.

Capitilarius. A sacristan.

Capitilavium. Palm Sunday; so called because in former times on this day the heads of those about to be baptized were washed, to remove the dirt contracted during Lent, at which time baths were forbidden. For another explanation v. *Ablution of the Head.*

Capitium. 1. A covering for the head. 2. The part of the church which contains the altar. Also called *Capouch, Caput Voltum,* and *Caputium.*

Capitolins. A name of reproach cast upon Catholics by the Novatians, for receiving such as went to worship at the capitol.

Capitolium. 1. A Pagan temple where Christians were compelled to sacrifice under penalty of death. 2. A citadel. 3. A hall of justice. 4. A chapter of monks. 5. A chapter-house. 6. The capital of a pillar. 7. A reliquary.

Capitra. A hood.

Capitula. Little chapters from holy Scripture.

Capitula Ruralia. Assemblies or chapters held by rural deans and parochial clergy, within the precinct of every deanery. These were at first held every three weeks, afterwards once a month, and subsequently once a quarter.

Capitulant. A member of a chapter possessing a vote.

Capitular. 1. That which belongs or appertains to a chapter. 2. A name for a canon, capitular or residentiary.

Capitular Canon. The same as *Canon Residentiary.*

Capitulare. 1. A writing divided into chapters. 2. The little chapter in the hour offices. 3. A chapter-house. 4. A covering for the head.

Capitulares Canonici. v. *Canonici Capitulares.*

Capitulares, Bajuli. v. *Bajuli Capitulares.*

Capitularies. Certain codes of law, gathered from various synods, made for the government of the Church by kings of France, specially Charlemagne, under the advice of an assembly of bishops.

Capitularium. A book contain-

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ing the little chapters read during the day-hours.

Capitulary of Charlemagne. A collection of the laws, canon and civil, of Charlemagne, first made about A.D. 827, by Ansegisus, abbot of Lobes.

Capitulum. 1. Codes of ecclesiastical canons or royal laws, specially those of the kings of France. 2. The chapter of a cathedral, from the canons or rules to which they submitted. 3. The meeting of a chapter. 4. A chapter-house. 5. The little chapter in the hour offices. 6. A hall of justice. 7. A chaplet. 8. A coping of a wall.

Capouch. The same as *Capitium* 2.

Cappa. 1. A cope. Also called *Pluviale.* 2. A tippet. 3. A chest for relics.

Cappa Choralis. A cope or tippet worn during the choir office.

Cappa Clausa. A cope put on by means of an opening left for the head. It was worn at ordinations. v. *Manicata.*

Cappa Magna. v. *Cope.*

Cappa Manicata. v. *Cope.*

Capping. v. *Coping.*

Capraritia. A stable for goats.

Capreoli. The timbers of a roof which uphold the principals.

Capribrevium. A notary's book.

Capricornium. The winter solstice in which Christmas falls; so called from Capricornus, the goat, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

Capriolus. The supports of a roof.

Caprones. Rafters or joists.

Capsa. 1. A chest. 2. The pyx. 3. The hood of a cope. 4. A casket for relics, and also for the reserved Sacrament. Also called *Capsula.*

Capsana. 1. The collar of a coat. 2. A halter.

Capsella. A reliquary.

Capsula. 1. A chest. 2. A chasuble. 3. The same as *Capsa* 4.

Capsum. 1. The chest. 2. A net for catching fish. 3. A covered carriage.

Captain. Christ as the leader and commander of the whole army of the Church Militant here on earth. Compare Josh. v. 14 with Heb. ii. 10.

Captains of the saintly Band. H. A & M. No. 259. *Cœlestis aulæ principes.* Hymn for feasts of the Apostles. Translated by Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Capuchin Friars, Order of. Founded A.D. 1525 by Matthew de Baschi, an Observant Franciscan. The Capuchins observe the Franciscan rule in its utmost rigour. Habit, grey woollen tunic, with sharp pointed hood, or *capuchon*, rope girdle. The Capuchins wear no shoes or sandals; they do not shave their beards. Also called *Augustiniani Discalceati.*

Capuchin Nuns, Order of. Founded in the year 1538 by a Neapolitan lady named Maria Longa. The nuns at first professed the Franciscan rule of the third order, but afterwards the stricter rule of S. Clare. Habit of coarse grey woollen stuff. The nuns eat no meat except in illness; they sleep on the bare floor, observe the strictest silence, and use the discipline on three day's in the week.

Capuchiness. v. *Capuchin Nuns, Order of.*

Capuchon. A cowl. Formerly the sack of the penitents worn only on the head, but afterwards developed into a hood.

Capularium. 1. A scapular or garment covering only the head and shoulders. 2. A terrier or register of lands.

Capulla. The chrismale or garment of the newly-baptized.

Caput Anni. New year's day.

Caput Jejunii. 1. Ash Wednesday. 2. Sometimes applied to the Wednesday before Ash Wednesday, when persons who had committed capital crimes confessed to the bishop. They were absolved on Thursday before Easter.

Caput Kalendarum Maii. May-day.

Caput Quadragesimæ. Ash Wednesday.

Caput Scholæ. The head master

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of the school in cathedral and collegiate churches and monasteries.

Caput Voltum. The same as *Capitium* 2.

Caputiati. 1. Enthusiasts of the 12th century, distinguished by wearing a white cap, who maintained the equality of all men, and desired to secure universal peace by means of force. They flourished in France. 2. A term applied to the followers of Wycliffe, who refused to remove their caps or to make obeisance during religious processions. Called also *Brotherhood of God.*

Caputium. The same as *Capitium* 2.

Caracalla. 1. A vestment like a chasuble with hood, much used by Egyptian monks. 2. A mediæval cloak reaching to the heels.

Caracol. A spiral staircase.

Caraites. A Jewish sect which adheres closely to the text and letter of holy Scripture, rejecting the Rabbinical interpretations and the cabala. They arose about A.D. 750. Also called *Scripturists.*

Caratheria. The ecclesiastical tonsure.

Carbonari. A modern politico-religious sect in Italy. They were condemned by a papal bull in 1820.

Carbonaria. A charcoal furnace.

Carbuncle. 1. A grade of the angelic hierarchy: Ezek. xxviii. 13. 2. The inflamed speech of sound doctrine, which drives away the errors of darkness and enlightens the hearts of believers: Isa. liv. 11, 12.

Carcase. The Fathers seem to be unanimous in explaining this word, S. Matt. xxiv. 28, as signifying mystically the Flesh of the Lord in the holy Eucharist.

Carcellus. 1. A schedule or roll. 2. A basket.

Carda. A sort of mediæval cloth.

Carde. The same as *Care Cloth.*

Cardinal Abbot. v. *Abbot Cardinal.*

Cardinal Altar. The high altar at S. Paul's cathedral; so termed because one of two minor canons who were called cardinals said mass there.

Cardinal Archpriest. A cardinal at the head of each of the patriarchal basilicas at Rome.

Cardinal Chamberlain of the Roman Church. The cardinal who presides at the Apostolic Chamber to administer oaths to the officers. He is archchancellor of the Roman university, and confers degrees. During the vacancy of the Roman see he is the first to prove the death of the pope, and share the administration of the Roman Church with three other cardinals, of whom one must be a bishop, another a priest, and the third a deacon.

Cardinal Chamberlain of the Sacred College. An annual office by rotation in the college of cardinals, to which the nomination takes place in the first consistory after Christmas. He administers the property of the college, and assigns to each cardinal his duties in the chapels, consistories, and congregations. He is also treasurer of the college.

Cardinal Dean. The senior cardinal bishop of the sacred college. Foreign ambassadors pay their first visits to him and to the cardinal secretary of state. He is ordinarily bishop of Ostia. The honour of consecrating the pope, in case he should not be a bishop, belongs to him.

Cardinal Grand Penitentiary. The dignitary third in rank from the pope in the court of Rome. He presides at the Tribunal of Penitence, which gives absolution in reserved cases, delivers censures, gives dispensations in cases of obstacles to marriage, and gives an answer to any difficult cases of conscience which are submitted to him.

Cardinal Librarian. The cardinal who has the charge of the library at the Vatican at Rome.

Cardinal Mass. Mass said at S. Paul's cathedral at the cardinal or high mass, by one of two minor canons who were called cardinals. Also called *Matin Mass.*

Cardinal Palatins. The cardinal palatins in Rome are four in number: 1. the cardinal secretary of pontifical

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briefs; 2. the cardinal prodatary; 3. the cardinal secretary of memorials; 4. the cardinal secretary of state.

Cardinal Prodatary. The cardinal who presides at the Apostolic datary in Rome.

Cardinal Protector. The cardinal of the sacred college who guards the interests of religious communities, hospitals, and confraternities in the Roman Church.

Cardinal Secretaries. The cardinal secretaries in Rome are three in number: the secretaries, 1. of pontifical briefs, he is one of the cardinal palatins, and issues the papal briefs, dispensations, and indulgence; 2. of state, is foreign minister of the Roman court; 3. of memorials, one of the cardinal palatins through whose hands all memorials to the pope pass.

Cardinal Vicar. The cardinal who, as vicar of the pope, draws up rules and statutes for the clergy of Rome, examines and licenses confessors, and judges criminal cases of clergy. He is the minister of education.

Cardinal Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Church. The cardinal who has the supervision of the most important affairs of the consistories. He affixes the seal to papal bulls.

Cardinal Virtues. 1. Prudence; 2. Justice; 3. Temperance; and 4. Fortitude.

Cardinalis Archidiaconus. A cardinal archdeacon.

Cardinals. Certain ecclesiastics of the Roman Church, bishops, priests, and deacons, forming a college for electing and advising popes. They wear red hats and scarlet cloaks by order of the council of Lyons, 1245, to show their readiness to shed their blood for the Church's liberties. Polydore Vergil attributes the former to a decree of Innocent IV., 1254, and the latter to that of Paul II., 1464. Laymen have sometimes been made cardinals. The term is probably derived from *cardo*, synonymous with *titulus*, the custody of a certain church. It was used in the Eastern Empire, and was not peculiar to the papal cardinals. Sometimes it signified a bishop. Under Stephen III., in 768, it was ordered that the pope must be elected from cardinals, but the rule was established in the 9th century by Nicolas I., and more fully in 1274 by Gregory X. Formerly the college of cardinals numbered twenty-five members, afterwards seventy-two, but the number has varied.

Cardinals, Congregation of. v. *Congregation of Cardinals.*

Cardinal's Hat. A hat awarded to cardinals by pope Innocent IV. in the council of Lyons in 1245. They wear four sorts of hats: 1. of red silk, with pendant tassels; 2. with more elaborate tassels, but held over their heads by an acolyte in great functions; 3. the same as 1, only smaller, and with a gold tassel round it instead of drooping; 4. black, with a band and cross of red.

Cardinal's Hat. With, and robes: the same with inkhorn, scroll, cross, staff and lion at his feet: wearing a, and lion leaping up to him: with, at his feet: S. Jerome, C.

Cardinals of the Choir. Two minor canons of S. Paul's cathedral, who said mass at the cardinal or high altar, had charge of the choir with two other minor canons, and presented defaulters on Friday to the dean.

Cardinal's Ring. A ring given to a cardinal on his receiving the hat; it is made of gold with a sapphire, on which is engraved the name of the pope that created him. This custom is not older than the 12th century.

Cardinalum, Archipresbyteri. v. *Archipresbyteri Cardinalum.*

Care Cloth. The canopy of silk held over a bride and bridegroom at a wedding. Also called *Carde.*

Care Sunday. The same as *Carling Sunday.*

Carême. French name for Lent; a corruption from Quadragesima.

Carementrant. The day before the beginning of Lent, Shrove Tuesday. Also called *Carementranus.*

Carementranus. Shrove Tuesday. Also called *Carementrant.*

Carena. 1. The Lenten fast. 2.

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A public penance of forty days' fast, imposed by bishops on clergy and laymen, or by abbots on monks.

Cargillites. Scotch Cameronians; so named from one of their leaders.

Carisma. Lent.

Carissimus. A title of respect given to the pope.

Caritas. 1. The agape or love feast of Christians. 2. The commemoration day of founders and benefactors to monasteries.

Caritaterius. One who takes care of the church's goods and possessions.

Caritates. 1. The same as *Agape.* 2. Anniversary feasts in monasteries. 3. Refections in addition to meals.

Cariton, Monks of the Order of S. Founded in the reign of the emperor Aurelian, by S. Chariton, a native of Lycaonia. The monks observed the solitary life: their food was bread and herbs. Habit, tawny, with black hooded mantle. Also called *Monks of S. Chariton.*

Carlevamen. The carnival.

Carling Sunday. Fifth Sunday in Lent, on which carling, or parched pease, was formerly eaten.

Carmarthites. A Mohammedan sect.

Carmel, Brethren of our Lady of. v. *Carmelites.*

Carmel, Knights of our Lady of. An order of Hospitallers founded by Henry IV. of France, and united in 1608 to the Knights of S. Lazarus.

Carmelini. Carmelites.

Carmelite Order, Friars of the. The first rule of this order is said to have been given by John, patriarch of Jerusalem, A.D. 400, and to have been formed from the records of the prophet Elijah's life on Mount Carmel. A new rule given by Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, A.D. 1171; this rule was mitigated by pope Eugenius, in the 15th century. Habit, brown tunic and white mantle. The reformed Carmelites are unshod. Laymen are admitted to the third order of Carmel, which is divided into two classes: in the first, the three vows are taken; in the second, no vows are taken, but certain rules are observed. Called also *Brethren of our Lady of Mount Carmel.*

Carmelite Order, Nuns of the. 1. Said to have been founded by S. Helena in the 4th century. Rule mitigated by pope Innocent IV., A.D. 1248, about which period the order spread throughout Europe. Habit, brown robe, white mantle, black veil. 2. A branch of the order was established in France by Frances, duchess of Brittany, A.D. 1467. These nuns wear a grey robe, black veil, white cloak lined with lambskin; 3. Reformed or barefooted Carmelites, founded by S. Theresa in the 16th century, who observe the full austerity of the rule, sleeping on straw, and eating no meat.

Carnale. The season from the Epiphany to Lent; so called in Venice as being a time when flesh-meat may be eaten.

Carnarium. A charnel-house

Carnary. A charnel-house.

Carnelevale. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Carnelevamen. The carnival.

Carnicapium. The carnival.

Carnisprivium. A term which sometimes signifies the first days of Lent, and sometimes Septuagesima Sunday; because from that Sunday it was usual, especially for ecclesiastical persons, to abstain from eating meat. For which reason this appellation, as well as *Privicarnium Sacerdotum,* is given to it.

Carnisprivium Novum. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Carnisprivium Vetus. The first Sunday in Lent. Before the 9th century the Western Church did not begin to fast until the first Sunday in Lent, and did not, as at present, fast on the last four days of the week of Quinquagesima.

Carnival. "Farewell to Flesh." A time of feasting, ending on Shrove Tuesday, which in continental countries precedes Lent.

Carnivora. Shrove Tuesday.

Carol. 1. A hymn sung at Christmas in memory of the song of the angels at our Lord's birth. 2. A

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grille, enclosure, or screen. 3. Enclosed place for study in a cloister.

Carola. 1. The part of a ring or ornament in which the gem or jewel is set. 2. A dance, a carol.

Caroline Books. Four books written against the adoration of images, contained in the Capitularies of Charlemagne. Their authorship is unknown, but probably they are of the 8th century, as they are referred to by pope Hadrian I. and Hincmar of Rheims.

Carolostadians. Carolostadt was a colleague of Luther, who denied his master's view of the Eucharist, and adopted some of the opinions of the German Anabaptists.

Carpets. Carpets laid before altars; sometimes this term is used for the altar-cloth. Also called *Coverlets*, *Pede Cloths*, and *Tapets*.

Carpisculus. The basement of a building.

Carpita. A mediæval garment made of thick rough cloth.

Carpocratians. Followers of Carpocrates, A.D. 120, who are said to have denied the Divinity of Christ and the creation of the world by God. They were very corrupt in morals, and mixed pagan superstitions with Christian rites.

Carpsum. A book containing the offices for Divine service.

Carracenses. Heretics; probably so called from Carazzo, a town in Lombardy.

Carrel. A place which monks could use for the purpose of studying.

Carta. 1. A quart measure. 2. An apartment or quarters.

Cartellan. A corruption of sacristan or sexton.

Cartellus. The same as *Carcellus*.

Cartesians. Followers of René Descartes, a French philosopher of the 17th century. He admitted two kinds of being in man, body and mind. In other animals he denied the existence of thought and sensation, and considered them as mere automata.

Carthusian Order, Monks of the. Founded at Chartreux in the diocese of Grenoble, by S. Bruno of Cologne and the cathedral schoolmaster of Rheims, A.D. 1080. They were brought to England by Henry II. c. 1180, and established at Witham, one of their houses being the Charterhouse in London, so called after them. Habit, white, and black robe.

Carthusian Order, Nuns of the. Founded, A.D. 1232, by Beatrice of Savoy. The nuns observe the mitigated Carthusian rule, the full rule being considered too severe for women. Habit, white, with black veil.

Carthusian Rule. Rule of the Carthusian order: monastic habit; to wear a hair-cloth shirt; fare, bread and water eaten in solitude; living and recitation of their office in separate cells; almost perpetual silence; confinement to the convent, manual labour; transcription of books.

Cartibellus. A memorandum.

Carticellus. The same as *Cartibellus*.

Cartophylacium. A place of deposit for records.

Cartophylax. The keeper of the rolls and archives of a church.

Cartulary. A book containing a collection of contracts of sale and exchange, deeds, privileges, immunities, and other papers relating to churches and monasteries.

Carturienses. Carthusian monks.

Carunta. The same as *Corunta*.

Carvel Carol. A desk with seat under a window, used by monks when copying writings. Also called *Carrel*.

Caryatides. Figures of women used as columns.

Casa. 1. A cottage. 2. A woollen garment with a hood.

Casa Dei. 1. A church. 2. Its possessions.

Casaca. A thick over-garment.

Casalinum. A cottage in ruins.

Casarina. A cottage.

Casata. 1. A cottage with piece of land attached, sufficient to support one family. 2. Cheese.

Cascaviellus. A little bell.

Case of Blood. A trial involving the shedding of human blood. From very early times the clergy have been exempt from sitting in judgment on capital offences. When such a case

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comes before the House of Lords the bishops retire.

Case of Conscience. 1. Any question of Christian morals. 2. Generally applied to one difficult of solution; whence *Casuist, Casuistry.*

Case, Reserved. Sins of peculiar gravity are called reserved cases, if they be external, certain, and consummated. Some cases in confession are reserved for the pope, some for bishops, some for the *prelati regulares.* In urgent necessity ordinary confessors can absolve even in reserved cases. The reservation of cases lies chiefly with the ordinary.

Casella. A small chest to hold relics.

Casellum. A cottage.

Casement. 1. A window frame with hinges to open and shut. 2. A species of moulding in Gothic work.

Cassa. 1. A reliquary. 2. A money chest.

Cassana. 1. A bank for money. 2. The collar of a garment.

Cassella. The same as *Casella.*

Cassian, Monks of the Order of. An order founded in the 5th century by John Cassianus, at Marseilles.

Cassian, Nuns of the Order of. Founded at Marseilles in the 5th century by John Cassianus, a native of Athens, who was ordained deacon by S. John Chrysostom. The nuns at first observed the rule of their founder, and afterwards that of S. Augustine. Habit, white woollen robe, white linen cotta, black veil.

Cassidile. A wallet.

Cassina. 1. A cottage. 2. A cushion.

Cassino, Order of Monte. v. *Monte Cassino, Congregation of.*

Cassinus. A district or canton.

Cassock. The under-dress of the clergy, sometimes red, now usually black, and for bishops violet. English bishops on State days still wear purple coats. It is a long garment, fitting tight, and reaching to the ground, and is also worn by laymen. In the early Church the colour was tawny, or perhaps white, a colour now reserved to the pope alone. Since the time of Paul II., cardinals have been permitted to wear scarlet.

Cassus. 1. That part of a garment which covered the chest. 2. The nave of a church.

Castellan. A supposed corruption of the word sacristan.

Castimoniales. Virgins who have taken the vow of chastity.

Castle Priests. Private chaplains in the houses of the nobility, originating with the Franks.

Castrensis, Abbas. v. *Abbas Castrensis.*

Castrum Doloris. The same as *Cenotaph.*

Casuist. One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

Casuistry. The science relating to cases of conscience, *i. e.* any questions respecting practical morality and religion.

Casula. 1. A small cottage or church. 2. A hooded garment of wool covering the whole body. 3. A chasuble.

Casula Processoria. v. *Chasuble, Processional.*

Casubula. The same as *Chasuble.*

Catabaptists. Antibaptists who revived the errors of the Novatians and Donatists.

Catabasion. A place under the altar in a Greek church where relics are deposited. Called also *Confessio, Confessionary,* and *Martyrium.*

Catablattion. A purple garment.

Catabolici. Tertullian mentions by this name spirits who vexed and threw to the ground the bodies of the possessed.

Catabulum. 1. An enclosure for animals. 2. A shed or common room in which early Christians worshipped.

Cataclaston. v. *Antidoron.*

Cataclitus. A garment studded with gems.

Catacomb. A subterraneous place for burial. Many catacombs exist in Rome of vast extent. The early Christians used to retire to these in times of persecution.

Catafalque. A framework of iron or wood, in the form of a coffin, placed before an altar, or used in funeral

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processions. This is placed over a dead body, or, in its absence, in place of the coffin, as in a mass of commemoration on trentals and anniversaries. Also called *Chapelle Ardente.*

Catagraphare. To transcribe.

Catalogus Sacer. A list of priests.

Catamane. The dawn of day.

Cataphrygians. A Montanist sect; so called from Montanus having first taught in a village near the borders of Phrygia.

Catascopus. An archdeacon.

Catasta. 1. A sort of pen in which slaves were exposed for sale. 2. A place where condemned prisoners, such as martyrs, stood; or in which they were burned. 3. An ambo.

Catastrum. A terrier or register of the landed estates of a country.

Catathema. A stronger form of expression than *Anathema.*

Catch-cope Bells. Three bells hung in the small belfry or campanile on the gable end of a church.

Catechetical School. 1. A name sometimes given to certain authors, S. Ambrose, S. Cyril, S. Gregory Nyssen, and S. Gaudentius, who wrote Catechetical Lectures, addressed to catechumens, and baptized believers and others. 2. The school established in Alexandria, at a very early date, for the instruction of Christians in their own religion, where such lectures were delivered, was called by this name.

Catechism. An instruction by word of mouth of such a kind as to draw out a reply, or echo, to the questions asked. Anciently, to catechize was to prepare by instruction for baptism, and it was not restricted to any elementary doctrine. The works of S. Augustine and S. Cyril throw special light upon this methodical indoctrination.

Catechism, Assembly's Larger. v. *Assembly's Larger Catechism.*

Catechism, Nowell's. A catechism by Alexander Nowell, dean of S. Paul's, approved by the Lower House of Convocation in 1563. It is printed in the Enchiridion Theologicum, and is taken mainly from Poynet's catechism. There is a second, dated 1570, which also follows the catechism compiled by Poynet, bishop of Winchester.

Catechism of Perseverance. Public catechising, for the instruction of those who have made their first communion, was part of a system instituted by Olier in the parish of S. Sulpice, Paris, about 1642—1648. It was interrupted by the revolution, but has been since restored. Gaume has committed the matter to writing in a work of eight volumes, comprising instruction on dogma, history, and morals.

Catechism, Overall's. Dr. John Overall added to the existing catechism the questions and answers relating to the Sacraments. It was first penned by Overall, and then allowed by the bishops, after the Hampton Court conference. Overall was then dean of S. Paul's, and compiled his catechism from a primer in use there.

Catechist. 1. A distinct order of persons appointed to catechize those who were candidates for baptism in the early Church. The school of Catechists at Alexandria was famous in antiquity, Pantænus, Clemens, and Origen are especially known. 2. Any person who catechizes.

Catechize. To instruct in the principles of the Christian religion by question and answer.

Catechumenium. 1. A part of a church near the entrance assigned to catechumens. 2. A building devoted to instruction.

Catechumens. The name for those under preparation for baptism. Such were not allowed to be present at the celebration of the Eucharist, but left after the Gospel; the first part of the liturgy being thence called *Missa Catechumenorum.* They were of four ranks: 1. those privately taught; 2. audientes; 3. orantes; 4. competentes. The word is improperly used to designate candidates for confirmation.

Catena Aurea. A commentary on the Gospels consisting of extracts

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by S. Thomas Aquinas from the writings of the Fathers.

Catena Patrum. A name given to any collection of passages from the Fathers, made for the elucidation of Scripture. They originated perhaps in the scholia or glosses introduced in the margin of MSS.

Catenarian Arch. An arch, the intrados of which takes a curve similar, but reversed, to that formed by a chain or cord hanging freely between two points of suspension, whether these points be in the same line or not.

Catenarian Curve. A curve formed by a flexible cord or chain of uniform density hanging freely from its extremities. Also called *Catenary Curve.*

Catenary Curve. v. *Catenarian Curve.*

Cathari. The same as *Catharists.*

Catharine, Order of S. A military order founded at Mount Sinai in 1063, under the rule of S. Basil, and for the protection of pilgrims.

Catharine, V., S. Of Alexandria, in the 4th century. Commemorated November 25. Represented with a wheel set with spikes: wheel and sword: wheel broken and palm: wheel held by Maximin, the saint trampling upon him: wheel, sword point entering it: wheel, saint kneeling on it: crowned: wheel double with spikes, two men under it, angel breaking it with hammer: wheel broken, and palm held by an angel, the Saint crowned with white flowers: wheel at her feet, another springing from a cross behind her: two wheels supported by a post: wheels broken about her: sword in her hand: sword and book: espoused to our blessed Lord: carried by angels to mount Sinai: lamb and palm: hail striking down her torturers: palm and staff: palm and book.

Catharine Wheel. 1. A circular window in which the tracery forms radiating divisions or spokes. 2. An ornament in stone that occurs in the transepts of ancient cathedrals

Catharists. The Pure, a name of the same signification as Puritan, and applied, 1. to the Paulicians in the 7th century, who were Manichæans, and 2. to the Anti-catholic sects in the south of France and Piedmont, who, in the 12th century, were opposed by S. Bernard. The Montanists and Novatians called themselves by this name and dressed in white. Also called *Gazarists.*

Cathedra Ferrea. A chair of iron made red hot, for torturing Christians.

Cathedræ Honor. The same as *Cathedraticum* 1.

Cathedræ S. Petri Festum. Feast of the Chair of S. Peter. Instituted by Gregory XIII., 1576, and held January 18th.

Cathedral. The principal church of a province or diocese, in which the bishop's throne is placed. The cathedra or throne is also called *Absida, Archisterium, Sella,* and *Thronus.*

Cathedral Close. v. *Close of a Cathedral.*

Cathedral Preferments. All deaneries, archdeaconries, and canonries, and generally all dignities and offices in any cathedral or collegiate church below the rank of bishop.

Cathedrales. The canons of a cathedral church.

Cathedrals of the New Foundation. Certain cathedrals in England founded and endowed by Henry VIII. out of the revenues of the dissolved monasteries.

Cathedrals of the Old Foundation. The ancient cathedrals which existed in England prior to the foundation by Henry VIII. of those of the new foundation.

Cathedrarius. 1. Any public professor. 2. The presiding theologian at an act of theology or philosophy.

Cathedraticum. 1. An annual pension paid by every parochial minister in the diocese to the bishop, in honour of the cathedral church, and in token of subjection to it. Also called *Honor Cathedræ.* 2. A gift made by bishops when consecrated to their consecrators.

Catholic. 1. Epithet of the Church, its doctrine and discipline. General or universal: that which is in all parts

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of the world: that which has been believed always, every where, and by all: that which is believed and practised on the authority of the Universal Church. Originally this word distinguished Christians from Jews; now it distinguishes Church people from dissenters and heretics. 2. A member of the Church who faithfully adheres to her doctrine and discipline in all matters *de fide* and of obligation, and submits to her authority in all controversies of faith.

Catholic Abbot. v. *Abbot Catholic.*

Catholic and Apostolic Church. The name assumed by the followers of Edward Irving.

Catholic Epistles. The epistles of S. James, S. Peter, S. Jude, and S. John; so called because they were not written to any particular person or church. The term was common in the 4th century.

Catholic King. Title of the kings of Jerusalem, France, and Spain.

Catholicon. The Eastern name for the collected general epistles.

Catholicus. 1. A title given to the kings of France and Spain. 2. A title given to primates who were suffragans of the sees of Antioch and of Alexandria, and to the Armenian primates.

Caucobarditæ. Heretics who followed Severus of Antioch, A.D. 535.

Cauldron. 1. Boiled in a: S. Cecilia, V. & M. 2. In a, over a fire: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Caunaca. A rough, coarse, mediæval cloak.

Cauponia. A wine-cellar.

Cauprita. A hood.

Curiones. The sacred offices.

Causæ Majores. A term of canon law, causes relating to the great affairs of the Church; they are, 1. such as relate to the faith; 2. such as regard doubtful and important points of discipline; 3. such as relate to conduct on the part of bishops involving deposition.

Causarum, Auditor. v. *Auditor Causarum.*

Causia. A hat made of straw.

Cautelæ Missæ. v. *Cautels.*

Cautelam, Absolutio ad. v. *Absolutio ad Cautelam.*

Cautels. Directions to the priest for celebrating mass, and rules how to proceed in case of accidents.

Cautione Admittenda. A writ that lies against a bishop who holds an excommunicated person in prison for contempt, notwithstanding he offers sufficient caution or security to obey the orders and commandment of the Church for the future.

Cave. 1. In a, food let down to him by a monk: S. Benedict, Ab. 2. Discovered by hunters: in a cave, fawn lying by his side: S. Blasius, Bp. 3. Chains near him: S. Leonard, C. 4. Standing at the entrance of a, ointment box on a book at her feet: S. Mary Magdalene.

Caveat. An ordinary mode of commencing a suit in the Prerogative Court is by entering in the registry what is technically called a caveat, that is to say, a warning to the registrar that nothing be done in the goods of the deceased without notice being given to the proctor who entered such caveat.

Cavezatura. The ornament on the collar of a garment.

Cavezium. The collar of a garment.

Cavile. A wooden peg.

Caya. 1. A house. 2. A wine-cellar.

Cazeri. The Waldenses were so called by the Germans.

Cease, ye tearful Mourners. S. A. H. No. 330. *Jam mœsta quiesce querela.* Funeral hymn. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Cecilia, V. & M., S. Of Rome. Martyred, circa A.D. 230. Commemorated, November 22nd. Represented with crown and wreath of flowers and a palm: wreath of roses in left hand, sword in right, and wreath of roses on her head: green wreath and a palm: wreath of red roses on her head, and tall sprig of almond leaves and flowers in her hand: wreath on her head and in her hand of white roses and lilies: wreath of flowers on her head, right hand lean-

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ing on a sword : sprig of white flowers in her hand : organ pipes in her hand : reposing in her tomb : boiled in a cauldron : seated, palm and book : violin : appearing to pope Pascal I. : showing the angel to Valerian : with harp : with three wounds in her neck.

Ceda. 1. A schedule. 2. A see.

Cedellus. A portable vessel for holding water which had been blessed.

Ceiling. The under covering of a roof or floor. Formerly ceilings were commonly made of wood boarding ; now they are usually formed of plaister. Also called *Eyling*, *Seeling*, and *Selure*.

Ceimelium. The sacristry, vestry, or treasury of a church. A contraction for *Cimeliarchium*.

Celamen. A cellar.

Celarium. A wine-cellar.

Celatum. A canopy.

Celebrant. The priest that celebrates mass.

Celebrare. To say mass.

Celebrate. A technical term for the work of the officiating priest, the celebrant, in the whole action of the celebration of the mass, as distinguished from its administration.

Celebration. A popular term signifying the saying of mass.

Celebration, High. v. *High Celebration*.

Celebration, Low. v. *Low Celebration*.

Celebration, Solemn. v. *Solemn Celebration*.

Celendra. A calender or hot press for smoothing cloth.

Celeraria. The office of cellarer in a monastery.

Celerium. The same as *Celarium*.

Celeste. An area or court.

Celestial Crown. A crown of five points, each surmounted by a star.

Celestines. 1. Followers of Pelagius. 2. An order of reformed Benedictine monks, so called from their founder Celestine V., confirmed by Gregory X., in A.D. 1274, at the 2nd council of Lyons. They have monasteries at Paris, and elsewhere in France, and in other countries. 3. An order of Franciscan hermits, extinct in 1309.

Celibacy. A permanent unmarried condition of life, adopted for the love of Christ.

Celibate. A term especially used of regulars who take a vow not to marry, or of those who are in holy orders in the Church of Rome. As regards ecclesiastics celibacy was canvassed at the council of Nice, but no law was made ; but Gregory VII. at the end of the 11th century imposed it upon the Latin clergy.

Cell. 1. The narrow cave or hut of a hermit. 2. A sleeping-room in a convent. 3. An establishment for religious dependent on another monastery. 4. Sometimes used of a monastery. 5. A specially sacred part of an ancient temple.

Cellani. Hermits.

Cellarage. The store-rooms of a cellarer of a monastery.

Cellarer. The officer who superintended the farm produce and the entire commissariat in palaces and monasteries.

Cellarium. 1. A cellar. 2. A monk's cell.

Cellerarius. The cellarer of a monastery.

Celliola. A monk's cell.

Cellites. 1. An order of religious, also called *Alexians* and *Mexians*, after their founder Alexis Meccio. They have several houses in Germany and elsewhere. 2. A title of the Brethren and Sisters of S. Alexius : recluses in the 14th century, who took no vows, but devoted themselves to works of charity.

Cellula. A monk's cell.

Cellulanus. 1. A monk who lives in the same monastery with another monk. 2. Properly one who lives in the same cell with another. Pope Symmachus ordered all bishops to have a cellulanus as a witness of their rectitude, as a protection against calumny.

Celsitudo. A title of honour given to kings, and corresponding to our word "Highness."

Celsorum Civium. v. *The mighty host on high*.

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Cementaria. Masonry.

Cementarius. Name for the architect of the cathedral at Dunkeld.

Cemetery. A place for the burial of the dead, literally a "sleeping place." Cemeteries were constantly used by the primitive Christians for worship. Burial in churches was of later date, and was often denounced. Princes and priests were first allowed the privilege, and then the laity. When subterranean they were often called, as at Rome, catacombs.

Cenchetum. A girdle.

Cendatum. Silk cloth.

Cendres, Jour de. French name for Ash Wednesday.

Cenobites. A name given to monks, as living in common, as distinguished from anchorites or hermits who lived alone.

Cenones. An order among the Montanists, ranking between patriarchs and bishops.

Cenotaph. A monument of one buried elsewhere. Called also *Castrum Doloris.*

Censer. A vessel of gold, or other metal, filled with lighted charcoal, on which incense is sprinkled, the perfumes of which escape through holes in the lid. Formerly it was swung, by means of chains attached to it, in a circle, and not as now from right to left. In the Middle Ages it was often of a large size, and suspended from the roof of churches, being swung backwards and forwards. Also called *Thurible.*

Censorius Dies. The day of judgment.

Censura. Ecclesiastical censures.

Censures, Ecclesiastical. v. *Ecclesiastical Censures.*

Centenarium. The duty of saying 100 masses.

Centimolus. A mill.

Cento. 1. A cushion. 2. Patchwork.

Centonium. A garment made of different coloured cloths.

Centonizare. To collect out of various books.

Centre. A timber frame for supporting the stones or bricks of an arch during construction.

Centre-garth. v. *Cemetery.*

Centrum. 1. The centre of an arch. 2. A cushion.

Centura. A girdle.

Centuriators. The authors of the Magdeburg centuries.

Centuries, Magdeburg. v. *Magdeburg Centuries.*

Cepeti. The inferior clergy, whose duty was to carry the banner, cross, and candles at mass.

Cepones. A mediæval term for the young and infants.

Cerabula. Breeches.

Ceragium. A payment to find candles in the church.

Ceraptum. 1. A candelabrum in the shape of a horn. 2. The vessel in which the wax lights burn.

Ceraunoboli. A legion of Christians under Marcus Aurelius; so called from routing their enemies through a miraculous storm of thunder and lightning.

Cerdonists. Followers of Cerdo, about A.D. 150, who held the Manichean heresy of good and bad Principles, and denied that Christ really died. He taught in Syria, but came to Rome, where he pretended to recant.

Cere Cloth. 1. Cloths prepared with wax, and wound round corpses as winding-sheets. 2. A cloth dipped in wax, and placed over the slab of altars in the Western Church. Also called *Cerement.*

Cerealis. 1. A messenger. 2. A sort of beverage like beer.

Cereaptum. The same as *Ceraptum.*

Cerei. 1. Wax candles. In very early Christian times they seem to have been used only for light, and not for symbolism; but afterwards, to express spiritual illumination. 2. The Christian martyrs burned by Nero; so called from the wax with which they were besmeared.

Cerelarius. A hoop-maker.

Cerement. The same as *Cere Cloth.*

Ceremonial. 1. That part of

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Divine worship which consists of external acts. 2. A book of rubrical directions.

Ceremoniarius. The ecclesiastic charged with the direction of the ritual in a solemn service; anciently the archdeacon.

Ceremony. An external act of worship, with its adjuncts; whereas a Rite signifies the whole order of performing the act of worship. The bodily manifestations of spiritual worship, and the ordinary means by which that worship is outwardly expressed to God. They may be either essential, as the forms of baptism, or the eucharist; or non-essential, as the adjuncts of these sacraments, *e. g.* anointing in the first, or the reading of the epistle and gospel in the second.

Cereones. The same as *Cerei* 2.

Cereophalum. A candlestick for wax candles.

Cereostata. A candlestick for wax candles.

Cereostatarii. Acolytes who bore candles in ecclesiastical processions and ceremonies.

Cereus Paschalis. The Easter candle lighted, from ancient times, with much ceremony on Easter Eve, to show the Resurrection. It was made from the offerings of the faithful, and was solemnly blessed on the night of the holy Sabbath.

Cereus Virtutum. A votive offering as a thanksgiving for a mercy received, *e. g.* the representation of a limb in wax by one whose limb has been preserved is so called.

Cerinthians. Followers of Cerinthus at the end of the 1st or beginning of the 2nd century. Cerinthus was a disciple of Simon Magus and Carpocrates, and taught a form of Gnosticism, so far different from the Docetæ, that he held the reality of Jesus' body as born of human parents, and united to Christ, an emanation from God at His Baptism. Cerinthus is the heretic whom, according to S. Irenæus and S. Polycarp, S. John met in a bath at Ephesus, but rushed out, lest the building should fall. S. Epiphanius puts the name of Ebion for Cerinthus.

Ceroferale. A candlestick for wax candles.

Ceroferarium. The same as *Ceroferale.*

Ceroferarius. 1. A candle-bearer. There are generally two at high mass who precede and hold the candles at the gospel. An acolyte receives a candle at his ordination to symbolize hostility to darkness and the powers of of evil. 2. A stand to hold candles. Also called *Cerostata.*

Cerogerulum. The same as *Ceroferale.*

Ceroma. A waxed tablet for writing upon.

Cererarii. The same as *Cereostatarii.*

Cerostanda. Candlesticks.

Cerostata. The same as, 1. *Ceroferarius;* 2. *Candelabrum.*

Certain. 1. A collect said in behalf of persons' souls, who were too poor to be able to establish a chantry. 2. A mortuary mass poorly endowed, in which persons were prayed for collectively, and not individually.

Cerussa. A tablet for writing upon, covered with white lead or white colour.

Cervicarium. A pillow.

Cervisia. A sort of beverage like beer.

Cervula. The same as *Cervulus.*

Cervulus. A game in which the players dressed as a stag or other animal. It was popular among the Gentiles on the kalends of January, and the Christians are often reproached for taking part in it by S. Augustine and other Fathers. Also called *Cervula.*

Cesarius, Monks of the Order of S. A religious order which, under a monk called Cæsarius, separated from the Fransciscans, A.D. 1229, on account of the introduction of laxity into the houses of the order. On the correction of abuses they returned to the order. Also called *Monks of S. Casarius.*

Cesarius, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded at Arles in the 6th

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century, by S. Cæsarius, who, after having been a monk in the famous monastery of Lerins, was consecrated bishop of Arles. His sister Cæsaria, the instructress of the saintly queen Radegund, was the first abbess. The rule given to the nuns by S. Cæsarius was approved by pope Symmachus. Habit, white, with black veil. Also called *Nuns of S. Cæsarius.*

Cessatio. An interdict.

Cession. The surrender after the acceptance of a benefice incompatible; one way in which an avoidance in a living may occur.

Cetilhæ. Stalls in a church choir.

Cevecellia. The top of a garment about the neck.

Chad, Bp. & C., S. A native of Britain, also called Ceadda. Educated at Lindisfarne. Archbishop of York with S. Wilfrid. Resigned York and became bishop of Lichfield, where he died A. D. 673. Commemorated, March 2. No emblem has been found of this saint in ancient English art. He is supposed to be represented in Clog almanacs by a bough of a tree.

Chad Farthing. v. *Chad Penny.*

Chad Penny. Money paid by persons down to 1788 to the dean and chapter of Lichfield cathedral, in aid of the repairs of the cathedral. Also called *Chad Farthing.*

Chæretismus. The Greek name for the Annunciation of our Lady, and the festival of the same.

Chafing Dish. By her side, on a funeral pile: S. Agatha, V. & M.

Chain Gate. An abbey-gate protected by a chain.

Chains. Or manacles with a lock: chains and crosier: broken fetters with a lock: in a cave, chains near him: fetters in his hand: chain and fetter-lock: manacles and book: abbot holding fetters: S. Leonard, C.

Chair. A bishop's chair in basilicas was placed behind the altar, and faced it, and was raised a little above the priests, who sat on either side.

Chair of S. Peter, Feast of the. A feast instituted by Gregory XIII., 1576, and held January 18th.

Chair Organ. A chancel organ.

Chairetismos. A name for the Annunciation of the B. V. M.

Chaldeans. Converts from the Nestorians to the Roman Church in 1681. The pope consecrated the Nestorian metropolitan of Diarbeker patriarch of the Chaldeans.

Chaldee Paraphrases. Commentaries, called by the Jews *Targum*, made for those who did not understand Hebrew. The Targum of Onkelos on the Law is, perhaps, older than the time of Christ, that of Jonathan Ben Uzziel on other parts of Scripture is of the time of Christ. These are the chief of eight Targums. The first is of great value and is rather a version; the second a paraphrase with additions.

Chalice. At his feet: kneeling, with a chalice before him: S. Richard, Bp.

Chalice. The cup used for holy communion. Chalices were anciently of glass, and sometimes pewter, or even of wood; latterly, gold and silver have been the rule. They were formerly of different shapes and sizes. Probably the early ones had no stem, and were shaped like a saucer. Later on they had two handles; but these were generally used for communicating the laity only. The withdrawal of the chalice from the laity in some places began about 1120, and was confirmed at the council of Constance, 1415. Anciently the chalice was placed on the altar to the right of the paten, signifying the blood issuing from the side.

Chalice, Ablution of the. v. *Ablution of the Chalice.*

Chalice Veil. A very ancient altar ornament, made of silk and varying in colour with the season. It is used for covering the chalice when it is carried to and from the altar. In the East three veils are used, the first is placed over the paten, the second over the chalice, the third, or aër, over the whole.

Chaluns. Embroidered cloth from Chalons sur Marne in France.

Chamber. Properly a room vaulted or arched.

Chamber, Apostolic. The *Ca-*

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mera Apostolica, or exchequer of the Roman curia.

Chamberlain. 1. The receiver of rents in a religious house. 2. The purveyor of necessaries and furniture in the dormitory and pantry of the same.

Chamberlain of the Roman Church, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Chamberlain of the Roman Church.*

Chamberlain of the Sacred College, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Chamberlain of the Sacred College.*

Chamfer. An edge taken off equally from two planes that form a right angle is called a chamfered edge.

Champ. The field or ground on which carving is raised.

Champion. One who fought for another to prove his innocence. If he was beaten, both he and his principal were punished. If he was killed in the contest, he could not have Christian burial.

Chamsi. A branch of the Elcesaites. Also called *Solares.*

Chancel. The eastern division of a church, or choir, divided generally from the nave by an arch with steps, and sometimes a screen. It is so called *a cancellis*, from the lattice-work partition between the choir and the body of the church, so framed as to separate the one from the other, but not to intercept the sight. Durandus says that in his time the clergy were frequently separated by a wall or veil from the people, so that they could not be seen. Among the Greeks, the altar is almost isolated by the Iconostasis. The rector has the freehold in the chancel in the same way as, and no further than, he has in the church and the churchyard. When a benefice is impropriated, it is the duty of the impropriator to keep the chancel in repair.

Chancellor. 1. An ecclesiastical officer learned in canon law to advise and assist a bishop in the administration of his diocese. He holds the bishop's courts for him, and assists him in other matters of ecclesiastical law. This office includes in itself those of official principal and vicar-general. 2. The officer in charge of a cathedral library and school. 3. The head of a University.

Chancellor of the Choir. A cathedral dignitary next below the precentor in rank.

Chancellor of the Diocese. The judge of the bishop's ecclesiastical court.

Chancellor, Papal. v. *Papal Chancellor.*

Changeable Taffeta. A stuff for vestments like shot-silk.

Chanoine Fordin. A canon of a foreign cathedral who served by deputy, opposed to *Mansionarius.*

Chant. The plain tune to which psalms, prayers, responses, versicles, and similar parts of the services are sung. Many of the tones are probably as old as the psalms themselves, though progressively varied according to the musical skill of the times. Those of S. Gregory the Great existed in a ruder form in the time of S. Ambrose of Milan, or even earlier.

Chanter. A lay clerk who assists in singing the services, under a precentor. In cathedrals he is usually one of the chapter and in holy orders.

Chantry. 1. A little chapel, or particular altar, either in or attached to some cathedral or parochial church, endowed with lands or revenues for the maintenance of a priest to pray for the souls of the founder and his friends. Chantries were dissolved in the time of Henry VIII. and by 1 Edw. VI. c. 14. 2. An endowment which provides for the chanting of mass.

Chantry Priest. The priest who serves a chantry.

Chapa. A cope.

Chapel. 1. A small building attached to a church. 2. A division in a church which contains an altar. 3. A detached building for Divine service, served by a chaplain. 4. Private chapels are those which have been founded by private persons residing at a distance from their parish church. A chaplain cannot officiate publicly in these chapels without licence from the ordinary. 5. The ecclesiastical staff

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of a sovereign. 6. The Divine office, when recited by the pope with the clergy of his household.

Chapel of Ease. A chapel of ease is built for the ease of the parishioners that dwell too far from the church, and is served by a curate, provided at the charge of the rector, or of some that have benefit by it, as the composition or custom may be.

Chapel, Order of the. An order of knighthood instituted by Henry VIII., to assist at the funerals of the kings of England.

Chapel Royal. A chapel attached to the court, and properly ambulatory. It is not within the bishop's jurisdiction, but the archbishop is the principal chaplain. It has a dean, priests, clerks, choristers, and other officers and members. The deanery was discontinued in 1572, but revived at the accession of King James.

Chapel, Side. v. *Side Chapel.*

Chapelle Ardente. 1. The same as *Catafalque.* 2. A name given to the Maundy Thursday sepulchre for the Host.

Chapelry. A district of a parish legally assigned to a chapel.

Chaperell. A part of a shrine.

Chapero. The coping of a wall.

Chapitellum. 1. An outhouse for carts and ploughs. 2. A small chapel over a tomb.

Chapiter. The capital of a column.

Chaplain. 1. An ecclesiastic who performs Divine service in a chapel, as of a gaol, or lunatic asylum; but it more commonly means one who attends upon a prince or other person for the performance of clerical duties in a private chapel. A statute of Henry VIII. regulates the number allowed to different grades of nobility. 2. The name chaplain is sometimes given to inferior or even superior members of cathedral and collegiate churches, but more usually to non-capitular assistants of the canons. Before the Reformation chanting priests, or bodies of priests but slightly connected with the chapter, had this title. There are also papal and episcopal chaplains, army and navy, and chantry and conventual chaplains, and chaplains of religious orders.

Chaplain, Arch. An ecclesiastic in the court of a Frankish king who combined the functions of chancellor with that of chaplain, and acted as a minister of the crown for spiritual matters. He stood next in dignity to the family of the sovereign, and at synods took precedence of archbishops.

Chaplain General. The title of the chaplain at the head of all the chaplains in the army.

Chaplain Major. The chief chaplain of the pontifical army, in general a bishop.

Chaplain of Malta. A religious of the Hospitallers, ranking below the knights of the order.

Chaplain of the Cope. An inferior beneficiary of a Spanish cathedral. Also called *Demy.*

Chaplain to the Forces. One who has the spiritual charge of a body of soldiers.

Chaplet. A rosary of fifty beads.

Chaplet of the Saviour. A rosary of 33 beads, in memory of the years of our Saviour's earthly life.

Chappa. An outhouse for carts and ploughs.

Chapter. 1. A chapter of a cathedral church consists of persons ecclesiastical, canons, and prebendaries, whereof the dean is chief, all subordinate to the bishop, to whom they are as assistants in matters relating to the Church. There are also conventual chapters and chapters of religious orders. 2. A section of the books of the bible, subdivided into verses. Cardinal Hugo made this division for reference about 1240; verses were added about 1445 by Nathan, a Rabbi.

Chapter Clerk. The registrar and legal adviser of a chapter.

Chapter House. The apartment in which the chapter of a cathedral or monastic establishment meets for the despatch of business. Chapter-houses are often polygonal in shape, with a central shaft supporting the roof.

Chapter, Little. A short verse of

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Scripture read in the day hours of the Church.

Chapter Mass. The daily mass between the matin and high mass, said before chapter. Also called *Conventual Mass.*

Chapter, The Greater. In cathedrals of the old foundation chapters are of two kinds, the greater and the lesser. The greater chapter consists of all the major canons and prebendaries, whether residentiary or not. The lesser chapter consists of the dean and residentiaries, who have the management of the chapter property and the ordinary government of the cathedral.

Chapter, The Lesser. v. *Chapter, The Greater.*

Chapters, The Three. 1. The writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia. 2. The books of Theodoret of Cyrus against the twelve anathemas in which Cyril condemned the Nestorians. 3. The letter of Ibas of Edessa. These all had a Nestorian tendency. The Council of Constantinople condemned these, although they were not so censured, but allowed, by that of Chalcedon.

Chapularium. A scapular, or garment covering the head and shoulders.

Char Friday. A local English and German name for Good Friday.

Char Saturday. Easter Eve; so called in Bohemia.

Char Thursday. Thursday in Holy Week; so called because it was formerly the day for shearing or shaving before Easter. Also called *Shear Thursday.*

Charaxare. To write.

Chare-roofed. A roof vaulted with wrought stone, from Saxon *char*, to hew or work.

Charge. The address delivered by a bishop, or other prelate called ordinary, or archdeacon, at a visitation of the clergy under his jurisdiction.

Charinzarians. A term applied to Armenians who reverenced the cross of Christ.

Chariotus. 1. A carriage. 2. A brazier or chafing-dish.

Charisticarius. A monk only partially supported by his convent.

Charitable Uses. Statute of, 43 Eliz. c. 4. Statute restraining gifts to, 9 Geo II. c. 36.

Charity and S. Hippolytus, Friars of. Founded in the 16th century by Barnadin Alvarez. Habit, light brown.

Charity, Family of. A lawless Gnostic sect. In 381 Priscillian propagated this heresy in Spain.

Charity, Friars of the Order of. Founded in the 16th century by S. John of God, for the service of the sick and of the poor. Habit, dark grey. Rule of S. Augustine. The Friars do not receive priest's orders, nor do they give instruction in schools, but are simply servants of the poor, for whom, by permission from pope Pius V., they beg alms publicly.

Charity, Ladies of. A district visiting society in Paris.

Charity of our Lady, Hospitallers of. A congregation of Augustinian canonesses, founded by Simon Gaugain and approved by Urban VIII.

Charity of the B. V. M., Order of. An Augustinian order founded in 1290; confirmed by Boniface VIII. and Clement VI.

Charity, Order of Christian. A military order founded by Henry III. of France for disabled soldiers.

Charity, Sisters of. 1. Generally nuns who minister to the poor and nurse the sick. 2. Specially a congregation with annual vows founded by S. Vincent de Paul.

Charivarium. A noisy expression of displeasure on the part of the crowd at the marriage of a widow. It was common in France in old times, but forbidden by Nicolas V., 1448, on pain of excommunication.

Charlemagne, Capitulary of. v. *Capitulary of Charlemagne.*

Charles II.'s Prayer Book. The Book of Common Prayer as it exists at present. The act of uniformity in reference to this book received the royal assent May 19th, 1662.

Charnel House. A place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

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Charred Work. Work made with hewn or squared stone, called *Ashlar*.

Charta. 1. Any paper or document. 2. Title-deeds of an estate. 3. A roll conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges. 4. A letter of safe-conduct or a passport.

Charta, Magna. v. *Magna Charta*.

Chartæ Divisæ. v. *Chirographum*.

Chartæ Indentatæ. v. *Chirographum*.

Charterhouse. Formerly a convent of Carthusian monks in London, now a college founded and endowed by Thomas Sutton.

Charticinium. A file or bundle of papers or parchments.

Chartophylax. 1. The keeper of the archives and charters in a religious house. 2. An officer in the Byzantine Church who kept the archives and patriarchal ring, and granted licences for marriages. 3. In the Roman Church the same officer was called *Chartularius*.

Chartreux. A monastery in the diocese of Grenoble, the original seat of the Carthusian monks.

Chartula. The same as *Charta* 1, 2, 3.

Chartularium. 1. The muniment-room in a monastery or cathedral. 2. A case or closet for keeping papers. 3. A register. 4. A chartulary or roll.

Chartularius. 1. A keeper of the archives, charters, and records in a monastery. 2. An under-secretary at the papal court. 3. A slave freed by charter or letter.

Chartulary. A book containing charters, title-deeds, contracts, and other business documents of a corporation.

Chasdium. Velvet.

Chasidim. A modern Jewish sect of Polish Russia, founded 1765 by Rabbi Israel. He pretended to have extraordinary powers; mixed up with his religious principles practical Antinomianism; declaimed against the use of reason in religion and the cultivation of the mind; and promised his followers certain licences.

Chasse. 1. A casket for holding the relics of a saint. 2. The same as *Camisia* 1.

Chassum. A kitchen.

Chaste Week. The first week in Lent; so called by the Anglo-Saxons.

Chastity. 1. Purity of life in the unmarried state. 2. Faithfulness to husband or wife in the married state.

Chasuble. The principal vestment of the priest, and as such often called the vestment in old English inventories. It was originally in the form of a circle, but in the West was retrenched till it became oblong. These modern shaped Roman and French chasubles are the invention of the last two centuries only. In England they were generally adorned with Y-shaped crosses and orphreys, or embroidered ornaments along the edges and down the front; and later with a Latin cross on the back, and an orphrey in front. In France in the 6th century there seems to have existed a sort of hooded chasuble. In the life of S. Cæsarius, bishop of Arles, this is called *Casula processoria*. It probably was analogous to the hooded copes. Called also *Casubula*, *Casula*, and *Planeta*.

Chasuble, Processional. A hooded chasuble formerly worn in processions, but not generally at the holy communion.

Chasusi. v. *Solares*.

Chattel. The same as *Capitale*.

Chauntlate. Pieces of wood supporting the eave tiles.

Chauntry Rents. Money paid to the crown by the servants or purchasers of chauntry lands.

Checker. 1. The store-room in a monastery. 2. A term applied to stones when they do not break joint, but are arranged diamond-wise.

Checkeratus. Tesselated, chequered.

Cheese and Bread Ordeal. v. *Bread and Cheese Ordeal*.

Cheese Sunday. Quinquagesima Sunday. v. *Cheese Week*.

Cheese Week. In the East, Sexagesima, because till the close of the following Sunday the use of cheese is allowed.

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Chef. A reliquary head.

Cheirosemantra. A hand-clapper or signaller used as a bell in Greek convents.

Cheirotonia. 1. Approbation on the part of the people and clergy at the election of a bishop. 2. Solemn prayers on the same occasion.

Chequer. 1. The office of monastic obedentiary. 2. v. *Checker.*

Cherub. v. *Cherubim.*

Cherubic Hymn. The Trisagion; a hymn sung in the Eastern Church at the entrance of the holy gifts before the oblation.

Cherubim. 1. One of the nine degrees of angels. 2. Images of the cherubim are said to have been carried anciently before the pope, and were perhaps the same as the *Flabellum.* Among the Greeks, they were emblems of the spread of the Gospel, as the evangelists were said to be prefigured by these symbols.

Chesa. 1. A bishop's see. 2. A bishop's house.

Chest. 1. Standing before an open: S. Etheldred, V. & Q. 2. Three children coming out of a: S. Nicholas, Bp.

Chest for Alms. One of the necessary legal ornaments of a church.

Chests. 1. Chests to hold relics were of iron or wood. 2. Chests to hold copes were in the form of a quadrant.

Chevecia. The same as *Cevecellia.*

Chevet. The east end of a church is so called as representing the place where our Lord's head would appear in the ground plan of a church.

Chevron. A zigzag moulding in Norman and early English work.

Child. 1. With spoon on the sea shore: child before him with a shell: the same with a spoon: S. Augustine, Bp. 2. In a cradle at the Saint's feet: S. Hilary, Bp. of Poitiers. 3. Nailed upon a cross: child standing with palm and cross: S. Hugh, Bp. of Lincoln. 4. As a, with a toy mill in his hand: as a child with a palm branch: S. James the Less, Ap. 5. As a, with staff and wallet: S. James the Greater, Ap. 6. As a, with palm, cup, and serpent: S. John, Ap. & Evan. 7. With boat in his hand: S. Jude, Ap. 8. With a, at his feet: S. Machutus, Bp.

Childermas. Old English name for the festival or mass of the Holy Innocents.

Children. With three, in a tub: three, coming out of a chest, opening at the command of the saint: three, kneeling before him: S. Nicolas, Bp.

Children of Light. A name assumed by the early Quakers.

Chiliasts. A sect of Millenarians, who held that Christ would reign on earth for a thousand years. This opinion was condemned by pope Damasus.

Chilse. 1. Small bells in a small church. 2. Hand-bells.

Chimere. A sort of cope of black satin, worn by bishops, with the sleeves of the rochet sewn to it. The word seems first used by archbishop Parker. It was probably the D.D.'s scarlet sleeveless habit, worn by bishops in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Foxe speaks of a scarlet chimere worn over the rochet. Owing to bishop Hooper's objections, the colour was changed to black.

Chinsburgians. v. *Collegians.*

Chiroorista. A notary.

Chirographum. 1. A diploma, writing, or compact, confirmed by the subscription of kings or princes. 2. A charter or instrument written in duplicate on one parchment, which being divided, one half was given to each of the contracting parties. Hence the names *Chartæ Divisæ* and *Chartæ Indentatæ.*

Chirometricale. A glove.

Chirotheca. A glove, a part of a bishop's official dress, and sometimes allowed to abbats. In mass for the dead their use was forbidden. Also called *Manicæ.*

Chlamys. A purple cope. One of the pontifical vestments.

Chœritismus. v. *Annunciation.*

Choir. 1. That part of a church east of the nave where the choristers sing Divine service. The choir is

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sometimes found in the midst of, and railed off from the nave, specially in very early churches and in Spanish cathedrals. Called also *Presbyterium* and *Sanctuarium*. 2. Those who, by their office, sing in the service of the Church. In a chancel they are generally divided into two parts, one on each side of the sanctuary.

Choir Aisle. The aisle to the north or south of the choir.

Choir Cardinals. v. *Cardinals of the Choir.*

Choir, Chancellor of. v. *Chancellor of the Choir.*

Choir Office. A breviary office said in choir.

Choir Screen. A wall or screen dividing the choir from the choir aisles.

Choir Tippet. v. *Amyss.*

Choir Transept. A second and shorter transept in a church, representing half the shorter transverse piece in a patriarchal cross.

Chop-church. Changing benefices.

Chopa. An under-garment.

Chorse. Divisions of the psalms, each division containing several psalms.

Choragus. The director of a choir.

Choralis. 1. One who sings in the choir. 2. Any thing relating to the choir.

Choralis, Cappa. v. *Cappa Choralis.*

Choraules. The director of a choir.

Chorepiscopus 1. Rural bishops in the ancient Church, delegated by the bishop proper to exercise episcopal jurisdiction within certain districts. On their assumption of episcopal dignity the office was suppressed and some of their functions performed by archdeacons, archpresbyters, and rural deans. 2. A name for certain functionaries in the cathedral of Utrecht. Also called *Archisubdiaconus.*

Choreutæ. An obscure sect of early heretics, who kept Sunday as a fast.

Chori, Altare. v. *Altare Chori.*

Chori Monachorum. Monasteries.

Chorista. The rector of the choir.

Chorister. One who, by his office, sings in the service of the Church.

Chorister. Holding a taper by him: S. Blasius, Bp.

Chorister, Clergion. v. *Clergion Chorister.*

Chorizantium Secta. Certain religious madmen in Germany towards the end of the 14th century. They used to dance in the streets and churches.

Chorus. The choir or part of a church divided by *cancelli* from the nave, for the clergy. When the antiphonal system came into use each division was sometimes called a chorus, as *Chorus Abbatis, Chorus Prioris.*

Chorus Abbatis. v. *Chorus.*

Chorus Cantorum. The place for the choir in the church, which was sometimes in the chancel and sometimes further west.

Chorus novæ Hierusalem. v. *Ye choirs of new Jerusalem.*

Chorus Prioris. v. *Chorus.*

Choua. A market-place.

Chrestiani. The Romans sometimes called Christians by this name, confounding christus, *anointed*, with chrestus, *good.*

Chrism. Carrying the: dove bringing him holy chrism: the same, king Clovis kneeling before him: S. Remigius, Bp.

Chrism. 1. Oil of olives and balsam, blessed by the bishop on Maundy Thursday, and used in baptism, confirmation, orders, unction of the sick, the coronation of kings, and consecration of churches, and for other religious purposes. 2. The face-cloth, laid upon the head of a child newly baptized. 3. A white vesture put upon the child in holy baptism by the priest with these words, "Take this white vesture for a token of innocency." It was formerly worn many days. Also called *Capulla, Chrismal Robe,* and *Chrisom.* 4. A name for confirmation.

Chrism Child. 1. A newly-baptized infant. 2. A child who dies within a month after christening.

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Chrismal Robe. The same as *Chrism.*

Chrismale. 1. The vessel for holding the chrism or holy oil. 2. The pyx. 3. The white robe placed on the newly-baptized. 4. The cloth used for wiping the parts anointed.

Chrismarium. 1. The place for holding confirmations. Also called *Consignatorium.* 2. The chrismatory, or vessel for holding the sacred chrism or oil.

Chrismarius. An officer who registered the newly-baptized.

Chrismatis Denarii. Chrism pence, money paid to a bishop by the parish clergy for the chrism consecrated for the ensuing year. This custom was condemned as simoniacal.

Chrismatory. A vessel in which the chrism is kept. It also sometimes signifies a vessel holding chrism, oil of the sick, and oil of catechumens. Also called *Crewe Box.*

Chrisom. The same as *Chrism.*

Christ, being raised from death of yore. S. A. H. No. 9. *Hâc die surgens Dominus.* Sunday morning hymn. H. N. translation.

Christ-cross-row. The alphabet; so called, probably, from a superstitious custom of writing it in the form of a cross; or because in old primers it began and ended with a cross.

Christ in highest Heaven enthroned. H. A & M. No. 252. *Christe, Qui sedes Olympo.* After a hymn by Santolius Victorinus, for the feast of S. Michael and All Angels.

Christ is gone up, yet ere He passed. H. A & M. No. 214. S. A. H. No. 313. Hymn for Ember week. By Rev. J. M. Neale.

Christ is made the sure Foundation. H. A & M. No. 244. S. A. H. No. 102. *Angulare fundamentum.* Hymn for the dedication of a church. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Christ is our Corner-stone. H. A & M. No. 306. *Angulare fundamentum.* Hymn for the dedication of a church. Translated by Rev. John Chandler.

Christ, Military Order of. Instituted 1318 by Dionysius of Portugal, for defence against the Moors.

Christ, of Thy Angel hosts the Grace. S. A. H. No. 184. *Christe, Sanctorum decus Angelorum.* Hymn for S. Michael and All Angels. Translated by bishop Mant, and v. 5 by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Christ, the Anointed One. This Name of our Lord represents the Hebrew word Messiah. It especially designates our Lord as the Divine High Priest of the new dispensation.

Christ the Lord is risen again. H. A & M. No. 112. Easter hymn from the hymn-book of the Bohemian Brethren. Translated by Catherine Winkworth.

Christ the Lord is risen to-day. H. A & M. No. 110. *Victimæ paschali laudes.* Easter hymn, after a mediæval sequence ascribed to S. Notker.

Christ, Whose glory fills the sky. H. A & M. No. 5. Morning hymn. By Charles Wesley

Christ will gather in His own. H. A & M. No. 191. Moravian hymn. Translated by Catherine Winkworth.

Christe, Qui Lux es et Dies. v. 1. *O Christ, That art the Light and Day.* 2. *O Christ, Who art the Light and Day.*

Christe, Qui sedes Olympo. v. *Christ, in highest heaven enthroned.*

Christe, Redemptor omnium. v. 1. *O Christ, Redeemer of our race.* 2. *O Christ, the world's Redeemer dear.*

Christe, Sanctorum decus Angelorum. v. *Christ, of Thy angel hosts the Grace.*

Christen. To baptize, *i. e.* to "Christian" a person.

Christendom. The Christianized or baptized portion of the globe.

Christi perennes nuntii. v. 1. *Behold the messengers of Christ.* 2. *Christ's everlasting messengers.*

Christian. 1. A name given at Antioch to the followers of Christ. Acts ii. 2. A baptized person, infant or adult. Before this name was given Christians were called *Believers, Brothers, Disciples, Saints,* and by the

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Gentiles confounded with the Jews. For distinction orthodox Christians were called *Catholics*. Various names were given to them in mockery.

Christian Believers. A Protestant sect of the present day.

Christian Brethren. A Protestant sect of the present day.

Christian Court. v. *Court Christian.*

Christian Doctrine, Priests of. 1. A congregation of secular priests established during the pontificate of Pius v., by Henry Pietra, a friend of S. Philip Neri. The members live in community. They are chiefly employed in poor schools, where they give religious instruction. The summary of Christian doctrine used by them in teaching was drawn up by Bellarmine. Habit, same as other secular priests. 2. An order of regular clerks founded in 1598, by Cæsar de Bus near Avignon, under Clement VIII. Habit, black, like other priests.

Christian, dost thou see them. H. A & M. No. 285. S. A. H. No. 140. A Lenten hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale from the Greek.

Christian Eliasites. A modern Anabaptist sect.

Christian Graces. The qualities which distinguish pious Christians, as charity, meekness, self-denial.

Christian Israelites. A modern Protestant denomination.

Christian King, Most. v. *Christianissimus.*

Christian Love, Order of our Lady of. Nuns founded 1666 by Priests of the Mission. Habit, white, with a silver heart, bearing an image of our Lady.

Christian Name. A name given to a person in baptism, distinct from the gentilitious or surname. Names are sometimes changed at confirmation.

Christian, seek not yet repose. H. A & M. No. 326. By C. Elliot.

Christian Soul, dost thou desire. S. A. H. No. 314. By Rev. E. Caswall.

Christian Teetotallers. A modern Protestant denomination.

Christian Temperance Men. A modern sect of dissenters.

Christian Unionists. Modern Protestant sectarians.

Christiani de Cinctura. v. *Christians of the Belt.*

Christianissimus. A title of the kings of France, granted by John VIII. to Charles the Bald.

Christianitas. 1. The Christian religion. 2. The profession of the Christian religion. 3. The functions and jurisdiction of a bishop. 4. A title given to the kings of France.

Christianitatis, Curia. v. *Curia Christianitatis.*

Christianity, Court of. v. *Curia Christianitatis.*

Christianity, Dean of. A rural dean.

Christians, awake! salute the happy Morn. H. A & M. No. 47. Christmas hymn. By John Byrom.

Christians of S. John. Half-Christians, half-heathens, who profess to follow the teaching of the Baptist. v. *Mendeans.*

Christians of S. Thomas. Christians found on the Malabar coast, supposed to have been converted either by S. Thomas, whose tomb they show and venerate, or, as others think, by a Nestorian, Thomas Cannaneo, about the year 345. They were formerly Nestorian in belief, though now they profess Jacobite opinions. At one time they acknowledged the patriarch of Babylon; but since 1663 they have been divided, and the Romo-Syrians are now in obedience to Rome.

Christians of the Belt. A name given to the Christians of Syria and Mesopotamia, in consequence of an edict of the Abbasside Khalif Motawakkal X., in 856, obliging them to wear a belt as a distinctive badge. Also called *Christiani de Cinctura.*

Christmas Day. The feast of the birthday of our Lord, celebrated on the 25th of December. Its observance is of great antiquity, but was for some time hardly distinguished from the feast of the Epiphany.

Christmas Prince. A name for the lord of misrule.

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Christo profusum sanguinem. v. *Sing we the martyrs blest.*

Christo Sacrum. A society founded at Delft in 1797, and established in 1801, by De Wyngaard, the burgomaster, in order to reconcile all denominations who admit the Divinity of, and redemption by, our Lord.

Christogenon. In the Greek church one of the four annual fasts, that of Advent.

Christolytes. A sect of the 6th century, which held that our Lord, leaving His soul and body in hell, ascended only with His Divinity.

Christomachi. A name given to those who held heretical opinions on the nature of Christ, specially to the Arians. The following is a summary of the chief early Christomachi: 1. Those who denied the divinity of Christ: Artemon, Cerinthus, Ebion, Paulus of Samosata, Photinus, Theodorus, Theodotus. 2. Those who denied the personality of Christ: Hermogenes, Noetus, Praxeas, Sabellius, Victorinus. 3. Those who denied the equality of Christ: Acacius, Aetius, Arius, Eunomius. 4. Those who denied the true humanity of Christ: Apelles, Basilides, Cerdon, Colorbasus, Gnostici, Heracleon, Manichei, Marcion, Marcus, Ophilæ, Ptolemæus, Saturninus, Secundus, Valentinus. 5. Those who denied the existence of an intelligent soul: Apollinaristæ. 6. Those who denied an intellect to the human nature in Christ: Agnoetæ. 7. Those who asserted that Christ was born of Joseph: Carpocratio. 8. Those who asserted that Christ had two natures: Nestorius. 9. Those who asserted that Christ was the son of God by adoption: Adoptionarii, Elipandus, Felix. 10. Those who asserted that there was but one nature in Christ: Eutychiani, Acephali. 11. Those who asserted that there was but one will in Christ: Monothelitæ.

Christophori. A name assumed by some of the early Christians as indicating that sacramental union with our Lord by which they bore Him within them. S. Ignatius styles himself *Theophorus.*

Christophoria. A feast in the Ambrosian Church held Jan. 7, in memory of the return of our Lord from Egypt.

Christotokos. A term used by Nestorius to designate the Mother of Christ, and by which he intended to avoid the necessity of acknowledging her to be Theotokos, or the Mother of God.

Christ's everlasting Messengers. S. A. H. No. 191. *Christi perennes nuntii.* Hymn for the common of Evangelists. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Christ's peerless Crown. S. A. H. No. 243. *Legis figuris pingitur.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Chronicans. A writer of chronicles or annals.

Chronitæ. A name given by the Eunomians to the orthodox, to denote their presumed speedy extinction.

Chronogram. An inscription wherein all the letters of numerical power are larger in size than the rest, and express a date.

Chrotta. A musical pipe.

Chrysobulium. A gold seal.

Chrysophrasus. One of the precious stones mentioned in Revelation. Its colour is that of the leek, with spots of gold, whence its name. Pliny calls it, from its resemblance to a leopard's-skin, *pardalios.* It is a species of quartz, and translucent.

Chrysostom, Liturgy of S. The liturgy of S. Chrysostom is the great liturgy of the East used at Constantinople, and in Greece, and Russia. It does not seem to have borne his name till 300 years after the saint's death, nor does it appear that he did more than add a few prayers and abbreviate the liturgy of S. Basil, of which this may be considered a new edition. Its popularity, however, has cast S. Basil's into the background.

Chrysostom, Prayer of S. The last prayer but one in the Anglican matins and evensong, and ascribed to S. Chrysostom. The prayer is found in the liturgies of S. Basil and S. Chrysostom.

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Chupmessahites. 1. A Mohammedan sect who believe that our Lord Jesus Christ is God, and the redeemer of the world. 2. Secret Christians amongst the Mohammedans.

Church. 1. Carrying a: S. Jerome, C., or any Founder. 2. Praying before a: S. Lambert, Bp., or any Founder. 3. And book, long staff tipped with a cross: S. Laurence, M. 4. With a model of a, in his hand: S. Nicolas, Bp., or any Founder. 5. And key: S. Peter, Ap.

Church. 1. The mystical Body of Christ, *i. e.* the fellowship of all baptized persons, which is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. It is sometimes used to include the chosen people of God before the birth of Christ, and the communion of saints visible and invisible. 2. Any branch of the Catholic Church planted among a separate people, as the Churches of England, France, or Russia. 3. The bishop, clergy, and laity of a single diocese. 4. Any building consecrated by a bishop for Divine worship. The law takes no notice of churches or chapels till they are consecrated by the bishop; but the canon law supposes that, with the consent of the bishop, Divine service may be performed, and Sacraments administered, in churches and chapels not consecrated, inasmuch as it provides that a church shall have a privilege of immunity, in which the Divine mysteries are celebrated, although it be not yet consecrated.

Church Ale. A wake, or feast commemorating the dedication of the church.

Church, Anglo-catholic. A name for the Church of England.

Church, Apostolic. v. *Apostolic Church.*

Church Building Acts. 58 Geo. III. c. 45; 59 Geo. III. c. 134; 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 38; 1 & 2 Vict. cc. 106, 117; 2 & 3 Vict. c. 49; 3 & 4 Vict. c. 60; 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38; 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37; 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70; 9 & 10 Vict. cc. 68, 88; 11 & 12 Vict. cc. 37, 71; 14 & 15 Vict. c. 97; 17 & 18 Vict. cc. 14, 32; 18 & 19 Vict. c. 127.

Church, Early. v. *Early Church.*

Church Esset. A certain measure of wheat which, in times past, every man on S. Martin's day gave to the Church.

Church Expectant. That portion of Christ's mystical Body which awaits in the intermediate state the accomplishment of the number of God's elect.

Church Gemot. A meeting in a church or vestry.

Church House. A room for parish business near the church, and sometimes over the porch.

Church in Africa. v. *African Church.*

Church in America. v. *American Church.*

Church in Armenia. v. *Armenian Church.*

Church in Ireland. v. *Irish Church.*

Church in Scotland. v. *Scotch Church.*

Church in Scotland, Established. v. *Established Church in Scotland.*

Church, Mediæval. v. *Mediæval Church.*

Church Militant. That portion of Christ's mystical Body which is on earth, warring against the world, the flesh, and the devil.

Church Militant Prayer. An expansion of the first part of the canon of the mass, divided off from the consecration, and used as a separate prayer in the English communion office.

Church, Modern. v. *Modern Church.*

Church, Nestorian. v. *Nestorian Church.*

Church of Christ. The name assumed by an obscure modern dissenting denomination.

Church of England. v. *English Church.*

Church of England in Scotland. The body bearing this anomalous designation have a sort of informal understanding among themselves, though no judicature nor episcopal superintendence. These congregations were first established by an act

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of queen Anne, 10, cap. 7, to enable persons other than Jacobites to have the services of the Church of England without incurring penalties. Most of these have been united to the Church of Scotland since the abolition of the Disabilities in 1794. There still, however, exist two or three which have declined to do so, and to them the followers of Mr. Drummond, who seceded from the Church in 1842, have joined themselves. The present number of these congregations is about eight, of which about one half are only served during the summer. They are known sometimes as Hanoverian or Qualified congregations.

Church of France. v. *French Church.*

Church of Rome. v. *Roman Church.*

Church of S. Mark. A name for the Alexandrian Church.

Church of the Fathers. A name applied to the Church as existing from sub-apostolic times to the days of S. Bernard, who is often called the last of the Fathers, *i. e.* of the earlier Christian writers, whose opinions are of authority in the Church. Their reputation arises at once from their nearness to the Apostles, their intrinsic value, and their historical utility.

Church Patient. That portion of Christ's mystical body which awaits in purgatory the Judgment-day.

Church, Primitive. v. *Primitive Church.*

Church Rates. Tributes by which the expenses of the Church are to be defrayed. Compulsory Church Rates were abolished by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119.

Church Reeve. A churchwarden.

Church Scot. 1. A recognitory service due to the lord of the manor from a tenant of Church lands. 2. Church dues paid on land as *primitiæ seminum* to the parish priest, from which duties the religious sometimes purchased an exemption for themselves and their tenants. Also called *Church Shot.* v. *Aver-Corn.*

Church Seat. Accommodation for a worshipper in church. All pews in a parish church are by general law and of common right for the use in common of all the parishioners, who are to be so provided with seats as may most conveniently and orderly accommodate all. There can be no property in pews: they are erected for the use of the parishioners. The ordinary may grant a pew to a particular person while he resides in a parish, or there may be a prescript on, by which a faculty is presumed; but personal property in a pew is unknown to the law. Every man who settles as a householder has a right to call on the parish for a convenient seat.

Church Seed. A measure of wheat offered to the Church on S. Martin's day.

Church Shot. The same as *Church Scot.*

Church Thane. A priest in the Anglo-Saxon Church; so called because he had the rights of a Thane. Also called *Altar Thane.*

Church Triumphant. That portion of Christ's mystical Body which is glorified in heaven.

Church, Undivided. v. *Undivided Church.*

Churching of Women. A form of thanksgiving after childbirth, founded on the purification of Jewish mothers. In the Greek Church, the 40th day is appointed for this ceremony.

Churchwardens. Officers of the parish in ecclesiastical affairs. They are the guardians or keepers of the church, and the legal representatives of the parish body. Their main duties are—1. to present all matters happening in the parish contrary to the ecclesiastical laws; 2. to keep in repair the church, to guard the various things belonging to the church, and to provide all things necessary for Divine service, to arrange for the accommodation of the congregation. They are also *ex officio* overseers of the parish. They originated in the *testes synodales*, creditable people who made reports to the synods.

Churchway. A pathway through a churchyard. The right to a church-

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way may be claimed and maintained by libel in the spiritual courts. It is the duty of the churchwardens to see that such ways be well kept and repaired.

Churchyard. The land surrounding a church. The freehold of the churchyard is, to a qualified extent, with the rector or vicar. The soil and the profits belong to him. All parishioners have a right to the use of the churchyard for the burial of their dead. The general care of repairing it when necessary, and keeping it in order, belongs to the churchwardens. In the time of Gregory the Great burials became common in or near churches.

Churchyard Cross. A cross set up in a churchyard. On Palm Sunday, it used to form a station in processions of the blessed Sacrament.

Chymol. A hinge anciently and still called in the eastern counties a gimmer. Also called *Gemell* and *Gymmer*.

Cialfada. A sort of biretta or covering for the head.

Cibanum. A turban.

Ciborium. 1. A canopy over altars in basilicas and early churches. It was supported on four columns with curtains round; these were closed at the consecration. 2. A chalice with a cover, used for receiving the blessed Sacrament. 3. A portable altar. 4. A case for displaying the calendar of feasts, placed in the naves of Greek churches. 5. A receptacle for relics. 6. A pendant tabernacle for the pyx, formerly made in the form of a dove of gold and silver.

Cicada. A mediæval term for a particular kind of music, called in old French, *Cadence*.

Cicare. To introduce a person to the monastic life.

Cicindela. A vessel for holding oil or wax for light.

Cicothus. A mediæval term for a goblet.

Cidaris. 1. A sort of cap, the origin of the mitre worn by bishops in the early Church. 2. The triple crown of the pope, an addition to the older mitre, attributed to Benedict XII.

Cilery. The foliage carved on the capitals of columns.

Cilicium. 1. A hair shirt. 2. A coarse garment of goat's hair, first used as disciplinary by Ascetics. Epiphanius reproves the Massalian heretics for their hypocritical use of it.

Cilicium Divinum. The hair-cloth of penitents.

Cill. The timber or stone at the foot of a door or window.

Cimbal. A bell chiefly used in the cloister of a monastery.

Cimber. Timber for building.

Cimbia. A fillet band or cincture round the shaft of a column to give it strength.

Cimelia. The sacred vessels and treasures of a church.

Cimeliarcha. The keeper of the ornaments, sacred vessels, and treasury in a religious house.

Cimeliarchium. The chamber in churches wherein the plate, jewels, and vestments are deposited.

Cimentum. 1. A foundation. 2. Plaster.

Cimerium. A seal with an engraved crest.

Cimetum. A sort of mediæval cloth.

Cimiliarchium. The place where the holy vessels are kept.

Cimiline. A bason either for the priest to wash his hands in, or in which to collect the offertory.

Ciminile. The same as *Cimiline*.

Cimiterium. A cemetery.

Cinctorium. A girdle.

Cincture. 1. A broad band or cord of stuff or silk, encircling the alb worn by ecclesiastics; symbolical of continence and the bonds of Christ. Cinctures for the pope are white with gold tassels; for cardinals, red or violet with gold tassels, according to the season; for Roman bishops, violet with green tassels; for prelates, masters of ceremonies, and chanters of the papal chapel, violet with violet tassels; for parochial clergy at Rome, black with black tassels. 2. A fillet or small moulding between the shaft and the base and capital of a column. Also called *Collar*.

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Cinerarii. A name given to Catholics by Vigilantius, because they respected the ashes of martyrs and confessors. Also called *Cinericii.*

Cinerarium. A vessel containing such ashes.

Cinericii. The same as *Cinerarii.*

Cinerum Dies. Ash-Wednesday. v. *Dies Cinerum.*

Cingellus. A small girdle.

Cingula. A girdle.

Cingulum. 1. Dignity, honour. 2. A boundary. 3. A shoulder-belt. 4. Cincture.

Cinile. A sheep-fold.

Cinis. The ashes sprinkled on the head on Ash Wednesday.

Cinque Cento. A type of art which arose in Italy, about the 15th century, noteworthy for sensuous pagan naturalization, and for elaborate and grotesque ornament. The term is a contraction of the date *mille cinque cento.*

Cinque-foil. An ornamental foliation consisting of five foils.

Cinque-foil Arch. An arch formed by five foils.

Cionitæ. Another name for the Stylites; so called because they passed their life on a pillar.

Cipiacus. The keeper of an ecclesiastical prison.

Cipriana. A garment worn by the women of Cyprus.

Circa. 1. A watch or guard. 2. The same as *Circumita.*

Circada. 1. A bishop's visitation. 2. A tribute anciently paid to the bishop or archbishop for visiting churches.

Circarius. The district of the visitor of an order of monks.

Circata. Dues for visitation.

Circator. 1. The monk whose duty was to go round the monastery at stated hours. 2. A monk who inspected the work of his brethren. 3. An episcopal visitor, or general of an order. 4. The visitor delegated by the general of the order to visit the monasteries.

Circelli. Bracelets.

Circelliones. 1. Monks who wandered from cell to cell. 2. The same as *Circumcellians.*

Circitorium. Curtains hung in the choir and sacrarium.

Circuitores. The same as *Circumcellians.*

Circuitores Monasterii. The same as *Circator.*

Circuli. 1. Iron chains worn by penitents as a punishment. 2. A *Glory* affected by the Eastern emperors, and so found on their coins.

Circulus. An assembly.

Circumcellians. 1. Certain Donatists, in the 4th century, were so called as making local circuits, like the Wesleyans, for purposes of preaching and proselytizing. They were notorious for suicide, murder, and violence. Also called *Scotopiti.* 2. A fanatical Swabian sect of the 13th century. 3. A body of wandering monks in the East.

Circumcelliones. The same as *Circumcellians.*

Circumcised. v. *Pasaginians.*

Circumcision. 1. The Jewish rite of initiation of male children into the Hebrew commonwealth. 2. A figurative term to denote Jews as distinguished from Gentiles. 3. In spiritual language, the mortification of fleshly desires. 4. The feast of the Circumcision of our Lord, on the octave of Christmas, January 1st.

Circumincession. The doctrine of the circumincession denotes the ineffable union, whereby the Persons of the Holy Trinity dwell in one another. It contains in one word, the doctrine of the unity of essence against the Arians and diversity of persons against the Sabellians.

Circumita. The patrol which went round a monastery at certain hours to see that there was no noise or disorder.

Circumrotatus. A word used to describe figures of men or animals worked in a circle on a garment.

Circumscription. A term of canon law denoting the territorial limits of jurisdiction.

Cire Gemote. A pure, ecclesiastical assembly of Anglo-Saxon times. It was either national, provincial, or diocesan. Also called *Holy Gemote.*

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Cisalpines. The party in the Church of Rome who accept the principles of the Gallican synod in 1682, as distinguished from the Ultramontanes. Bossuet may be taken as one of the ablest exponents of the former school of Roman Catholic divines, as Bellarmine of the latter.

Ciselato. A garment of precious stuff.

Cistercian Order, Monks of the Reformed. Founded 1664 by John le Bouthillier de Rancé. The monks observe perpetual silence, only the abbot, prior, and guestmaster being allowed to utter a word, except in saying office, or in making their confession. Their food, herbs and bread only. From the time of their profession they never write to, or hear from, their families. They sleep on straw. When dying, they are laid on ashes to receive the last Sacraments. Habit, white, sandals on the feet. Other reforms of the Cistercian order, but somewhat less austere, were established by John de la Barrière, abbot of Notre Dame des Fruillans, in the 16th century, and by Eustace de Beaufort, abbot of Notre Dame des Sept Fons, in the 17th century. Also called *Order of La Trappe.*

Cistercian Order, Nuns of the. Founded A.D. 1113 by S. Bernard. Rule, reformed Benedictine. Habit, white, with black scapular, white veil, over which a black one is worn. In choir, the nuns wear a white hooded cloak.

Citation. A summons to appear; applied particularly to processes in the spiritual, probate, and matrimonial courts.

Citebasa. Foundations.

Citola. A sort of musical instrument.

City on fire: S. Lambert, Bp.

Civil. The opposite of that which is ecclesiastical.

Clamacteria. Bells attached to coronæ.

Clamation. An accusation, a delation of offenders.

Clancularii. 1. A name given to certain Anabaptists who denied the necessity of confession. 2. A name given to Christians by Celsus, because they did not reveal their more sacred tenets to the unprepared.

Clanging. A method of ringing church bells, by sounding them all together. It is used abroad.

Clangorium. The bell tower of a church.

Clapper. v. *Classicum.*

Clara. A broad, upper garment with which monks covered their head and face.

Claræ Dei gaudiis. v. *Holy Anna, Judah's glory.*

Claræ Memoriæ. A phrase used of deceased emperors. *Divæ Memoriæ* was an equivalent expression.

Clarasius. A clarion.

Clare, Order of S. An order of women instituted by S. Francis in 1213, and confirmed by Pope Innocent III. and Honorius III. So called from the first abbess, Clara of Assisi. It was afterwards divided into Damianists and Urbanists; the latter following the less strict rule allowed by Urban IV. The nuns are called Minoresses and Poor Clares, or Nuns of the order of S. Francis. Habit, light brown, with a knotted cord girdle.

Clareria. A window.

Clares, Poor. A name for the order of S. Clare.

Clario. The same as *Clarasius.*

Clarisses. A name for the order of S. Clare.

Clarissimatus. The title of "Most renowned."

Clarissines. A name for members of the order of S. Clare.

Claro Paschali gaudio. v. 1. *In this our bright and paschal day.* 2. *That Easter-tide with joy was bright.*

Clasps. A clasp.

Classicum. 1. The great bell of a church which was rung for service, or as a passing bell, or for a funeral. 2. The wooden clapper, or rattle, used instead of a bell on the three last days of Holy Week. 3. The sound of all the instruments of a band, or of all the bells of a church. 4. A knell.

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Claudianists. A sect of the Donatists of the 4th century.

Claudicantes. Hussites who were reunited to the Church of Rome, while the Taborites, another section, adhered to their old opinions. Also called *Calixtines* and *Calextenes.*

Clausa. 1. A monastery. 2. A clause.

Clausarius. A monk who dwells in a closed cell; a recluse.

Claustrales. 1. Monks who are shut up within the monastery; cloistered monks. 2. A monk not in office. Also called *Monachus Claustralis,* and *Monachus Obedientarius.*

Claustrenses. Nuns brought up from youth in a nunnery.

Claustrum. The same as *Cloister.*

Clausula. The same as *Clausa.*

Clausum Inferioris. A name for Low Sunday.

Clausum Paschæ. Low Sunday.

Clavatura. 1. A set of bells. 2. The border of a garment.

Clavellus. A small bell with which garments were sometimes trimmed.

Clavicularis. The same as *Claviger* 3.

Clavicymbalum. A harpsichord.

Claviger. 1. S. Peter is so called from the power of the keys given him by our Lord, and also sometimes from the keys with which his confession or tomb at Rome was locked. A portion of iron from S. Peter's chains enclosed in a similar key, was often sent as a gift to kings and princes. 2. The treasurer of any ecclesiastical foundation. 3. An officer in the Roman treasury. Also called *Clavicularis.* 4. The holder of the key of the treasury-chest containing money, the chapter seal, and other valuables, an officer at Rouen and Hereford.

Clavile. The keys of an organ.

Clavis. 1. The keystone of an arch. 2. A variable number to assist in finding the movable feasts.

Clavus. A band of embroidery on vestments.

Claxendix. A signal given by bell or trumpet.

Clean Monday. A name in the Eastern Church for the Monday after Quinquagesima Sunday, a pardoning day.

Clearstory. The same as *Clerestory.*

Clement, Bp. & M., S. Companion of S. Paul at Philippi; third bishop of Rome; author of one of the Apostolical Epistles. Banished by Trajan to Chersonesus in Thrace; martyred A.D. 100. Commemorated, November 23, by the Greeks, November 24. Represented with mitre, triple cross, anchor in his hand: tiara, triple cross, anchor at his feet: kneeling in prayer before an altar, attendant holding the tiara on a book: double cross: lying in a marble temple, in the sea: floating, with anchor at his neck: leaning on an anchor: fountain obtained by his prayers.

Clement, Liturgy of S. There seems no doubt amongst modern liturgiologists that this is a compilation of the author of the Apostolic Constitutions, illustrating what he supposed was the office of the times of the Apostles, and to which he affixed the name of S. Clement. It seems certain that it has never been used in any Church; but the date of it, however, is perhaps not later than A.D. 260. v. *Liturgy.*

Clementinæ. v. *Clementines.*

Clementine. A monk of the Augustinian order who has been superior of a monastery for nine years, and has ceased to be so.

Clementines. 1. The collection of decretals or constitutions of pope Clement v., and those enacted in the council of Vienne, made by order of John XXII., who published it in 1317. They form a part of the canon law, being the 7th book of the Decretals. 2. A semi-political, semi-protestant sect in the south-west of France, who reject much of the ritual of the Church, and accept some of the tenets of Calvinism. 3. v. *Albanes.*

Cleobians. Cleobius was a heretic of the 1st century He denied the authority of prophets, the omnipotence of God, the resurrection, and the virginity of our Lady, and ascribed creation to the power of angels.

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Clerestory. The upper story of windows in a church, rising clear above the aisle roofs. Also called *Clearstory*.

Clergion. Saxon for clergyman.

Clergion Chorister. A clerk of a cathedral who was in holy orders.

Clergonus. A young clerk.

Clergy. A name given to those who are in Orders; in the Church of England it is confined to bishops, priests, and deacons. Etymologically it means belonging to the lot, *i.e.* the portion of the Church set apart for ecclesiastical administrations; though originally the word "lot" included all the faithful (1 Pet. v. 3). The distinction of layman and cleric dates from the earliest times; in old canons the latter are also called *Canonici*. Some think that the name originated from the Divine selection implied, S. Matthias having been set apart by lot. The clericus has always been forbidden to return to the ranks of the laity, inasmuch as superior orders convey an indelible character. Monks were not at first called Clerici, but afterwards they were so called; and also the four minor grades of orders were added to the clergy. At last all men of letters were so called, especially scribes and clerks.

Clergy House. A house attached to a church, in which the parish priests live in common.

Cleri, Articuli. v. *Articuli Cleri.*

Clerica. 1. A nun set apart for the choir. 2. The tonsure.

Clericatura. The ecclesiastical state.

Clerici. 1. All who have received holy orders. 2. Canons, chiefly regular, in cathedrals. 3. Monks.

Clerici Acephali. Ecclesiastics who without episcopal licence went about saying mass. The council of Pavia, A. D. 850, issued a canon against them.

Clerici Aquæ Bajuli. Clergy whose duty it was to carry holy water into various parts of neighbouring parishes.

Clerici Conductores. A priest who acted as substitute for another; hence the term *Conduct.*

Clerici Irregulares Secularii. Clergy called secular, who did not live in community according to rule as regular clergy, but lived in the world.

Clerici Regulares. The same as *Clerks Regular.*

Clerici Seculares. The same as *Clerks Secular.*

Clericulus. A child intended for holy orders, and already tonsured.

Clericum Admittendum. A writ of execution, directed not to the sheriff, but to the bishop or archbishop, and requiring him to admit and institute the clerk of the plaintiff.

Clerk. Originally a term for the clergy, as being the learned men or men of letters. Where the canon law is in force, the term includes the sevenfold division: 1. Sacerdotes; 2. Diaconi; 3. Sub-diaconi; 4. Lectores; 5. Acolyti; 6. Exorcistæ; and 7. Ostiarii.

Clerk Ale. v. *Church Ale.*

Clerk, Lay. v. *Lay Clerk.*

Clerk of the Chapel. Subordinate officials of a sovereign's ecclesiastical staff.

Clerk of the Closet. The episcopal chaplain of the English sovereign.

Clerk of the Works. The superintendent of the repairs needed to the fabric of a cathedral.

Clerks, Apostolic. v. *Hieronimians.*

Clerks Matinantes. Clerks in cathedrals who assisted at the night hours.

Clerks Messarii. Clerks in cathedrals who assisted at mass.

Clerks Minor. Regular clerks founded by S. Adorno, a Genoese, at Naples 1558, confirmed by Paul v. 1605. Habit, that of secular priests.

Clerks of Common Life. A congregation of canons regular, founded by Gerard Groot.

Clerks of the Chamber. Officers of the papal exchequer.

Clerks of the Third Form. Boy choristers; so called from the place in the choir where they sat.

Clerks of the Vestry. Officials in charge of the vestry and its contents.

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Clerks, Regular. Societies of priests living in community.

Clerks, Secular. Priests who do not live in community.

Clero Proximi. Fit persons chosen for the clerical order by the bishop with the consent of the clergy, and ready to be ordained as occasion might require.

Clerus. 1. The clergy generally. 2. The regular clergy. 3. The books of the Old and New Testament.

Cliffs, Eve of. A Manx name for S. Thomas's Eve, because men formerly went to the cliffs to shoot venison for Christmas.

Clinic. The same as *Lectualis*.

Clinical Baptism. Bedside or private baptism of the sick or dying.

Clinical Communion. Bedside or private communion of the sick or dying.

Clinici. Bed-ridden persons, especially those baptized in extreme sickness. They were only affused, *i. e.* baptized by sprinkling. They are sometimes called *Grabatarii*.

Clintinna. A garment adorned with various kinds of work.

Cloaca. A sewer.

Cloacarius. The keeper of a dungeon.

Cloak. A cloak with sleeves, commonly called a priest's cloak, without guards, welts, long buttons, or cuts, is ordered by the seventy-fourth canon of 1604 to be worn by all ecclesiastical persons.

Cloak. Spreading his, sun radiant above him : S. Alban, M.

Cloca. The same as *Clocca*.

Clocca. 1. A bell. 2. A cloak of the knights of Malta, and worn at a council.

Clocharium. A tower or building for a clock with bells. Also called *Clochier*.

Clochier. The same as *Clocharium*.

Clog Almanac. An almanac cut in staves of wood, or any other suitable material, so made that each side contains three months. On these are marked the days of the month and the immovable feasts by different notches and symbols. Some, however, are not square but flat pieces of wood containing six columns on each side. They were much used in England and Denmark. These almanacs are sometimes called Runic calendars, from the Runic characters used, and Clog and Log from their shapes.

Cloghead. A round tower annexed to Irish churches.

Cloissonné. An old method of enamelling.

Cloister. 1. A covered way round a quadrangle, with a colonnade on one side and a wall on the other. 2. A figurative term for convents and for the religious life. 3. The houses of of canons in a cathedral close. 4. The houses of any body of religious.

Cloister Garth. The quadrangular area enclosed by a cloister.

Cloistered Orders. Communities of monks and nuns not permitted to leave the precincts of their convent.

Cloqua. A cloak.

Cloquarium. A belfry.

Close of a Cathedral. The environs of a cathedral commonly surrounded by a wall, containing the bishop's palace, deanery, canonries, and other official houses.

Clota. 1. An arch. 2. A bound or limit.

Cloth, Altar. v. *Altar Cloth*.

Cloth, Corporal. v. *Corporal*.

Cloth, Cross. A cloth to cover the crosses during Lent.

Cloth, Diaper. A fine woven sort of linen-cloth for the altar.

Cloth, Holy Bread. A cloth for covering the Holy Bread, or *Pain Béni*.

Cloth of Gold. A rich material which is allowed to supersede any of the canonical colours except violet and black.

Cloth of Silver. A stuff into which silver thread is woven, used for vestments.

Cloth, Pyx. A veil of fine linen placed outside the pyx.

Clotonus. A vaulted place underground.

Cloud. The Body of Christ : 1. Literal, 2. Mystical, Ps. lxxxix. 6, Prayer Book version. This cloud is

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incomparable with others in many ways. In His Body, as on a bright cloud, Christ rode, 1. literally, into Egypt; 2. mystically, as coming into this world, Isa. xix. 1.

Cluarium. A place for shoeing horses.

Club. 1. Beaten to death with a : S. Boniface, Bp. 2. With a : S. Fabian, Bp. 3. With a fuller's, in his hand : his brains beaten out with a fuller's : S. James the Less, Ap. 4. With a : S. Jude, Ap. 5. Beaten with : S. Lambert, Bp. 6. Set with spikes : S. Nicomede, M.

Clubum. 1. A small chamber. 2. A prison.

Clugniacs. A reformed order of Benedictines, founded by Berno of Clugny, diocese of Macon, 912. Habit, white cassock, and a black robe and hood. Their first house in England was established at Lewes.

Clumberlain. Paymaster of rents.

Clusa. 1. A fortification. 2. A sluice.

Clusinaria. A nun recluse.

Cluster. Christ is the Cluster of grapes, Who was, as it were, borne upon the rod of His cross, between two thieves: Numb. xiii. 23.

Clustered Column. A column consisting of several columns clustered or banded together. Also called *Compound Pier.*

Coa. A hall for public business.

Coabbates. Abbots of the Benedictine order who presided over monasteries subject to the general of the order at Cluny.

Coadjutor. 1. A bishop consecrated for the purpose of assisting another bishop, in case of infirmity, old age, or excessive duties. The coadjutor bishop sometimes succeeded at the vacancy of the see. 2. The substitute for any disabled priest.

Coadjutor Bishop. v. *Bishop Coadjutor.*

Coadjutor Priest. The substitute for any disabled priest.

Coals. 1. With, and broken vessels : S. Agatha, V. & M. 2. Carrying burning, in his vestment, infant on the ground near him : carrying burning, in his cope : burning, in his hand : S. Britius, Bp. & C. 3. Bringing hot, in his surplice for the thurible : S. Lambert, Bp.

Coarbs. A name for clergy who exercised the spiritual government of Ireland by succession about the 10th century. This succession became hereditary after the 10th century.

Coat. A name given in inventories to the mantles placed on images.

Coble. A joist or rafter.

Coccardica. A mediæval cloak.

Cocceians. Disciples of John Cocceius, a Dutch divine, born in 1608, who held peculiar views on the Old Testament, and was a millenarian.

Coccia. A confection of various ingredients distributed at Malta on the occasion of a funeral.

Coccula. A rough cloak.

Cochlea. 1. A vessel for drinking. 2. Winding stairs in a tower.

Cochlear. A spoon for administering the holy elements.

Cocina. A kitchen.

Cock. Crowing near him, the saint weeping : S. Peter, Ap.

Coclear. A belfry.

Coclerium. A belfry.

Coctus. A cook.

Codecimator. One having a share in the tithes of a parish.

Codex. 1. A book or MS. 2. Especially one of any part of the Bible. 3. A digest of documents, especially legal ones. 4. A collection of canons, *e. g.* Codex Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, confirmed by Justinian; Codex Romanus, or Corpus Canonum, compiled by Dionysius. Particular churches also had their codices.

Codex, Alexandrine. v. *Alexandrine Codex.*

Codex, Alexandrinus. v. *Alexandrine Codex.*

Codicella. A small roll or paper.

Codicellulus. A small pamphlet or codicil.

Codicil. 1. A supplement to a will, containing any thing which a testator wishes to add, or explanation or revocation of its contents. 2. Any letter, diploma, or memorandum.

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Codicium. The same as *Codicella.*

Codonophorus. The same as *Camisatus.*

Cœlatura. A vaulting or ceiling.

Cœlestinæ. v. *Annunciade.*

Cœlestines. An order founded by Peter Damian, 1078, and refounded by pope Cœlestine, before 1274. Habit, white cassock, a scapular, hood, and cowl, all black, formerly blue.

Cœlestis aulæ Principes. v. 1. *Captains of the saintly band.* 2. *Ye captains of a heavenly host.*

Cœlestis formam gloriæ. v. *O wondrous type! O vision fair!*

Cœlestis O Jerusalem. v. *O heavenly Jerusalem!*

Cœlestis Urbs Jerusalem. v. *Thou heavenly, new Jerusalem.*

Cœli Deus sanctissime. v. *Eternal glory of the sky.*

Cœlicolæ. 1. Angels. 2. Monks. 3. Heretics, classed with Jews and Samaritans in the Theodosian code, either Jews simply or apostates from Christianity to Judaism, or Donatists. Probably they occupied a middle place between Jews and Christians. They joined circumcision and baptism together, rejected idols, and worshipped the God of heaven, whence their name, but denied the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

Cœlum. 1. A ceiling. 2. A canopy.

Cœmeterium. 1. A church built and dedicated in honour of a martyr. 2. A cemetery.

Cœna Domini. 1. The holy Eucharist. 2. The Thursday in Holy Week; so called from the institution of the blessed Sacrament on that day.

Cœnâ Domini, Bull. A bull by which supremacy over all kings is claimed by the see of Rome, and all heretics are formally excommunicated. This bull was formerly read publicly on Holy Thursday, by a cardinal-deacon.

Cœna Libera. A feast of which those partook who were condemned to be thrown to the beasts. Also called *Cœna Liberalia.*

Cœna Liberalis. The same as *Cœna Libera.*

Cœna Pura. Good Friday; so called from the abstinence of the Jews on that day.

Cœnaculum. 1. A refectory of a monastery. 2. The upper chamber of the Last Supper. 3. A painting of the same.

Cœnale. 1. A room for taking meals in. 2. The meal itself.

Cœnarius. The officer in monasteries whose duty was to provide food for the guests.

Cœnatio. The same as *Cœnale* 1.

Cœnobialiter. After the manner of cœnobites.

Cœnobiarch. The head of the cœnobites, the abbot.

Cœnobiarka. The same as *Cœnobiarch.*

Cœnobita. A cœnobite.

Cœnobite. A monk living in community.

Cœnobium. A monastery of friars or monks. Originally a collection of the Eremites of Egypt, sometimes with, and sometimes without, a monastery or claustrum. S. Ambrose says that monasteries were brought into towns about A.D. 360.

Cœnocoperium. A grave.

Cœnodobolium. A council.

Coepiscopus. A coadjutor bishop, or chorepiscopus.

Coessential. Of one essence, or being.

Coffer. A small chest for relics or other precious things.

Coffin. A term formerly used for a chest for vestments, relics, and also for a pyx. Its ordinary sense is, of course, a chest for a corpse. As late as the last century, bodies were sometimes buried in this country, as now in some places abroad, without coffins. This custom is usual in the East.

Cogive. A wife.

Cognates. Relations by the mother's side.

Cognatus. A kinsman.

Cognitiones. Coats of arms.

Cognitores. Officers appointed by the pope for considering the opinions of bishops and councils. Also called *Epignomon.*

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Cogux. A wife.

Cohoperta. 1. A covered place for selling goods. 2. The reverse side of a document.

Cohua. A market-place.

Coif. A cowl.

Coin. The external angle of a building. Also called *Quoin.*

Cointises. Garments of elegant and light stuff.

Coiratorium. A place for dressing leather.

Coket. A measure.

Colacius. A portcullis.

Colanium. Stand for pens and ink.

Colaphi Judæorum. Blows and insults which were in some places inflicted on the Jews at Passion-tide in the middle ages in memory of their treatment of our Lord.

Colarbasians. The same as *Marcosians.*

Colatorium. The same as *Colum* 2.

Colax. A citadel or fort.

Colchians. The same as *Mingrelians.*

Colemanians. Followers of one Coleman, who espoused Erastian ideas in opposition to Presbyterians and Independents.

Colentes. Those who were converted to Judaism from idolatry.

Colet. Old English for acolyte.

Colettans. Franciscans of the reform of S. Coletta.

Colidei. The same as *Culdees.*

Collar. A hollow moulding near the capital or at the base of a column. Also called *Cincture,* 2.

Collar Beam. A horizontal tie connecting a pair of rafters at any point below the ridge and above their feet. Also called *Span Piece, Straining Beam, Top Beam.*

Collar Days. Certain days at S. James's palace when the knights wear their collars.

Collatines. v. *Oblates.*

Collatio. 1. The conference of monks after reading holy Scripture; and 2. the evening meal afterwards. 3. A daily reading of lives of the fathers or devout books. 4. The collation or meal on fast-days.

Collation. 1. A living, dignity, or benefice. 2. The act of the bishop in appointing to a benefice in a case where the living is in his own gift by lapse or otherwise. It is a term which represents both presentation and admission in other cases.

Collative, Advowson. v. *Advowson Collative.*

Collative, Benefice. v. *Benefice Collative.*

Collect for Purity. The collect which comes after the first Lord's Prayer in the English office.

Collect of the Day. The collect in the hours or mass which changes with the feast or fast.

Collecta. 1. A collection of alms; whence the feast of the Purification was called *Collectarium Dies.* 2. The chief prayer at mass, and if there were more than one the first was called *Collecta magistra.* 3. Mass. 4. A council.

Collecta Magistra. The collect for the day, hour, or special occasion.

Collecta Minor. 1. The collect which follows the *Collecta Magistra.* 2. The performance of an office of secondary importance.

Collectaneum. The same as *Collectarium.*

Collectarium. A book of the collects, of the hours, and occasional offices.

Collectarium Dies. The feast of the Purification.

Collectionis Epistola. The letter given to one who had bought a foundling for a certain sum according to law.

Collectores. Officers sent by the pope to collect money from the church.

Collectra. A covering for a couch.

Collectus, Infans. v. *Infans Collectus.*

College. 1. A body of persons, three at least in number, bound together by statutes for a particular purpose, generally for the promotion of knowledge and piety. Charlemagne, reviving and extending an ancient custom, ordered that there should be a college for instruction in every monastery. 2. The building, or collec-

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tion of buildings, in which the above live.

College, Cardinal Chamberlain of the Sacred. v. *Cardinal Chamberlain of the Sacred College.*

College, Sacred. v. *Sacred College.*

Collegians. Certain Arminian Mennonites, who, being persecuted by the Calvinists in 1629, formed near Leyden a "College of Piety." The founders were three brothers of the name of Van der Codde. Called also *Rhinsbergians* and *Collegiants.*

Collegiants. The same as *Collegians.*

Collegiate Church. A church attached to a college. It differs from a cathedral church principally in the see of the bishop being at the latter; a dean and chapter are common to both. But a cathedral can be visited only by the archbishop; a collegiate church is visitable by the bishop, except otherwise provided by the founder. There are about seven in the United Kingdom.

Collegio Gregoriano. The same as *Collegio Romano.*

Collegio Romano. The Jesuits' University at Rome, founded by pope Gregory XIII., A.D. 1582. Called also *Collegio Gregoriano.*

Collestrum. A collar.

Collet Bread. Holy bread.

Collitiani. Heretics who erred concerning the origin of evil and the nature of Christ. They held that the Son was in the Father, as a smaller in a larger vessel, whence they were called *Metangi.*

Collop Monday. The Monday following Quinquagesima; because the last meat before Lent, and that in small quantities, was supposed to be then cooked.

Colloquy. A term used for imaginary discourses between our Lord and His faithful people.

Collucianistæ. v. *Collucianists.*

Collucianists. The Arians were so called because Arius used to boast that S. Lucian, presbyter of Antioch and martyr, was the author of his heresy.

Collusion. A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons to do some act in order to prejudice a third person, or for some improper purpose.

Colluthians. Followers of Colluthus. 1. Colluthus was a priest of Alexandria in the 4th century, who taught that God was not the author of the evils of this life, and that a priest might ordain. He was condemned by the council of Alexandria, A.D. 319. 2. Colluthus of Alexandria, in the time of Justinian, attributed but one will to Christ, and was condemned by the Lateran council under Martin I.

Collyridians. Heretics of whom S. Epiphanius says that "they did use women, as priests, to sacrifice to the Virgin Mary." They were so termed because they offered in sacrifice a peculiar kind of roll, or biscuit, or paste wafer. They appeared at the close of the 4th century.

Colobium. The tunic worn by kings at their coronation. Charlemagne's dalmatic in which he sang the Gospel at his coronation is still preserved, and is a magnificent piece of work. It was introduced under the emperors, and became the insignia of a bishop, but passed into common use. It usually had short sleeves, but sometimes none. At one time it was the dress of monks and deacons.

Coloni Ecclesiastici. Tenants of churches, free from secular jurisdiction, and analogous to the Coloni Fiscales of the ancients.

Colonnade. A range of columns supporting an entablature.

Colorbasians. Gnostic heretics of the Valentinian sect.

Colorites. An order of friars founded by Bernard of Rogliano, 1552. Habit, black.

Colosseum. The amphitheatre of Titus at Rome.

Colours. The five colours used in the West at present are green, white, red, violet, and black. The Sarum use included yellow, brown, grey, and blue.

Colum. 1. The roof of a church.

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2. A strainer in the cruet containing the wine for the holy Eucharist.

Columba. 1. A dove. A dove and an olive-branch was a symbol among the early Christians. 2. A vessel suspended over an altar in which the pyx containing the Host was reserved. 3. A post.

Columba, Order of S. v. *Columbani.*

Columban, Nuns of the Order of S. The great Irish saint Columban, who was contemporary with S. Bernard, founded several monasteries in Burgundy. The first convent of the order, of which S. Burgundofore was superiór, was established by a devout man named Romeric, who afterwards became a monk under S. Columban. The nuns observed S. Columban's rule. The offices in choir continued, without intermission, by day and night. Habit, white.

Columbani. A monastic order of Celtic origin, having its chief monastery in Iona.

Columbarium. 1. A dove-cot, a pigeon-house. 2. A niche for the reception of a funeral urn in a Roman cemetery. 3. A hole in a wall for the reception of a piece of timber.

Columella. The same as *Calamus.*

Columen. The upright timbers of a roof. Also called *King Posts.*

Column. A pillar consisting of base, shaft, and capital. The columns of the altar were held by those who claimed its protection.

Columnæ Altaris. The corners of the altar laid hold of by those who fled for safety into a church.

Columnatio. A colonnade.

Comb. In Anglo-Saxon and early English times when a bishop said mass, the deacon and sub-deacon combed his hair as soon as his sandals had been put on, while sitting on his faldstool; the same was done to a priest when he celebrated.

Comblea. A roof of a building: the timber framework of any edifice supporting a covering of tiles, lead, or any other materials. Also called *Comblus.*

Comblus. v. *Comblea.*

Come from the heavenly Thrones above. S. A. H. No. 240. *Venit a cælo Mediator alto.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Come, gracious Spirit, heavenly Dove. H. A & M. No. 173. By Simon Browne.

Come Holy Ghost, Creator blest. H. A & M. No. 211. *Veni, Creator Spiritus.* Confirmation hymn ascribed to Charlemagne. Translated by the compilers.

Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire. H. A & M. No. 127. S. A. H. No. 71. *Veni, Creator Spiritus.* Hymn for Whitsuntide ascribed to Charlemagne.

Come, Holy Ghost, Whoever One. H. A & M. No. 7. *Nunc Sancte nobis Spiritus.* Ambrosian hymn for terce. Translated by Rev. J. H. Newman.

Come, Holy Ghost, with God the Son. S. A. H. No. 13. *Nunc Sancte nobis Spiritus.* Ambrosian hymn for terce. H. N. translation.

Come, let us join our cheerful Songs. H. A & M. No. 302. By Isaac Watts.

Come, let us praise the Name of God. H. A & M. No. 25. *Dei canamus gloriam.* Hymn for Monday. Translated by the compilers.

Come, O Creator Spirit. S. A. H. No. 279. *Veni, Creator Spiritus.* Hymn for Whitsuntide, ascribed to Charlemagne. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Come, pure Hearts, in sweetest measures. H. A & M. No. 261. Hymn for feasts of Evangelists. Founded on sequence of Adam of S. Victor.

Come, see the Place where Jesus lay. H. A & M. No. 116. Easter hymn. By Thomas Kelly.

Come, sing with holy gladness. H. A & M. No. 366. Hymn for the young. By Rev. J. J. Daniell.

Come, Thou Holy Paraclete. S. A. H. No 72. *Veni, Sancte Spiritus.* Hymn for Pentecost. By Robert II. of France. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Come, Thou Holy Spirit, come. H. A & M. No. 128. *Veni, Sancte*

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Spiritus. Hymn for Pentecost. By Robert II. of France. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Come, Thou Redeemer of the Earth. S. A. H. No. 31. *Veni, Redemptor gentium.* Christmas hymn. H. N. translation.

Come, ye Faithful, raise the Anthem. H. A & M. No. 304. After Job Hopton. By Rev. J. M. Neale and compilers.

Come, ye Faithful, raise the strain. H. A & M. No. 291. Hymn for Easter. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale from the Greek.

Come, ye thankful People, come. H. A & M. No. 223. Harvest hymn. By Rev. H. Alford.

Comes. 1. A count of the Roman empire. 2. A judge in a city and the neighbouring country.

Comes S. Hieronymi. A lectionary compiled by S. Jerome.

Comfortable Words. A name for certain sentences from holy Scripture which follow the absolution in the English liturgy.

Comforter. God the Holy Ghost conveying to the Church the comfort of Christ's Presence. *v.* S. John xiv. 16; xv. 26; xvi. 7.

Comicus. The same as *Comes S. Hieronymi.*

Comistæ. Waldensian heretics at Como.

Commandery. A religious house belonging to the knights of the orders of S. John of Jerusalem, S. Bernard, and S. Anthony, and other military orders. It resembles the Preceptory of the Templars.

Commandments. 1. The ten commandments shall be set up at the charge of the parish, upon the east end of every church (not necessarily in the chancel) and chapel, where the people may best see and read the same. Canon 82. 2. They are recited in the English liturgy as a memento of sin and repentance before the absolution.

Commater. A godmother.

Commemoration. 1. A service in England in the middle ages consisting of a selection of the mass or office of a Saint's day, *e. g.* S. Chad's day, which was used once a week or oftener throughout the year. 2. The annual recollection of the benefactors of colleges at Oxford. 3. A name for the festival of All Souls', on November 2. 4. Recitals of the names, and honourable mention made in the solemn offices of worship, specially the holy Sacrifice, of such persons as had been eminent for piety and sanctity, and who had departed this life in the fear of God, and in communion with the Church of Christ.

Commemoration, Days of. v. *Days of Commemoration.*

Commenda. 1. A deposit. 2. A society of merchants by whom the whole care of the trade is commended to one of their number. 3. The act of putting farms and ecclesiastical or monastic benefices in trust to seculars or others. 4. Protection. 5. The benefice of a Knight Templar. 6. Certain prayers for the dead. 7. A loan. 8. A bond or bail. 9. Alms. 10. A benefice or ecclesiastical living which, being void, to prevent its lapsing, *commendatur*, is committed to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied until it may be conveniently provided of a pastor.

Commendatarius. The person who held a living or bishopric *in commendam.*

Commendation. Prayer for departing or departed souls.

Commendationes. The office or prayers for the dead.

Commendator. 1. A dignitary of a military order, especially the Hospitallers. 2. The holder of a benefice *in commendam.* Also called *Commander, Magister*, and *Preceptor.*

Commendatory, Abbot. v. *Abbot Commendatory.*

Commendatory Letters. Letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of clergy, or others, travelling, that they may be received among the faithful.

Commensal. A member of a capitular body, with privilege of counting his times of absence as passed in residence.

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Commentary. A book of annotations on holy Scripture.

Commentator. One who explains the meaning of holy Scriptures.

Commination. A legal penalty, which does not take effect till after a sentence of an ecclesiastical judge.

Commination Service. A service used in the English Church on Ash Wednesday, and on other days. Its object is to impress on men the fate of the impenitent. A similar form occurs in the MS. Sacramentary of Leofric of the 9th or 10th century.

Comminelli. Waldensian heretics; probably so called from having their goods in common.

Commissarius. v. *Commissary.*

Commissary. 1. Commissary is a title of jurisdiction, appertaining to him that exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, that the chancellor cannot call the people to the bishop's Consistory court without great trouble to them. The Commissary is called by the canonists *Commissarius*, or *Officialis foraneus*, and is ordained to this special end, that he should supply the office and jurisdiction of the bishop in the outplaces of the diocese, or in such parishes as are peculiar to the bishops, and exempted from the archdeacon's jurisdiction. 2. An arbitrator of disputes in convents, appointed by the superior. 3. A delegate from the Crown to assemblies of the clergy. 4. A papal delegate, sent for inquiry or judgment in a cause.

Commissi. The conversi or monastic servants.

Commoda Diæta. The substitution of systematic persecution for capital punishment, in the treatment of the Bohemian Protestants, sanctioned by Rome in 1617.

Commodum. 1. A stipend or salary. 2. A bed-chamber.

Common Life, Brothers of the. v. *Brothers of the Common Life.*

Common of Saints. An office suitable to several saints' days. If a saint's day has no special office of its own, the common is used, with the insertion of the name of the saint commemorated.

Common Pitch. A roof in which the length of the rafters is about three fourths of the entire span.

Common Prayer Book. The book which comprises the daily offices, occasional services, and liturgy of the Church of England.

Common Room. A room which the fellows of a college use as a sort of club-room.

Commoner. An undergraduate of a college not on the foundation.

Commonitorium. 1. The title of a work by Vincent, a monk of Lerins, against heretics. It was published about 434. Vincent was the author of the test of Catholic doctrine, *quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus.* 2. A letter of advice to carry out a command. 3. Directions given to Apostolic legates, similar to the imperial mandates.

Communarius. 1. The canon or other person who distributed to the other canons the goods held in common by them. 2. The paymaster and bursar of stipends in a monastery.

Communelli. Heretics in the 13th century who held their possessions in common.

Communes. The title of one of a series of works composing the canon law. They follow the Decrees, Decretals, Clementines, and Extravagants.

Communia. Allowance of food and money to canons of cathedrals.

Communicales. Small shelves placed before the communicants. A linen cloth is used for the same purpose now in the Roman Church.

Communicant. One who actually or habitually partakes of the sacrament of the holy Eucharist.

Communicantes. 1. Anabaptists who observed a community of goods. 2. A prayer in the canon, variable like the preface according to seasons.

Communicare. 1. To give the blessed Sacrament to the faithful. 2. To give bread which was blessed but not consecrated, as was the custom in several liturgies.

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Communicatoriæ, Literæ. v. *Literæ Communicatoriæ.*

Communicatory Letters. v. *Literæ Communicatoriæ.*

Communio. 1. A community of men of one city or town. 2. Common possession of goods. 3. The blessed Sacrament. 4. An antiphon or ecclesiastical chant sung during the communion of the faithful. 5. An offering. Also called *Transitorium.*

Communio Ecclesiastica. The communion of the faithful, from which those in mortal sin are excluded.

Communio Laica. 1. A penance imposed on the clergy, forbidding them to communicate save as laymen. 2. The communion, as a layman, of a priest who is unknown.

Communio Passiva. Communion given indiscriminately to all.

Communio Peregrina. 1. The privilege of communion accorded to those who, when travelling abroad, have letters commendatory. 2. A penance inflicted on those suspended.

Communio Presanctificatorum. The custom both in the East and West on Good Friday of not consecrating but only of receiving the presanctified Host consecrated on Maundy Thursday. It is doubtful what the usage of the English Church, in the abeyance of presanctification, ought to be. Consecration is contrary to Catholic custom; and the non-oblation of the sacrifice is equally contrary. Reservation is the only way to escape the dilemma.

Communion. Receiving the holy, from S. Maximin: S. Mary Magdalene.

Communion Cloth. v. *Altar Cloth* and *Houselling Cloth.*

Communion, Holy. A name sometimes used in ancient, but more generally in modern times, as a designation of the sacrament of the altar.

Communion in Both Kinds. The participation of the species of bread and wine which, by consecration, have become the Body and Blood of our Lord.

Communion in One Kind. The participation of the species of bread only which, by consecration, has become the Body and Blood of our Lord, according to the doctrine of concomitance: a practice forbidden by popes Gelasius and Paschalis II.

Communion of Saints. A term signifying the fraternal relation of saints to each other and their common sonship to God. The saints, whether alive or dead, are brethren in Christ, and are benefited by each other's love. Those that are alive further share the Church's ministrations. All moreover are united, but in a less degree, with the holy angels. We profess in the Creed our belief that this communion verily exists.

Communion of the Sick. 1. A special office in the Book of Common Prayer, for those who are unable to communicate in church. 2. The act of communicating such in danger of death.

Communion, Sacramental. v. *Sacramental Communion.*

Communion, Spiritual. v. *Spiritual Communion.*

Communion Table. According to the present state of the law, one of the necessary ornaments of a church. It must be made of wood, and must be movable. It must be covered in time of Divine service with a carpet of silk or other decent stuff, and a fair linen cloth must be spread thereon at the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Regarded as that on which the sacrifice is offered, the same is called an altar.

Communitaire, Abbé. v. *Abbé Communitaire.*

Community. A society of religious who live together in common.

Commutation Money. Money accepted for pious uses in lieu of penance.

Comodium. The same as *Commodum.*

Compactatum. A concession made to the Hussites at the council of Basle to administer the cup to the laity.

Companator. One who denies the doctrine of transubstantiation, and asserts the presence of the substance both of the sacred Body and of the bread in the blessed Sacrament. Also called *Impanator.*

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Compar. A husband.

Compass Roof. 1. One in which the braces of the timbers form a sort of arch. 2. An open timber or span roof.

Compass Window. A rose window.

Compassion of our Lady of Pity. v. *Compassion of the Virgin.*

Compassion of the Virgin. Friday in Passion Week, being the commemoration of the Seven Dolours of the B. V. M.

Compassum. A map.

Compatible, Benefice. v. *Benefice Compatible.*

Compater. A godfather.

Competentes. A class of persons in the early Church who were waiting for baptism. Those who were approved were called *electi*, and twenty days before baptism they were exorcised. They were an advanced class of catechumens.

Complenda. The concluding prayers in the mass.

Completa. The office of compline.

Completorium. The same as *Completa.*

Compline. The last of the seven canonical hours, said about eight or nine p.m.; so called because it completes a series of prayers, the canonical hours. Called also *Apodeipnon*, *Completorium*, and *Night-song.*

Complutensian Polyglot. The first Polyglot bible, containing the Hebrew text, with the Greek, Latin, and Chaldaic versions, published at Alcala de Henares (Complutum), in Spain, 1502—1517, under the direction and at the cost of cardinal Ximenes.

Componenda. The office of the Roman datura, where costs are taxed. 2. Duty paid on the issue of Papal briefs and bulls.

Comportionist. A lay vicar of a cathedral who does not receive a full stipend.

Composite Arch. v. *Lancet Arch.*

Compositio. 1. A fine imposed on a guilty person. 2. Money paid in alms and offerings in lieu of the performance of a penance. This was the origin of indulgence.

Composition. An agreement or contract between a parson, patron, or ordinary, and the owner of lands, that such lands shall for the future be discharged from payment of tithes, by reason of some land or other real recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. No real composition is, in general, good for any longer term than three lives or twenty-one years, though made by consent of the patron and ordinary.

Compositores. Commissioners or referees appointed to settle differences between a bishop and a chapter.

Compound Arch. v. *Recessed Arch.*

Compound Pier. The same as *Clustered Column.*

Comprising Arch. The outer arch of a window which includes the smaller arches.

Compulsores. Tax-gatherers.

Compurgator. 1. A judge delegated to purge or cancel an offence. 2. A jurator who, together with the accused and eleven others, swore to his innocence. This custom was the foundation of trial by jury.

Compurgatores. The same as *Consacramentales.*

Computum. 1. The art of reckoning. 2. Calculation of the calendar, ordered by Charlemagne to form part of the education in every cathedral school.

Computus Ecclesiasticus. 1. The method of reckoning time, and of finding Easter. 2. A church story or fable.

Conabbas. The same as *Coabbates.*

Concameratio. Arched work; hence an arched or vaulted room.

Concathedral. A second cathedral in the same city, as at Rome, Milan, and in Dublin, where both Christ Church and S. Patrick's enjoy all the rights of cathedrals.

Concelebration of Masses. A mass in which the whole college of bishops join in pronouncing all the words of the service, or the bishop and his priests in the diocesan synod say mass in the same manner.

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Concellita. The same as *Cellulanus.*

Conception. 1. An order of virgins instituted by Beatrice de Sylvâ of Portugal, 1489. 2. A military order, instituted by Ferdinand, duke of Mantua, 1619.

Conception, Immaculate. v. *Immaculate Conception.*

Conception, Miraculous. v. *Miraculous Conception.*

Conception of the Blessed Virgin. The feast of the Conception of S. Mary is kept December 8th.

Conception of the B. V. M., Nuns of the Order of. There are two orders of this name: 1. Founded A.D. 1484, by Beatrice de Sylvâ. Rule of S. Clare. Habit, white robe, with the figure of the Blessed Virgin holding the Divine Child worked on the breast, blue mantle. 2. Founded in the 17th century by Ursula Beninicasa, and affiliated to the Theatine order. The nuns observe the solitary life. Habit, white robe, blue scapulary and mantle.

Conceptualists. Followers of Abelard, who endeavoured to find a basis of agreement between Realists and Nominalists, *viz.* that universals are neither independent existences nor yet mere words, but answer to a mental entity named *conceptum.*

Concessa Cadence. v. *Cadence.*

Concha. 1. A vessel in the shape of a shell used in holy baptism. 2. That part of the church in which the altar is placed. 3. A tomb. 4. An apse; so called from the shell-like shape of the vault. 5. The roof of the sanctuary when shaped like a shell. Also called *Spelunca.*

Conciata. A private chapel.

Conciliabulum. 1. A council chamber. 2. A secret conclave. The 4th council of Carthage says, "The assemblies of heretics are called not the church, but *conciliabula*, secret conclaves."

Conciliorum, Acta. v. *Acta Conciliorum.*

Concilium Martyrum. The same as *Confessio* 1.

Conclave. 1. The assembly of cardinals for electing a pope. 2. The place where they meet, whether in the Vatican or elsewhere. Wooden cells are constructed for the voters, and communication with the world without is forbidden. The system of voting is complicated and protracted. Gregory X. ordered that elections should be made by a conclave, and Boniface confirmed it. 3. A wardrobe.

Conclavist. The personal attendant on a cardinal during an election to the papacy.

Concomitance. The doctrine of concomitance is to the effect that the Body and Blood of Christ are both received by communicating in one species only. Divines say that under the form of Bread, the Blood and Soul, and under the form of Wine, the Body and Soul of our Lord, are included *per concomitantiam.*

Concord, Formula of. v. *Formula of Concord.*

Concordance. This word is applied to collections of parallel passages, and, more frequently, to alphabetical indices, in which under each word is quoted or indicated the passages of Scripture in which it occurs.

Concordance of S. Anthony of Padua. An index to holy Scripture, chiefly of moral subjects, compiled by the saint.

Concordat. A treaty concerning ecclesiastical matters made between the pope and a temporal sovereign. In 1488 Innocent VIII. concluded the Germanic concordat with Frederick IV., chiefly relating to ecclesiastical affairs. In 1516 Francis I. agreed with Leo X. to abolish the Pragmatic sanction. In 1801 Bonaparte negotiated a concordat with Pius VII.

Concordenses. The same as *Concorezenses.*

Concorezenses. A sect of the Catharists of the 12th century.

Concubina. 1. An unmarried woman living with a man as his wife. 2. A wife of inferior position, without full rights and privileges. Such marriages were declared unlawful by the council of Trent.

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Concubitor. One who has a concubine.

Conculcatoria Epistola. The letter of a master whose slave married a free woman, granting freedom to issue of the marriage.

Concurrence of Holy-days. When the second vespers of one feast clash with the first vespers of the succeeding one. In this case one has to give way, and the other is commemorated or not, according to its dignity.

Concus. 1. A vessel in the shape of a shell. 2. A quoin.

Condignity. A scholastic term of the Thomists to express the opinion that man, through the merits of Christ, may become worthy of eternal life as a reward merited by holiness.

Conditional Baptism. The administration of the sacrament with the special proviso, "If thou art not already baptized," in cases where there is uncertainty as to the previous form of baptism.

Conditional Ordination. A function similar to that of conditional baptism, in the case of holy orders.

Conditor Alme siderum. v. 1. *Creator of the starry height.* 2. *Creator of the stars of night.*

Conditorium. A tomb.

Condonati. 1. Oblates who gave themselves and their goods to a religious monastery; they were not professed though they paid obedience and submission to the abbot. 2. Clerics supported at the cost of nunneries which they serve.

Condonation. 1. The act of pardoning or forgiving. 2. Forgiveness in cases of adultery, legally releasing the injury and arresting prosecution.

Condormientes. 1. A sect which had its rise in Germany in 16th century. 2. A sect founded by a Jew in Spain in 13th century. They practised, according to their name, many abuses.

Conduct. 1. A reader. 2. A chaplain in public schools.

Conductarii. Priests or clergy who lived in monasteries, without professing the monastic life.

Conductitii. Stipendiaries in cathedrals who were substitutes and coadjutors of dignitaries and canons. Also called *Clerici Conductores* or *Conducts.*

Conductores, Clerici. v. *Clerici Conductores.*

Conductus. 1. An escort. 2. The right of toll. 3. A conduit. 4. Maintenance. 5. The right of patronage of a benefice. 6. A sort of song.

Confalon. A confraternity of seculars called penitents, established at Rome 1267, mainly to redeem captives, confirmed by pope Gregory XIII. 1576. So called from the confalon or banner bearing the figure of the Blessed Virgin, which was their ensign. Also called *Gonfalon.*

Confederated Monasteries. Monasteries in union with one another for prayer or works of mercy.

Conferences. 1. Discussions between Catholics and heretics. 2. Discussions in clerical assemblies. 3. Books containing results of such discussions. 4. Apologetic sermons.

Confessæ. Nuns.

Confessio. 1. The tombs of martyrs or confessors; hence confessio is used to signify the place under the high altar where relics of saints are laid. 2. Profession of faith. 3. The confessional. 4. A church or oratory. 5. A token of penitence. 6. Penance.

Confession. Verbal acknowledgment of sin, public or private. By Canon 113, it is provided, that if any man confess his secret sins to the minister, he is strictly charged and admonished, that he do not at any time reveal or make known to any person whatsoever, any crime or offence so committed to his trust or secrecy (except they be such crimes as by the laws of this realm, his own life may be called in question, for concealing the same) under pain of irregularity. Originally confession, or exomologesis, was public, and followed by imposition of the hands of the bishop and clergy. Nectarius of Constantinople, contemporary with S. Ambrose, allowed it to be made in private, but when open injury had

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been done to the Church, public confession was required.

Confession, Auricular. v. *Auricular Confession.*

Confession, General. v. *General Confession.*

Confession of Augsburg. v. *Augsburg Confession.*

Confession of Faith. 1. The Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds are the three chief Catholic Confessions of Faith. 2. In the Roman Church the creed of Pius IV., 1564. 3. In the Greek Church a Confession was approved by four patriarchs, 1643. 4. The chief Protestant Confessions are as follows: Augsburg, 1530; Tetrapolitan or Four Cities, 1530; Basle, 1532 and 1561; Helvetia, 1536 and 1537; Saxony, 1551; Wirtemburg, 1552; France, 1559, 1561, and 1566; Helvetia, 1566; Belgia, 1566 and 1579; Bohemia, 1573; Scotland, 1560 and 1567; Westminster, 1643.

Confession, Sacramental. v. *Sacramental Confession.*

Confession, Special. v. *Special Confession.*

Confession Tuesday. Shrove Tuesday.

Confessional. A recess or seat in which a priest sits to hear confessions.

Confessionary. A crypt or chamber for reliques under an altar; it sometimes contained the cell of a saint. Also called *Catabasion*, *Confessio*, and *Martyrium*.

Confessionists. The Lutherans who held to the Augsburg formulary; so named in the treaty of Westphalia.

Confessor. 1. A title given to one who was not actually a martyr to the death, but endured persecution for the faith. 2. A priest authorized to hear confessions. 3. One who, to expiate his sins, enters on a religious life as a regular. 4. One of the lower order of clerks appointed to the choir. 5. Monks.

Confessoriæ Literæ. v. *Literæ Confessoriæ.*

Confessors of Light. A name assumed by the early Quakers.

Confidentiary. Either party in a compact to divide the fruits of a benefice, when only one person can legally claim them.

Confirmation. A sacrament of the Church in which the grace of baptism is confirmed and increased by the gifts of the Holy Ghost. The age of the candidates is left, in the English Church, to the discretion of the priest. In the East it follows baptism immediately, and is administered by a priest. In the West it is administered later, by a bishop. Both in the Greek and Latin Churches the sacrament is administered with chrism.

Confirmation, Eucharistic. v. *Eucharistic Confirmation.*

Confirmation of a Bishop. After the dean and chapter have certified the election made according to the *congé d'élire*, the crown grants the royal assent under the Great Seal, directed to the archbishop, commanding him to confirm and consecrate the bishop thus elected; and the archbishop subscribes it, *fiat confirmatio*, and grants a commission to his vicar-general for that purpose.

Confiteor. The first words of the short confession at mass, prime, and compline.

Conflatorium. 1. A furnace. 2. A pair of bellows.

Conformist. One who acquiesces in the state religion of the country where he is domiciled.

Conformity. 1. Likeness to Christ in His holiness. *v.* Rom. viii. 29. 2. Agreement with the State religion.

Conformity, Declaration of. A declaration of conformity to the liturgy required of all persons who are to be licensed or instituted to an ecclesiastical charge in the Church of England.

Confractorium. A prayer in the Ambrosian missal, said after the consecration of the Host.

Confraternité des Ponts. A society of Benedictines for the construction and repair of bridges. S. Benedict placed some monks near a bridge between Avignon and Villeneuve which he constructed.

Confratres. 1. Those living together like brothers in a church, or

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any other society. 2. Persons living in the world who became associate members of monasteries.

Confratrissa. A congregation of brethren or sisters.

Confucians. Disciples of Confucius, a Chinese philosopher, B.C. 500.

Congé d'élire. The writ of the crown or licence to the dean and chapter to choose a bishop, when a see is vacant. At present the form is unreal.

Congeneralis. A relative.

Congeneri. The husbands of two sisters.

Congermanus. A cousin german.

Congregandines. Nuns of the Congregation of our Lady.

Congregation. 1. An assembly for Christian worship. 2. A meeting of qualified members for the transaction of business in the university of Oxford. 3. A committee of cardinals and other members of the Roman curia. 4. A society of priests or regulars. 5. A confraternity, or a body associated without religious vows.

Congregation for Serving the Sick, Priests of the. Founded in 1584 by Camillus de Lellis at Rome, under Gregory XIII. Habit, black, with yellow cross on right breast.

Congregation of Discipline. A Roman congregation which manages all matters connected with the religious orders. Founded by pope Innocent XII., 1698.

Congregation of Rites. A Roman congregation which regulates matters of ritual, and the process of beatification and canonization. Founded by pope Sixtus V., 1587.

Congregation of the Council. A Roman congregation for the execution and interpretation of the decrees of the council of Trent. Founded by pope Pius IV., 1564.

Congregation of the Holy Office. v. *Congregation of the Inquisition.*

Congregation of the Index. A Roman congregation which examines and forbids those books to be read which it considers contain heretical or dangerous matter. Founded by pope Pius V., 1571.

Congregation of the Inquisition. A Roman congregation charged to watch over the preservation and integrity of the faith, as well as to punish those who injure it. Founded by pope Paul III., 1542. Also called *Congregation of the Holy Office.*

Congregation of the Propaganda. A Roman congregation for the propagation of the faith amongst the heathen. It has charge of the missions to those who are not Roman Catholics. Founded by Gregory XV., 1622.

Congregationalists. An English and American sect nearly akin to Independents, which rejects all Church government, except that of a pastor, with elders and managers. A rule was drawn up by them in 1648, at Cambridge in New England.

Congregations, Sacred Roman. Congregations of ecclesiastics to the number of twenty-one formed for the purpose of transacting certain business connected with the Roman Church.

Congruity. A scholastic term of the Scotists, which expresses the opinion that it is congruous to God's perfections to grant the grace of salvation to the first unaided movements of the human mind in the direction of divine grace.

Coninæ Pelles. Rabbit-skins.

Conjectorium Danielis. A book on divination.

Conjuga. A wife.

Conjugal Right. The right which husband and wife have to each other's society, comfort, and affection.

Conjugalis. The same as *Conjuga.*

Conjugium. Wedlock.

Conjuratores. The same as *Consacramentales.*

Conjuves. A wife.

Conlucianists. v. *Lucianists.*

Cononites. A sect of the 6th century, which took its name from Conon, bishop of Tarsus, who taught that the body never lost its form, its matter alone being subject to decay.

Conquering Kings their titles take. H. A & M. No. 146. *Victis sibi cognomina.* Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

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Consacramentales. Those who join in an oath to affirm the innocence of an accused person. Called also *Conjuratores* and *Compurgatores*.

Consanguinity. Blood relationship, *i. e.* the relationship of persons descended from a common ancestor. Within certain degrees it is an impediment to Christian marriage.

Consanguinity, Spiritual. v. *Spiritual Consanguinity.*

Consartum. Embroidery.

Conscience, Case of. v. *Case of Conscience.*

Conscientiarians. Followers of an enthusiast, Knutzen, who rejected revelation, and professed to be guided by reason and conscience only.

Conscriptio. A roll, contract, or document.

Consecrata, Aqua. v. *Aqua Consecrata.*

Consecration. The solemn devotion of any person or thing to the service of God.

Consecration Cross. One of twelve crosses painted on the outer walls, and twelve others on the inner walls, at the consecration of a church. They were anointed with chrism by the bishop, and were often cut into the wall. Specimens of both kinds may be seen inside Chichester palace chapel, and in Exeter and Salisbury cathedrals, on the exterior walls. Also called *Dedication Cross.*

Consecration of Bishops. The acts and words by which priests are set apart for the higher office by three or more bishops, or, in case of necessity, by one bishop alone.

Consecration of Churches. The benediction by a bishop of those buildings which are to be set apart for ever as the houses of God. No church may be consecrated until a competent endowment be provided. A church having been once consecrated, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God, may not be used for profane purposes.

Consecration of the Blessed Sacrament. The acts and words by which the priest co-operates instrumentally with God the Holy Ghost, whereby bread and wine in the blessed Sacrament become the Body and Blood of Christ. The words of Christ Himself have always been used.

Consecration of Virgins. The reception of virgins when they profess the religious life.

Consensus Patrum. The general agreement of "the Fathers" respecting Catholic doctrine and practice.

Conservator. Advocate, patron, or defender of the rights of foreign churches.

Conservatorium. 1. A sacristy. 2. A fish-pond.

Conservatory. 1. A name for a charity at Rome and elsewhere in which orphans and destitute girls are lodged and cared for. The two principal ones are those of S. Thecla and S. Forlonia. Some of these foundations have degenerated into secular schools of music. 2. A community of religious women living under rule and with a habit, but uncloistered and without vows.

Consignare. 1. To sign the forehead of the baptized with oil in the form of a cross in confirmation. 2. To give the blessing to any one with the sign of the cross.

Consignati. Christians signed with the seal of the Spirit and the token of the cross in baptism.

Consignatorium. A place in which the baptized are confirmed. Also called *Chrismatorium.*

Consistentes. A class of penitents in the primitive Church. After other penitents, energumens, and catechumens were dismissed, the Consistentes might join in the prayers and see the oblation made, but might not make oblations nor partake of the holy Eucharist. Also called *By-standers, Co-standers,* and *Standers.*

Consistorial, Benefice. v. *Benefice Consistorial.*

Consistoriaux, Advocates. v. *Advocates Consistoriaux.*

Consistory. 1. The assembly in council of the pope and cardinals. 2. Assembly of the ministers and elders of the Reformed sect in France. 3. The

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court Christian, or spiritual, of an English bishop. 4. An elevated part of a church, where the bishop and his clergy held deliberation. 5. A king's court for hearing and determining matters and causes.

Consistory Court. A diocesan court held by the bishop's chancellor or commissary, for the hearing and determining of matters and causes of ecclesiastical cognizance happening within that province. From this court the appeal is to the archbishop of the province.

Consobrinus. A cousin.

Consocer. A father-in-law.

Consolamentum. A term used by the Catharists for the prayer which they used in conjunction with the imposition of hands in their baptismal rite, which they called *Consolatio*. It was two-fold: 1. accompanying the rite of initiation into the sect; 2. that by which a person was admitted amongst the fully initiated or *Consolati*. 3. A form of quasi-absolution of the dying employed by the Albigenses.

Consolati. Those who administered the *consolamentum*.

Consolatio. 1. Late supper in a monastery. 2. The ceremony called *Consolamentum*.

Console. The same as *Bracket*.

Consoror. A woman who has given herself and her property to a church or monastery.

Consors. A consort.

Conspersio. Unleavened bread for the blessed Sacrament.

Conspersus. The sprinkling with water that has been blessed.

Consponsalis. A sponsor.

Consponsus. A brother's wife or a sister's husband.

Constantine, Cross of. v. *Labarum*.

Constantinopolitan Creed. Another name for the Nicene creed, from the latter portion of it being added at the council of Constantinople, in 381.

Constitution. Some particular law, ordinance, or regulation sanctioned by proper authority.

Constitutionals. The French clergy who accepted the new constitution of the Gallican Church in 1790. Also called *Sermentés*.

Constitutions, Apostolic. v. *Apostolic Constitutions*.

Constitutions of Clarendon. Certain constitutions, having reference to ecclesiastical causes, made in the reign of Henry II., A.D. 1164, in a council held at Clarendon, near Salisbury.

Consubstantial. This term is explained by the words of the Nicene creed, which speaks of the Son of God as "being of one substance with the Father." The Arians said that the Son was *homoiousios*, but would not allow that He was *homoousios*. This latter technical word was used by the Semi-Arians. Some heretics adopted the epithet *heterousios*.

Consubstantialists. A term applied, 1. to the orthodox by the Arians, on the doctrine of Christ's Divinity; 2. by the orthodox to the Lutherans, on the doctrine of the Eucharist.

Consubstantiation. The name given to a doctrine invented by Luther, and signifying such a co-existence of the natural and supernatural substances in the consecrated elements in the holy Eucharist, as makes one substance.

Consuetudinarium. 1. A manual of ritual directions concerning the Divine offices, and the customs of abbeys and monasteries. 2. A rental of estates.

Consuetudo. The monastic rule.

Consulatus. A county.

Consulta Ecclesia. A church full or provided for.

Consultation. A writ whereby a cause being formerly removed by prohibition out of the ecclesiastical court, or court Christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again.

Consummatio. 1. The post-communion collects in the mass. 2. Prayers.

Consumption of the Elements. In a rubric at the end of the office it is directed that, if any of the bread and wine that was consecrated remain, it must be then consumed. This rubric was inserted as a protection against irreverence, but is now used

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against the custom of reservation, a primitive custom, the loss of which is an injury to worship, and an impediment to communicating the sick.

Contacium. 1. In the Greek Church a species of short hymn first used about A.D. 500 by Emissenus, the deacon. 2. A manual containing the forms of ordination.

Contadina. A country woman.

Contectalis. One living under the same roof, a wife.

Contemplation. The result of meditation, whereby we mentally gaze upon and are absorbed in the subject of our meditation.

Contemplative Order. A cloistered order of monks or nuns.

Contempt. Refusal to obey the rules, orders, or process of a court which has power to punish for such offence by attachment of the person.

Contestada. The same as *Contestatio.*

Contestatio. The name in the Gallican liturgy for the preface, or one of the seven prayers in the Missal Fidelium or second part of the liturgy. In the Mozarabic it is called *Illatio*; in the Roman and Ambrosian, *Præfatio.* Also called *Immolatio.*

Contestatorii Apices. Letters confirmed by the testimony of witnesses.

Contestum. A public register of rolls and deeds.

Conthoralis. A husband or wife.

Contignation. The act of framing together or uniting beams in a fabric.

Continence. 1. The restraint of sensual gratification for the love of God. 2. Necessary provision or maintenance.

Continentes. 1. Those who abstain from marriage. 2. Brothers and sisters of the Third Order of S. Francis.

Continents. v. *Encratites.*

Continuous Imposts. Mouldings of an arch which are continued down to the ground without interruption.

Contraremonstrants. The ultra-Calvinistic party at the synod of Dort.

Contrarotulatum. A copy of acts or rolls.

Contrasigillum. A counter seal.

Contrasted Arch. An arch struck from four centres, two in or near the springing, and two others above it, reversed. Called also an *Ogee Arch.*

Contrition. Sorrow for sin arising from the love of God, accompanied with resolution to amend.

Contumace Capiendo. A writ issuing from the court of Chancery, having the same force and effect as formerly belonged, in case of contempt, to a writ. 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 93; 3 & 4 Vict. c. 93. v. *Excommunicatio Capiendo.*

Contumacy. The offence of contumacy is a wilful contempt and disobedience of any lawful summons or judicial order.

Convent. 1. A building appropriated to religious persons. 2. A church where they met for deliberation.

Conventicle. A private assembly or meeting for the exercise of religion. Legally the word denotes an assembly of Nonconformists. The conventicula of the early Christians preceded the use of churches and basilicas.

Conventicula. Places of assembly for worship used by the early Christians before churches were consecrated.

Convention. An official gathering of the clergy and laity of a diocese or church, to discuss its temporal accidents.

Conventual Church. One belonging or attached to a convent.

Conventual Mass. The mass of the day in a religious house. Also called *Chapter Mass.*

Conventuales. 1. Monks living together in a convent. 2. Franciscans holding endowments. 3. v. *Caperolans.*

Conventuales, Bajuli. v. *Bajuli Conventuales.*

Conventus. 1. A meeting. 2. A meeting of the faithful. 3. The diocese of a bishop. 4. An agreement. 5. A college of monks. 6. A college of canons.

Conversæ. 1. Nuns. 2. Lay sisters. 3. Women who after leading evil lives took the religious habit. Also called *Convertites.*

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Conversi. Lay brothers, *i.e.* the serving members of a religious house, who do not take the vows; so called from turning from their ordinary life.

Conversion. 1. A turning from any other religion to Christianity. 2. A turning back of sinners into the path of righteousness wherein God placed them by the grace of baptism.

Conversion of S. Paul, Ap. & M. The Apostle of the Gentiles. S. Paul was beheaded at Rome, c. A.D. 65. Festival, conversion, January 25th; martyrdom, together with S. Peter, June 29th, in old English and Roman kalendars.

Convertites. Penitent women.

Convivarium. A banqueting-hall.

Convocation. Legally the Church of England by representation. A provincial assembly of the representatives of the clergy, to consult upon ecclesiastical matters. The Convocation of Canterbury consists of two houses: the higher, or upper house, where the archbishop and bishops of the province sit by themselves, and the lower house, where the rest of the clergy sit, *i.e.* all deans and archdeacons, one proctor for every chapter, and two proctors for the parochial clergy of each diocese. In the Convocation of York both houses sit together. From Norman times to 1664 the clergy taxed themselves in Convocation; but though this usage has ceased, the synodal character remains. That Convocation should meet only concurrently with parliament is an anomaly imposed by the State.

Convulsionists. v. *Dancers.*

Cooperative Grace. The supernatural assistance given by God to those who have the will to be fellow-workers with Him towards their own salvation.

Cooperta. A covered place for selling goods.

Coopertorium. 1. A coverlet. 2. An altar-cloth. 3. A veil to cover the Eucharistic species.

Coopertum. 1. A covert or thicket. 2. The cover of a book.

Coopertura. 1. A roof. 2. A coverlet. 3. Coverture, or the condition of a woman during marriage in English law.

Cope. 1. A semicircular cloak or vestment open in front, used by clergy in procession. Copes were formerly of two kinds: the *cappa pluvialis*, a large mantle with a hood to it, used out of doors, and the choir cope, or cope canonical, such as is now used in churches. At first both had hoods which were pointed; the disuse of these began in the 14th century, and about this period the distinction between the two vanished. 2. There was another kind of cope in use in this country, called *cappa nigra*. This had arm-holes, and fitted close to the body like the Convocation copes of the present day used by D.D.'s and D.C.L.'s. 3. A custom arose in the 12th century of putting sleeves to copes, but Innocent III. in the 4th Lateran council forbade these *cappæ manicatæ*. Chasubles have sometimes been called copes in England.

Cope. Carrying burning coals in his: S. Britius, Bp. & C.

Cope Canonical. v. *Cope.*

Cope, Chaplain of the. v. *Chaplain of the Cope.*

Cophinus. A coffer or chest.

Cophti. A term of contempt used by the followers of Mohammed of the Christians in Egypt.

Copiatæ. Persons whose duty it was to inter the bodies of the dead, and especially of martyrs, with suitable ceremonies. Called also *Fossarii* and *Parabolani.*

Coping. The upper course of a wall, flat, sloping, or arched.

Copinists. A sect of the Universalists.

Copista. A copier or transcriber.

Copla. A sort of mediæval garment.

Coppus. A tile.

Coptic Church. The Monophysite Church in Egypt is so called. When they separated from the Catholics, after the council of Chalcedon, they were divided into two sections: the Corruptibles and Incorruptibles, appellations representing the opinions which each respectively held as to the human na-

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ture of our blessed Lord. The latter were also called Julianists, from Julian of Halicarnassus, their leader. The former eventually prevailed, and the succession to the patriarchate was in the line of Theodosius, pupil of Severus of Antioch, who was leader of the former party. They were placed in possession of the Egyptian churches on the invasion of the Saracens. They use three liturgies: that of S. Basil, that of S. Cyril, that of S. Gregory. The Coptic language is little understood by any, although it is that of their services. Their patriarch resides at Cairo, but takes his title from Alexandria. They have many monasteries. Their numbers are about 100,000.

Coqucium. A hood.

Coquettum. The same as *Coket.*

Coquibus. A head-dress in the shape of a shell.

Corba. 1. The office of rural dean, archpresbyter, or chorepiscopus. 2. An officer in the ancient Irish Church who had charge of the church land.

Corban. A name for the holy Eucharist in Arabic.

Corbanus. The person holding the office of corba.

Corbeille. The same as *Corbel.*

Corbel. A projecting stone or timber which supports a weight. Called also *Corbeille.*

Corbel Stone. The same as *Corbel* and *Corbel Table.*

Corbel Table. A row of corbels supporting a cornice or parapet.

Corbeyus. A corbel.

Corbie Steps. Small battlements running up the side of a gable.

Corbillarius. A canon in the church of Angers.

Corcizare. To play on the trumpet.

Corcorenses. A branch of the Catharists in the 12th century.

Cordata. 1. A measure or weight. 2. An ornament worked into a garment.

Corde natus ex Parentis. v. 1. *Of the Father sole begotten.* 2. *Of the Father's love begotten.*

Cordelaria. A Franciscan nun.

Cordeliers. Franciscans; so called from their rope girdle. They are the same as the *Minorites.*

Cordelita. A Franciscan monk.

Cordia Latras. The same as *Cordicoles.*

Cordiale. The name of a treatise on the last four things: death, judgment, heaven, and hell.

Cordicoles. A society dedicated to the devotion of the Sacred Heart. Also called *Cordia Latras.*

Cordiger. The same as *Cordelita.*

Cords. With, and an arrow: S. Edmund, K. & M.

Coriare. Plaster.

Coriatio. Plastering.

Coriosus. Clothed in leather.

Corn. Christ is the One Grain or Corn of Wheat from which the harvest of the world has sprung: S. John xii. 24. "Let the Grain of Corn die, that the Harvest of the Gentiles may arise."

Cornare. To blow a horn.

Cornarists. Followers of Cornhert, a Dutch sectary, who wrote against Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, and refused communion with any denomination. He flourished about A.D. 1600, and declared that no reform could be valid unless conducted by one endowed with miraculous power. Meanwhile, every one was to search the Bible for himself, and draw his own conclusions from it; and no one was bound to belong to any visible communion.

Corneirus. A corner.

Cornelians. A name given by the Novatian party to the Catholics, because they communicated with Cornelius, bishop of Rome, rather than with Novatianus, his antagonist.

Corner. The corner of a building is where two walls meet. These walls are the two peoples of Jews and Gentiles, who meet and are built up together as One Living Temple, in and upon the One Corner Stone, Jesus Christ: Ps. cxviii. 22.

Corner of the Altar. Either extremity of the west side of the altar; the south side is the epistle corner, and the north is the gospel corner.

Corner Stone. The first stone of a church, laid on the north-east side, in a position determined by the orien-

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tation of the sun on the day of the patron saint.

Corneta. A mediæval covering for the head in the shape of a horn.

Cornetum. A trumpet.

Cornicare. The same as *Cornare.*

Cornice. The projection which crowns or finishes a building.

Cornu. 1. A projection in the middle of a cross, which supported the body. 2. A corner of the altar. 3. A drinking-horn. 4. An inkhorn. 5. A musical horn.

Cornu Altaris. The horn or corner of the altar.

Cornu Epistolæ. The right hand or south corner of the altar, to a person facing it, at which side the epistle is read.

Cornu Evangelii. The left hand or north corner of an altar, to a person facing it, at which side the gospel is read.

Cornuta. A vessel in which food is supplied to cardinals in conclave. Also called *Carmita.*

Corody. In general, a corody is an allowance of bread, meat, drink, money, clothing, lodging, and such-like necessaries for sustenance. Some corodies began by grant made by one man to another, and some are of common right, as every founder of abbeys or religious houses had authority to assign such in the said houses for such persons as he should appoint. Specially, 1. A defalcation from a salary for some other object than the primary intention; 2. A prebend, or beneficiary holding in a monastery; 3. A monk's rations; 4. Maintenance and pension in a monastery, in perpetuity or for a time; 5. Allowance due to a king from a monastery which he had founded for the maintenance of one of his servants.

Corona. 1. The pontifical, episcopal, sacerdotal, and clerical dignity. 2. The tonsure. 3. A large circle depending from the roof of a church, or in some cases standing on the floor, containing lighted tapers. 4. The lowest part of the cornice. The under surface of the corona is called the soffit.

Corona Clericalis. The tonsure. A circle of hair formed by shaving the upper part of the head.

Corona Domini. The tonsure, in memory of the Saviour's crown of thorns.

Corona Nuptialis. Crowns for the bride and bridegroom: a custom of the Eastern Church at a wedding.

Corona Oblationis. Bread made in the form of a crown, and blessed. It was also called *Oblata.*

Corona Presbyterii. A name for the priests of a church, because in basilicas they sat in a circle with the bishop in the midst at the head of the apse.

Corona Sacerdotalis. The tonsure.

Corona Sanctorum. A nimbus or circle of light around a saint's head.

Corona Virginum. The veil worn by women who had professed virginity in the early Church, to denote their consecration to God. These women bore the name of ecclesiastical virgins.

Coronal. A crown or garland.

Coronamentum. The coronation of a king.

Coronati. The clergy; those who have the tonsure.

Coronation Office. The office used for English kings is very ancient, and remains nearly in its pristine state as it was used for Edward the Confessor. It consists chiefly of these parts: 1. the recognition; 2. the first oblation of the king; 3. the litany; 4. the mass, in which is 5. the oath; 6. the anointing; 7. the presentation of the spurs, sword, and oblation of the same; 8. the investiture in the royal robes, and delivery of the orb and sceptre; 9. the investiture *per annulum et baculum;* 10. the putting on of the crown; 11. the presentation of the Bible; and after mass, 12. the enthronization and 13. homage. The first instance of a Christian coronation was that of the emperor Theodosius, in 408, or that of Leo, in 457, when he was crowned by Anatolius, patriarch of Constantinople

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Coronet. With robe, sceptre, and Calvary-cross, in armour: S. Alban, M.

Corporal. 1. A linen cloth, or, according to the old English use, two linen cloths, spread on the altar on which the blessed Sacrament is consecrated. Also called *Antimensia, Chrismale, Palla, Sindon, Thronus.* 2. A linen cloth placed over the species after communion.

Corporal Case. v. *Burse.*

Corporatio. 1. A prayer in the Mozarabic missal. 2. A corporation or body, either spiritual, like that of an abbot and his monks, or of a dean and his chapter; or temporal, like that of the mayor and aldermen.

Corporax Cups. Hanging vessels to hold the reserved Sacrament.

Corpse Candles. The appearance of a light previous to a death in a family, a superstition of the middle ages which has not died out. Also called *Death Light.*

Corpse Gate. A covered gateway at the entrance of a churchyard. Also called *Lych Gate.*

Corpus Christi. A festival instituted by pope Urban IV. in 1264, in honour of the blessed Sacrament, and ordered to be kept on Thursday after the octave of Pentecost.

Corpus Domini. The Body of the Lord in the blessed Sacrament.

Corpus Juris. The civil law.

Correarius. A proctor.

Correctio. Punishment.

Corrector. The title of the superior of the Minims.

Corridor. An open gallery or covered way.

Corrigiuncula. The little bell rung for the administration of the discipline.

Corritorium. A corridor.

Corroboramentum. A writing in which any thing is corroborated and confirmed.

Corrodium. The same as *Corody.*

Corrosarius. The monk who provided food for the inmates of the monastery.

Corruptibles. A section of the early Monophysite Copts were so called, as maintaining that our Lord's body was naturally liable to decay, though by God's will it was "not suffered to see corruption" in the grave; a common, if not the most general, opinion among Catholic theologians. It seems, however, more in accordance with the teaching of holy Scripture, *e.g.* 1 Cor. xv. 44—49, and of the Fathers, to hold the opinion that, though naturally incorruptible, by virtue of the hypostatic union, our Lord's flesh was subject to change and decay, by an act of the will. The Aphthartodocitæ denied the reality of the corruption in any sense.

Corrupticolæ. A name given to the Severians, a sect of the Monophysites.

Corruption of Human Nature. The degeneration which followed upon the sin of our first parents, and which is inherited by all their descendants.

Corsned. The bread or cake which was eaten by a person accused of a crime, in order to prove his guilt or innocence. It was supposed to choke him if guilty.

Cortada. A farmhouse.

Cortale. A house in the country, with a small farm or garden attached.

Cortile. A small court or quadrangle.

Cortina. 1. A small court surrounded by walls. 2. A kind of cloth or silk.

Cortis. 1. A mansion or manor, with lands or possessions belonging to such manor. 2. A courtyard. 3. A tent of a prince. 4. A palace.

Cosenage. Kindred, cousinship.

Cosinus. A cousin.

Costanders. The same as *Consistentes.*

Coster. Hangings for the side of an altar.

Costrel. A pilgrim's bottle.

Costurarius. A sacristan.

Cota. 1. A cotta or short surplice. 2. A cot or hut. 3. A certain portion, a quota.

Cotardia. A sort of tunic or cloak.

Coticium. A monk's cloak or robe.

Cotidiana. The daily supply of food to a monastery.

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Cotta. The same as *Cota.*

Cottus. 1. Coat. 2. An enclosure.

Coucher. 1. A book kept couched or lying on the desk. 2. A registry of accounts.

Coulter. A sacristan.

Council. The canonists define a council to be an assembly of prelates and doctors to settle matters concerning religion and the discipline of the Church. Submission to the decrees of a general council has always been a primary condition of union and communion. The suspension of such an agency is at once the result and cause of modern disintegration. The relations of Church and State in this matter present difficulties, but hitherto councils have not met without the sanction of the various rulers concerned. The clearest arrangement of them seems to be as follows: 1. General councils, called also œcumenic and plenary, composed of prelates and doctors assembled from all parts of the earth, and representing the Universal Church. 2. National councils, assemblies composed of the clergy of one entire nation. 3. Provincial councils, composed of the metropolitan and bishops of the province. 4. Diocesan, or episcopal, councils, called also synods, in which the bishop and his clergy assemble together to confer upon the affairs of the diocese. A council must not be confounded with a convention: the first is composed entirely of the priesthood, and discusses doctrine; the last is composed of clergy and laity, and discusses the temporal accidents of the Church.

Council, Congregation of the. v. *Congregation of the Council.*

Council, Diocesan. v. *Council* 4.

Council, General. v. *Œcumenical Council.*

Council, Legatine. v. *Legatine Council.*

Council, National. v. *National Council.*

Council, Œcumenical. v. *Œcumenical Council.*

Council, Provincial. v. *Provincial Council.*

Councils, Acts of. v. *Acts of Councils.*

Counsellor. Christ: 1. Because He took counsel from eternity how to save man. 2. Because He pleads the cause of His people. Isa. ix. 6.

Counsels of Perfection. A term intended to express certain counsels of holiness not applicable to all, of which our Lord's words in S. Matthew xix. 11, 21 form an example. They are three in number: 1. voluntary poverty; 2. perpetual chastity, in virginity or widowhood; 3. holy obedience.

Count Abbot. v. *Abbot, Count.*

Counterfort. v. *Buttress.*

Counterpoint. In Gregorian music, means the method of harmony consisting of one note in the accompaniment corresponding to every one note of the subject.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. v. *Huntingdonians.*

Coupled Columns. Two columns placed half a diameter apart.

Courcepita. A garment embroidered with needlework.

Course. A continuous range of stones or bricks in a building.

Course of Plinths. v. *String-course.*

Court, Archdeacon's. The lowest ecclesiastical court, held by the archdeacon or his commissary, generally subordinate to the bishop's court, though in some instances independent and co-ordinate.

Court, Audience. v. *Audience Court.*

Court, Augmentation. v. *Augmentation Court.*

Court Christian. Technical name of the ecclesiastical courts in the aggregate. In England there are six of these: 1. The archdeacon's court; 2. The Consistory courts of archbishops and bishops; 3. The Prerogative courts at Doctors' Commons; 4. Arches court; 5. Court of Peculiars; and, 6. Court of Delegates, now abolished in favour of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or Court of Final Appeal.

Court, Consistory. v. *Consistory Court.*

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Court, Faculty. v. *Faculty Court.*

Court, High Commission. v. *High Commission Court.*

Court of Arches. v. *Arches Court.*

Court of Audience. The metropolitan's court for reserved cases, whose judge was the dean of Arches, now abolished and combined with the court of Arches.

Court of Christianity. v. *Curia Christianitatis.*

Court of Delegates. A court of appeal from the archbishops' courts, established by Henry VIII. and abolished in 1832. Many of its powers are transferred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Court of Final Appeal. v. *Final Appeal, Court of.*

Court of Peculiars. A court of the archbishop of Canterbury's in connexion with the Arches court, for the trial of matters in certain deaneries which are extra-diocesan.

Court, Prerogative. v. *Prerogative Court.*

Court Priests. Private chaplains in royal courts, originating in the times of the Frankish kings.

Courts, Ecclesiastical. v. *Ecclesiastical Courts.*

Coussinet. A stone placed on the impost for receiving the first stone of the arch.

Coustoni. Waldensian heretics.

Coutumier. The same as *Customary.*

Cove. 1. A recess. 2. The concavity of an arch or ceiling.

Coved Ceiling. A ceiling in an arched shape.

Covenant. 1. An agreement between God and man, *e. g.* the Abrahamic, Mosaic, and Christian. 2. The books containing such agreement, the Pentateuch, the Old and the New Testaments.

Covenant of Redemption. A term applied to an assumed agreement between the three Persons in the blessed Trinity, to effect the redemption of the human race on certain conditions.

Covenanters. They who took "the Solemn League and Covenant" in the time of the Great Rebellion. It was first framed and taken by the Scottish parliament, and by them sent to the parliament of England, in order to unite the two nations more closely in religion. It was received and taken by both Houses, and by the City of London, and ordered to be read in all the churches throughout the kingdom; and every one was bound to give his consent by lifting up his hands to heaven at the reading of it, for the maintenance of the ends and principles expressed in it, or what was called the *Cause, i. e.* the abolition of Catholic truth and Apostolic order, and the substitution of Calvinism and Presbyterianism. It was drawn up in 1581, subscribed in Scotland in 1638 and in England in 1643.

Coverlets. The same as *Carpets.*

Coverture. The condition of a woman during marriage.

Cow. With a wild, by her side: S. Perpetua, M.

Cowl. 1. The loose outer garment of a monk, enveloping the entire person. 2. A hood covering the head and shoulders.

Coxellus. An ornament on a garment.

Coyfus. A covering for the head.

Cozzo. A sort of garment.

Cradle Vault. v. *Cylindrical Vaulting.*

Cramp Rings. Rings blessed by the kings of England formerly on Good Friday, and which were supposed to keep those who wore them from the falling sickness. The last instance of their use seems to have been in the reign of queen Mary in 1556.

Cramp Rings' Blessing. v. *Cramp Rings.*

Crastina. The morrow of the festival of a saint.

Crater. A vessel or bowl holding oil for Church purposes.

Craticulæ. Chandeliers with branches arranged in the form of a bowl.

Cratis. A partition made with bars; a grille.

Cratula. An ecclesiastical garment.

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Cream Box. A receptacle for the chrism.

Create. All orthodox writers are unanimous in explaining the creation of wisdom, Ecclus. i. 4, to refer mystically, 1. to the eternal Generation of God the Son; 2. to His Incarnation.

Creationism. A term used to express the opinion that every soul is separately created by God at the time when it enters into union with the body.

Creationists. Those who hold that each separate soul is created, and not, as the body, engendered by reproduction from the substance of the parent.

Creator of the starry Height. H. A & M. No. 31. *Conditor alme siderum.* Ambrosian Advent hymn. Translated by the compilers.

Creator of the Stars of Night. S. A. H. No. 28. *Conditor alme siderum.* Ambrosian Advent hymn. H. N. translation.

Creator of the World, to Thee. H. A & M. No. 68. *Te lucta, mundi Conditor.* Septuagesima hymn. Translated by the compilers, after Rev. J. Chandler.

Credence. A small table generally on the epistle, but sometimes on the gospel, side of the altar, on which the cruets and elements are placed; and at high mass, the chalice and paten until the creed, when they are placed on the altar. In the Eastern Church, the table of Prothesis fulfils the purpose of a credence. Also called *Oblationarium.*

Credenda. Things which are to be believed.

Credentes. A name given to the Lombardic branch of the Waldenses, in the 13th century.

Credential Letters. v. *Letters.*

Credulitas. The faith of a Christian.

Creed. The name of certain brief confessions of faith. The Latin word for a creed is *symbolum.* Such forms are necessary, both for the orthodox apprehension of the truth, and the contradiction of heresy. The Nicene is by far the most important, having been accepted by more than one general council.

Creed of Pope Pius V. A summary of the doctrines contained in the canons of the council of Trent, put forth by pope Pius v. in 1564.

Creed of the Dedication. A creed formed at a council of heterodox bishops at Antioch, A.D. 341, on the pretence of the dedication of a church, but, in truth, to overthrow the faith of the Homoousion. The creed avoided the use of the words "Consubstantial of the Eternal Son," and contained the Arian statement that the Holy Trinity are "three in subsistence, and in agreement one."

Creed, Reservation of. v. *Reservation of Creed.*

Creeping to the Cross. The ceremony of kissing the cross on Good Friday.

Crenellation. The fortifying of a religious house.

Crenelle. 1. The embrasure of a battlement or loophole. 2. A clapper.

Crepitaculum. A sonorous instrument of wood, anciently serving the purpose of a bell, especially among the Greeks. Called also *Crotalum.*

Crespa. The folds of a garment.

Cressello. A wooden instrument sometimes substituted for bells in Passion Week; a method of giving notice of Divine service, which was in use before the invention of bells.

Cresset. A frame of iron on a pole to serve as a lantern.

Crest Tiles. Those used to cover the ridge or apex of a roof.

Cresta. 1. A crest or badge. 2. The top of any thing. 3. A battlement or pinnacle.

Cresti. The ornamental finish to a screen or canopy. Also called *Crista.*

Cresting. An ornamental finish to a screen or roof.

Crewe Box. The same as *Chrismatory.*

Crewell. Stuff made of twisted worsted.

Cries, Book of. v. *Book of Cries.*

Crinile. A garland or wreath.

Crinitæ. Followers of one Crinus, who called himself the Son of God.

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Cris-cross. The mark or signature of those who cannot write.

Crispatio. A trill or shake in music.

Crispin, M., S. Of Rome. Companion of S. Denys as a missionary to Gaul. Settled at Soissons; and because of his earning a livelihood by making shoes, the patron of shoemakers. Martyred by decapitation, A.D. 288. Commemorated, October 25th. Represented with S. Crispinian, M., as tied to a tree and flayed alive: two shoe-makers at work: strips cut from a hide: shoe-makers' tools near them: instructing shoe-makers in their shop.

Crispites. Followers of one Dr. Crisp, in the 17th century, who was first an Arminian, and then a Calvinist.

Crista. The same as *Cresta.*

Crocea. A long black cloak with small hood, used by cardinals in conclave. 2. A pastoral staff. 3. A staff.

Crocket. A projecting ornament of foliage or animals on a spire or pinnacle. Also called *Croquet.*

Croisiers. v. *Crutched Friars.*

Croix Noirs. v. *Cruces Nigræ.*

Crop. 1. The top or head of any thing, as a pyx. 2. A vaulted roof.

Croquet. The same as *Crocket.*

Crosia. A transept.

Crosier. The pastoral staff of an archbishop, terminating in a cross.

Crosier. 1. Piercing a devil with a: S. Benedict, Ab. 2. And book: crosier and taper: S. Blasius, Bp. & C. 3. Crowned with, and book: crowned with crosier: crosier and crown of flowers: crowned, crosier and budding staff: S. Etheldred, V. & Q. 4. Foot of a hind leaping up to him on the staff of his: S. Giles, Ab. 5. And chains, S. Leonard, C.

Crosina. A coarse, shaggy garment.

Cross. The sign of our redemption. It is said to have been made of four species of wood, palma, cedrus, cupressus, oliva. At the first vespers of the Passion the cross is veiled in the Latin Church, and on Good Friday adored.

Cross. 1. With a tall, clerical cap, and sword: in armour, robe and coronet, sceptre and Calvary cross: S. Alban, M. 2. With a scourge and: S. Ambrose, Bp. 3. Saltire (X) leaning upon it: cross saltire held in his hand: S. Andrew, Ap. 4. In his hand and raven at his feet: S. Benedict, Ab. 5. Hand reaching him a: striking the ground with his archiepiscopal cross, and water springing up: S. Boniface, Bp. 6. Archiepiscopal in his hand: S. Britius, Bp. & C. 7. With a double: S. Clement, Bp. 8. Triple, with mitre, and anchor in his hand: tiara, triple cross, anchor at his feet: S. Clement, Bp. 9. With a, and book: with double barred cross: with a double cross writing on a scroll on a lectern: with a dove at his ear: with a triple cross and tiara: S. Gregory the Great, M. Bp. 10. With a child nailed upon a: child standing with palm and cross: S. Hugh, Bp. of Lincoln. 11. Inkhorn, scroll, staff, and lion at his feet: S. Jerome, C. 12. Carrying an inverted: S. Jude, Ap. 13. Long staff, tipped with a, church and book: S. Laurence, M. 14. With a long, piercing a dragon: the same and trampling upon him: dragon at her feet, cross and palm: S. Margaret, V. & M. 15. Staff, angel piercing Satan with a, and holding scales, one of which Satan pulls down: S. Michael. 16. Double barred and key: S. Peter, Ap. 17. With a, and two loaves: cross in his left, money in his right hand: bearing a knotted cross: with a tall cross: crucified, with his head downward: S. Philip, Ap. 18. Double, tiara, and scroll, female bearing a label, Silvester . . . . sĉe me tua salva pĉe: angel appearing with cross and olive branch: S. Silvester, Bp.

Cross, Altar. v. *Altar Cross.*

Cross, Archiepiscopal. A crosier.

Cross, Blue. The mark of a plague-stricken house.

Cross, Boundary. v. *Boundary Cross.*

Cross, Calvary. A Latin cross on three steps.

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Cross, Churchyard. v. *Churchyard Cross.*

Cross Cloth. A cloth or veil to cover the crosses or images on the rood in Lent. Also called *Rood Cloth.*

Cross, Congregation of the Daughters of the. 1. An educational community founded at Royt, in Picardy, 1625. 2. Founded 1833 by Habets, a canon of Liège, for the instruction of girls of all classes, and for different works of charity. Habit, black; round the neck a black ribbon, from which hangs a black cross, with crown of white ivory. This order has two foundations in India.

Cross, Consecration. v. *Consecration Cross.*

Cross Crosslet. A cross each of whose ends is again crossed by a small beam.

Cross, Dedication. v. *Consecration Cross.*

Cross Fitché. A cross crosslet on the three upper ends, and simply pointed at the bottom. It is said to represent a crusader's sword fixed in the ground.

Cross Fleury. A cross with a *fleur de lis* at all the ends. Called also *Cross Patonce.*

Cross Fourchette. A forked cross.

Cross, Garnett. v. *Garnett Cross.*

Cross, Greek. v. *Greek Cross.*

Cross, Hermits of the. Founded in or before the 12th century. Habit, blue.

Cross, Irish. v. *Cross of Iona.*

Cross, Jerusalem. v. *Jerusalem Cross.*

Cross, Latin. v. *Latin Cross.*

Cross, Malta. An eight-pointed cross, formed by cutting four acute triangles diagonally out of a square. It was borne by the Knights Hospitallers.

Cross, Market. v. *Market Cross.*

Cross, Marking. v. *Marking Cross.*

Cross, Memorial. v. *Memorial Cross.*

Cross of Coimbra, Canons Regular of the Holy. Founded A.D. 1132 by Tello, an archdeacon of Coimbra. The members are cloistered, and observe strict silence. Habit, white tunic, cotta, and mantle.

Cross of Constantine. v. *Labarum.*

Cross of Fontavellane, Order of the. v. *Cross of Fontenelle, Order of the.*

Cross of Fontenelle, Order of the. A community founded about A.D. 1000, by Ludolf, a disciple of S. Romuald. United to the Camoldolese in 1570. Also called *Order of the Cross of Fontavellane.*

Cross of Iona. A Latin cross with a ring passing over a part of the vertical and transverse beams. Also called *Irish Cross.*

Cross of the Resurrection. A light slender cross with a pennon flying from the junction of the beams.

Cross, Order of the Holy. Instituted by Gerard, prior of S. Mary de Morello, at Bologna, and confirmed, 1160, by Alexander III. Habit, a cassock, scapular, gown, and hood of sky colour.

Cross, Order of the True. A religious order founded in 1668 by Eleanor of Gonzaga, widow of the emperor Ferdinand III.

Cross, Palm. The churchyard cross when it was wreathed with palms on Palm Sunday for a procession.

Cross, Papal. v. *Papal Cross.*

Cross, Passion. v. *Passion Cross.*

Cross, Pastoral. v. *Pastoral Cross.*

Cross Patté. A cross small at the centre, and wide at the extremities.

Cross Patonce. v. *Cross Fleury.*

Cross, Patriarchal. v. *Patriarchal Cross.*

Cross, Pectoral. v. *Pectoral Cross.*

Cross Pendant. A cross suspended under a crown in the centre of the ciborium, which was erected over the altar.

Cross Pommettée. v. *Cross Pommillée.*

Cross Pommillée. A cross with round knobs on the ends, derived from

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pomme, the French for an apple. Also called *Cross Pommettée*.

Cross, Potent. v. *Jerusalem Cross.*

Cross, Preaching. v. *Preaching Cross.*

Cross Prelatic. A crosier.

Cross, Processional. v. *Processional Cross.*

Cross, Red. The mark of a plague-stricken house.

Cross, Reliquary. v. *Reliquary Cross.*

Cross, S. Andrew's. A cross formed like the letter X. Also called *Cross Saltire.*

Cross, S. Anthony's. A cross shaped like the Greek letter tau, T; and hence called *Tau Cross.*

Cross Saltire. v. *Cross, S. Andrew's.*

Cross, Sign of the. An ancient custom, made in the West, by touching first the forehead, then the chest, then the left and right side; in the East, by touching the right shoulder first, and then the left, drawing the hand in the form of a S. Andrew's (or X) cross. The Orientals touch the fourth finger with the thumb in making the sign; the Occidentals use the hand, joining the first three fingers and bending the fourth to the thumb; the Jacobites and Eutychians use one finger, with an heretical significancy. The sign of the cross is ordered to be made on the forehead of the newly-baptized, in the English office.

Cross-somer. A beam of timber.

Cross, Spire. v. *Spire Cross.*

Cross-springer. In groined vaulting, the rib which extends diagonally from one pier to another.

Cross, Tau. v. *Cross, S. Anthony's.*

Cross, To take the. To engage upon oath to undertake a personal expedition in the holy war for the recovery of Jerusalem, and as a badge of their vow to *saunter, i. e.* to wear a cross on the upper garment.

Cross Treflée. A cross with the arms ending in a trefoil.

Cross Vaulting. A vault formed by the intersection of two simple vaults of arch-work.

Cross Week. Rogation week; because the cross was borne at the head of the procession which then took place. Also called *Procession Week.*

Cross Weeping. A cross erected as a place of public penance.

Crosse. A transept.

Crossette. The trusses or consoles on the flanks of the architrave.

Crossing. The space at the intersection of the nave, chancel, and transepts of a church.

Crosslet, Cross. v. *Cross Crosslet.*

Crota. 1. A rock. 2. A grotto. 3. A cellar or crypt.

Crotalum. The same as *Crepitaculum.*

Crouched Friars. The same as *Crutched Friars.*

Croud. A crypt of a church. Also called *Crowde.*

Crow. Driving wild beasts from the martyr's body: piloting the ship with his relics: crow or raven, sometimes on a mill-stone: S. Vincent, M.

Crowde. The same as *Croud.*

Crown. The entire company of the saved are collectively the crown of Jesus: Rev. vi. 2. They are without number, yet but one: Rev. xix. 12.

Crown. The finishing part of a work, applied to the corona and its superior mouldings in an entablature.

Crown. 1. Triple, in left hand, book in right: S. Anne. 2. With, and wreath of flowers, and a palm: S. Cecilia, V. & M. 3. Of flowers and crosier: S. Etheldred, V. & Q. 4. And crosier, and book: crowned with crosier: crowned, crosier, and budding-staff: crowned, with book: S. Etheldred, V. & Q.

Crown, Celestial. v. *Celestial Crown.*

Crown Him with many crowns. H. A & M. No. 318. S. A. H. No. 267. By Matthew Bridges, Esq.

Crown of an Arch. The highest point of an arch.

Crown, Papal. v. *Papal Crown.*

Crown Post. The beam that sustains the tie-beam and rafters in a roof.

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Crowned. And seated on an iron bed with a book: S. Faith, V. & M.

Crowns. Crowns were originally suspended before altars, especially from the 6th to the 9th centuries. The most magnificent are some recently discovered, which are at present in the Museum at Madrid; they are of the type usually known as celestial crowns. They are also placed upon images.

Crowns. Holding three: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Croyser. A cross-bearer.

Crozier. A cross on a staff, borne by archbishops. In common parlance, the term is made to include a bishop's pastoral staff. The custom of portraying patriarchs with a cross with two bars, and popes with one of three, is purely an heraldic device: these have never had any existence, except on paper or in pictures.

Crucem Contendere. To undergo an examination before a cross with extended arms. Some Divine sign was supposed to indicate guilt or innocence.

Cruces Bannales. Processions through a district or parish.

Cruces Nigræ. The procession of the greater litanies on S. Mark's day; so called from the penitential hue of the Church, altar, and vestments. The people also wore black garments. The name of "the crosses" was formerly given to all processions. Also called *Black Crosses* and *Croix Noirs*.

Crucesignati. 1. The crusaders. 2. Those who after imprisonment by the Inquisition were compelled to wear a cross on their garments in front and behind.

Crucicolæ. A name of ridicule applied to the early Christians.

Cruciferi. 1. An order of monks in the 13th century; so called from carrying crosses on their staffs. Founded by Quirinus, a bishop of Jerusalem, sanctioned by Innocent III., but suppressed by Alexander VII. 2. One who bears a cross before the pope. 3. Crusades. 4. Familiars of the Inquisition.

Crucified. With his head downwards: 1. S. Peter, Ap.; 2. S. Philip, Ap.

Crucifix. A carved figure of our Lord upon the cross. Between a cross and a crucifix there is liturgically no difference.

Crucifix. 1. With a, palm, and sword: S. Alban, M. 2. Voice from a: S. Dunstan, Abp. 3. Headed staff: S. Jerome, C. 4. And palm: S. Laurence, M. 5. Holding open book before her, with a skull upon it: S. Mary Magdalene.

Cruciform. That which is shaped in the form of a cross, *e.g.* a church with chancel for the head of the cross, the nave for its length or body, and the transepts for its arms.

Crucifratres. Brothers of the cross; the same as the *Flagellatores* of the 13th century. Called also *Fratres Crucis*.

Crucis, Custos. v. *Custos Crucis*.

Crucis Judicium. The ordeal of the cross, by which those accused of a crime stood in the form of a cross with the arms extended, and recited certain psalms. If their arms during the recitation dropped, they were considered guilty, and innocent if they remained immovable.

Cruets. The vessels containing wine and water for mass. v. *Burette*.

Cruralia. Breeches.

Crurarium. A garter.

Crusade, Bull of the. Bulls issued in Spain and Portugal, 1. to authorize the crown to levy tithes from the clergy; 2. to dispense with the obligations of fast days; in each case with a view of raising funds for crusades.

Crusades. Military expeditions against the Infidels, undertaken for the recovery of the Holy Land. They are eight in number. The first was preached by Peter the Hermit, and ended by Godfrey of Bouillon taking Jerusalem, 1099. From time to time these unsuccessful enterprises were made for 200 years. The last ended with the expulsion of the Christians from Palestine, 1291. Their dates are as follows: 1st crusade, 1096; 2nd, 1146; 3rd, 1188; 4th, 1195; 5th, 1198; 6th, 1228; 7th, 1249; 8th, 1270.

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Crusna. The same as *Crosina.*

Crusta. 1. A garment of purple mixed with other colours. 2. A pool. 3. A crust of bread, or the outside of any thing.

Crutched Friars. An order founded in 1169 at Bologna. Habit, blue, with a cross-topped staff. The symbol was afterwards placed in red cloth on their breasts or backs. Also called *Crouched Friars.*

Crux Commissa. A cross shaped like a T.

Crux Decussata. A cross shaped like an X.

Crux, mundi benedictio. v. *O Cross, by whom the world is blest.*

Crypt. A vault partly or wholly underground; generally so called when under a church.

Cryptæ, Arenariæ. v. *Arenariæ Cryptæ.*

Cryptatim. In the form of an arched roof or gallery.

Cryptatus. That which is arched or vaulted.

Crypto-Calvinists. A term applied to the followers of Melancthon.

Crypto-portico. An enclosed gallery, having a wall with openings in it instead of columns; also a subterranean gallery.

Crystal. The hearts of the inhabiters of the Heavenly City, in their brightness and their purity, mutually beheld and known by each other. And yet they may not be compared with Christ, the Wisdom of God. *v.* Job xxviii. 17.

Cubicula. Cells in the walls of a basilica church for purposes of private prayer.

Cubicularius. 1. An official of the great church at Constantinople. 2. A sacristan.

Cubiculum. 1. A synonym for a church, as also is *pastophorium*, though specially used for the choir. 2. A cubicle or bed.

Cubile. A bed-chamber.

Cubitale. 1. A cushion or couch. 2. The sleeve of a garment.

Cucobadditi. An early sect of Egyptian heretics.

Cuculla. The same as *Cucullus.*

Cucullus. 1. A long loose garment without sleeves for monks. The want of sleeves distinguishes the cuculla from the *Flocus.* 2. A short garment covering the head and shoulders for monks.

Cucumellum. Among the articles taken from the Christians of Cirta about A.D. 296, shortly before the tenth persecution, was a cucumellum. This was probably a round silver vessel, but its use is now unknown.

Cude Cloth. A face cloth used at baptism, which was formerly given to the priest.

Cuffa. The same as *Cuphia.*

Cuginus. A cousin.

Cul de Four. A low vault of a circular or oval form.

Culdees. Missionary monks of Iona and the Isles, introduced by S. Columba into Scotland from Ireland, especially at S. Andrew's in the 6th century. Before there were bishops in Scotland, the Church was governed by them, though they were only presbyters. They disappeared about the 13th century. Some Culdees were secular canons and married. The Gaelic word, and its synonym, *Colidei*, signifies *servants of God.*

Culla. The same as *Cuculla.*

Cullis. 1. Groove or channel. 2. Gutter in the roof. 3. v. *Killese.*

Culmen. 1. The roof of a house or church. 2. Straw for thatching buildings.

Cultellare. To make slashed garments, *i. e.* with cuts in them to show colours through the openings.

Cultus. Religious honour or devotion.

Cunitæ. Followers of a heretic called Cunus.

Cup. 1. A chalice. 2. A receptacle for the reserved Sacrament.

Cup. 1. On a book: cup-breaking, liquor spilt: cup with serpents on a book: S. Benedict, Ab. 2. Holding a, in royal robes: cup and serpent: cup and dagger in his hand: S. Edward, K. 3. With serpent: as a child, with palm, cup, and serpent: S. John, Ap. & Evan. 4. Refusing a, at the table of Pepin: S. Lambert,

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Bp. 5. And palm branch: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Cupa. 1. A hogshead of wine. 2. A large basket in which martyrs were sometimes burnt to death.

Cupella. A small vessel for the burial of children in catacombs.

Cuphia. A covering going round the head.

Cupola. 1. A spherical or spheroidal covering to a building. 2. A small building standing on the top of a dome; called also a lantern.

Cuppa. The same as *Cupa* 2.

Cuppula. A cupola.

Cura. 1. The cure of souls. 2. In monasteries, the monk who took care of the guests.

Curate. The word curate denotes an incumbent who has cure of souls, and even a bishop; but more frequently it is understood to signify a clerk, not instituted to the cure of souls, but exercising the spiritual office in a parish under the rector or vicar; otherwise an assistant curate.

Curator. 1. The prior or superior among the Carthusians. 2. One invested with the cure of souls. 3. One who has the charge of a church.

Curatorum, Manipulus. v. *Manipulus Curatorum.*

Curatus. The same as *Curator* 2.

Curb-plate. The roof-plate of a dome.

Curcimbaldus. A short garment.

Cure. 1. The spiritual charge of a parish. At first the bishop sent his clergy to the churches around him without limitation of place or person; but as parishes were formed, stationary clergy were appointed to them, who received tithes and dues. Parochial incumbents have a cure *in foro interiori*, archdeacons *in foro exteriori*, bishops *in utroque.* 2. The parish itself.

Cure of Souls. v. *Cure.*

Curfew Bell. A bell tolled at nightfall to remind the inhabitants to put out their fires. It is still kept up in many places in England, and probably suggested, or was suggested by the Ave bell.

Curia. 1. Any court. 2. Especially the Roman See in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, congregations, and chancery.

Curia Canonicorum. A court, lodge, or manor-house in a lordship pertaining to some religious order.

Curia Christianitatis. A Christian or ecclesiastical court, as distinct from the civil or lay court. It is held by bishops in synods, and archdeacons and chancellors in consistories, also in rural chapters when the rural dean or dean of Christianity presided and the clergy were assessors.

Curia Personæ Ecclesiæ. A parsonage-house.

Curialist. A term applied to the hyper-Papal school in the Latin Church.

Curriculum. The course of the year.

Curruticuli. Heretics; also called *Severiani*, from one Severus, who would not drink wine, and rejected the Old Testament and the resurrection.

Cursal Canon. A title of certain canons in the cathedral churches of S. David's and S. Asaph, who may or may not be residentiary. All the canons were formerly called *cursal* prebendaries, the term being derived from the cycles in which the canons took the tithes, by a rotatory system of allocation. The sovereign of England, for the time being, holds the first cursal stall at S. David's. Probably the cursal canons in early times were the preachers in the parishes where the chapter held the tithes, somewhat analogous to the six preachers at Canterbury.

Cursarius. A book containing the hours of the Church.

Cursetus. A bodice.

Cursinarius. One who writes a running hand.

Cursive MS. A MS. written in a running hand.

Cursor. An apparitor of the Papal court.

Cursus. 1. The ecclesiastical office or series of prayers, psalms, and hymns said and sung daily in the church; the breviary. 2. The local missal of any diocese or country.

Curtains. Altars formerly were surrounded with curtains, as they still are in the East; and these were only

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drawn aside at the consecration and gospel. This custom obtained in France till the 18th century. In England there is also mention of them to be found, though it may be doubted whether they surrounded the altar, as was the custom abroad.

Curtilarius. The gardener in a monastery.

Cushion. A cushion is used either for kneeling or to raise the missal from the altar. In modern times this latter custom is generally abolished by having a desk for the book, though some religious orders, *e. g.* the Dominicans, still use a cushion.

Cushion Capital. 1. The capital of a column resembling a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature; it is often found in India and Egypt. 2. A name given to a Norman capital.

Cusire. To sew.

Cusp. 1. Projecting points from the foliation of tracery. 2. v. *Foil.*

Custodia. A tabernacle for the blessed Sacrament.

Custodian. The keeper of a church.

Custodire. To observe the festival of a saint.

Customary. A manual for a religious house, containing suggestions for the daily life of its inmates which are not of obligation.

Customs, Ecclesiastical. v. *Ecclesiastical Customs.*

Custos. 1. A warden or sacristan. 2. A title of provincials in some orders, especially the Franciscan societies.

Custos Abbatiæ. The person to whose custody a vacant abbey was committed, who, as a steward of the rents and profits, was to give account to the escheator, and also to the king.

Custos Crucis. The canonicus who had charge of the Cross in the church of the Resurrection when the Franks had possession of the Holy City.

Custrix. An abbess.

Custumal. The same as *Coutumier* and *Customary.*

Cutty Stool. A gallery in a Scotch kirk painted black, where offenders against chastity were obliged to sit for three Sundays to make profession of their repentance and to be rebuked by the minister.

Cutusa. A covering for the head.

Cyclas. A long circular cloak.

Cycle. The revolution of a certain period of time which ends and recommences perpetually.

Cycloidal Arch. An arch which has its intrados in the form of a cycloid.

Cyclus Paschalis. The method of investigating the age of the moon and of finding Easter.

Cyldwite. Satisfaction made to the archbishop in Saxon times for a child unlawfully begotten.

Cylindrical Vaulting. 1. Vaulting without groins, resting on two parallel walls, and the section of which forms part of a circle. 2. Also applied sometimes to simple pointed vaulting. Called also *Barrel, Cradle,* or *Wagon Vaulting.*

Cyma. An Ogee moulding.

Cymbal. A bell chiefly used in the cloister of monasteries.

Cymbalum. A cymbal.

Cymbius. An arched ceiling.

Cyotata. The same as *Crusta* 1.

Cyphri. Cipher, or secret characters used by one writer to another.

Cyprense Opus. Embroidery, for which Cyprus was celebrated.

Cyprian, Abp. & M., S. Decapitated in the eighth general persecution, A.D. 257. Commemorated September 26th, in Eastern and Latin Churches, September 16th. Represented with a gridiron and sword.

Cypriana. The feast of S. Cyprian.

Cyprium, Jus. v. *Jus Cyprium.*

Cyreniacs. Heretics of the 2nd century who denied the utility of prayer.

Cyriace. 1. The Lord's day; Sunday. 2. The Lord's house; a church.

Cyrillians. The Nestorians called the orthodox by this name, after S. Cyril.

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D.

D. As a numeral letter D stands for 500. D̄, with a line above it, stands for 500,000.

D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.

D.D. *Doctor Divinitatis.* Doctor of Divinity.

D.M. *Doctor Medicinæ.* Doctor of Medicine.

Daceria. A custom-house.

Dado. A lining of wainscoting or of tiles round the lower part of the walls of a room.

Daemonicola. A worshipper of demons.

Dagger. 1. Holding a, with a palm: S. Agnes, V. & M. 2. And cup in his hands: a, and sceptre: a, and falcon: S. Edward, K. & M. 3. With a, in her hand, presenting her eyes on a dish to the B. V. M.: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Daily Prayers. A name popularly given to the matins and vespers of the Church.

Daily Preface. The preface in the liturgy appointed for those days which have no proper preface of their own.

Dais. 1. The raised platform at the upper end of a refectory or hall. 2. The seat with a canopy over it for guests who sat at the high table. 3. A canopy over the seat of a person of dignity.

Daleites. Followers of David Dale, of Glasgow. The Daleites formed the second class of Independents, of which the Glassites are the first. They have now joined the Inghamites.

Dalmatic. The vestment used by the deacon at mass, so called from first coming from Dalmatia. It is worn by bishops in the Latin Church under the chasuble, and consists of a short robe with larger and fuller sleeves than the tunic. The sides are left partially unclosed; and the vestment is ornamented with orphreys and fringes. It corresponds with the Greek *colobium*, which, however, had no sleeves.

Damascene. An ornamental work in iron or steel, originated or perfected at Damascus. Designs are made in the metal with the aid of acid, and gold or silver fills the interstices.

Damask. Cloth of Damascus. A woven material used for Church hangings and furniture.

Damianists. 1. Disciples of Damian, in the 6th century, who held heretical opinions, similar to the Sabellians, on the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. 2. A name given to the earliest Poor Clares, because their foundress lived in the convent of S. Damian.

Damnatory Clauses. Certain clauses in the Athanasian creed, which condemn those who hold not the Catholic Faith.

Damnum. 1. A pecuniary fine inflicted by a judge. 2. A fine on, or confiscation of, cattle damaging another's property. 3. Expenses.

Dan. A title of honour used by Carthusians. A corruption of Dom.

Danafil. A trumpet.

Dance of Death. A subject frequently introduced into ancient MSS. and stained glass in the 14th century, composed of Death, under the form of an emaciated figure, accompanied by various personages.

Dancers. A sect, like the French Convulsionists and Welsh Jumpers, which arose in 1373 at Aix-la-Chapelle, whence they spread through Flanders. They danced till they fell down breathless, and pretended in that state to see visions.

Dangerium. 1. Anything liable to confiscation. 2. The king's right to give leave to the proprietors of woods and forests in Normandy to cut the timber. 3. The money paid to his master by a slave who married without his leave. 4. A narrow passage or pass.

Darbyites. A sect of the Plymouth Brethren.

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Dark Wednesday. Ash Wednesday; so called in Bohemia.

Darrein Presentment. An assize of darrein presentment, or last presentation, lies when a man or his ancestors under whom he claims, have presented a clerk to a benefice, who is instituted; and afterwards, upon the next avoidance, a stranger presents a clerk, and thereby disturbs him that is the real patron. In which case, the patron shall have this writ. Abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. xxvii. s. 36.

Data. 1. Taxes. 2. A gift. 3. A date.

Datarium. 1. A date. 2. A book containing the dates of the deaths of the brothers in a monastery.

Datary. An officer in the pope's court, deputed to receive petitions presented to him touching the provision of benefices.

Dati. Oblates, or those who have offered themselves to any religious order.

Daughters of Charity. An order founded by S. Vincent de Paul and Louisa Legras with the approbation of pope Clement IX. in 1669. More usually known as *Sisters of Charity*.

Daughters of Sion, royal Maids. S. A. H. No. 242. *Exite, Sion filiæ.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Dauphiné, Congregation of S. Rufus. An order founded by Rufus, in 1110. Habit, white robe, linen scapular, and black cowl.

David. 1. An archimandrite, or any head of a monastery among the Egyptians. 2. The psalter of David.

David, Abp. & C., S. Patron of Wales. Died c. A.D. 544. Commemorated, March 1st. Represented preaching on a hill, with the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove on his shoulder.

David Georgians. The same as *Davidists*.

Davidists. Followers of one David George, of Delft, in the 16th century, once an Anabaptist, and afterwards attached to no outward form of Christianity. Also called *David Georgians*.

Daviticum. The psalter of David.

Dawn sprinkles all the East with Light. S. A. H. No. 27. Hymn for Saturday morning. H. N. translation.

Day. 1. Lights of a window or the spaces between the mullions. 2. The same as *Bay*.

Day. The manifestation of Christ. 1. In the flesh: S. John viii. 56. 2. To judge the quick and the dead: Rom. xiii. 12.

Day of Wrath, O Day of Mourning. H. A & M. No. 221. S. A. H. No. 105. *Dies iræ, dies illa.* Sequence of Thomas de Celano, for the burial of the dead. Translated by Rev. W. J. Irons.

Dayeria. A dairy.

Days and Moments quickly flying. H. A & M. No. 375. S. A. H. No. 315. Hymn for the new year's eve. By Rev. E. Caswall.

Days of Commemoration. The black letter saints' days of the English kalendar, on which certain Saints, or events, are commemorated, but for which no special collect, epistle, and gospel are appointed.

Days of Devotion. Certain festivals on which it is of devotion that the faithful attend mass. The red letter Saints' days and feasts of our Lady in the English kalendar are days of devotion, together with Monday and Tuesday in both Easter and Whitsun weeks. The Roman Church adds to these the feasts of S. Joseph, S George the Martyr, the Invention of the Cross, S. Anne, S. Laurence, the Nativity and Conception of the B. V. M., and S. Thomas of Canterbury.

Days of Obligation. Certain festivals on which it is of obligation on the faithful to attend mass. All Sundays in the year are days of obligation, and the following feasts: Christmas, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, the Ascension, and All Saints' day. The Roman Church adds to these the Festival of S. Peter and S. Paul, the Assumption, and Corpus Christi day.

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De Bonis Non. The goods of a deceased person, not administered.

De Excommunicato Capiendo. A writ to the sheriff by which a person who remains forty days under sentence of excommunication could at the request of his diocesan be imprisoned.

De Facto. A term, meaning *of a fact*, opposed to *de jure, of right.* Thus, one in possession of the crown without right is *de facto* king; while a person not in possession of the crown may be king *de jure.*

De Fide. That which is to be received as an article of faith, as distinguished from a pious opinion.

De Heretico Comburendo. A writ enacted in the reign of Henry IV. for the punishment of heretics by burning. It was repealed by James II.

De Jure. A term, meaning *of right*, opposed to *de facto, of a fact.* v. *De facto.*

De Profundis. A name for the 130th Psalm from its Latin commencement.

Deacon. The lowest of the three chief orders of the ministry in the Church of God. The position of the deacon in the Eastern Church is one of much greater importance than in the Western, inasmuch as the offices which in the West are indifferently performed by priests and bishops, *e.g.* baptizing and assisting at mass, are in the East by rule confined to him. The office is first mentioned in Acts vi., and is imparted by the imposition of the bishop's hands.

Deacon. 1. Holding a gridiron: with thurible, standing on a gridiron: S. Laurence, M. 2. Holding stones in a napkin: holding stones in his dalmatic: the same, but one stone wounding his head: with palm, stones on his head: S. Stephen, M. 3. Holding an iron hook: S. Vincent, M.

Deaconess. 1. An order of women in the primitive Church whose duties resembled those of deacons. They were widows or virgins. Phœbe (Rom. xvi.) was deaconess of Cenchrea. Pliny speaks of *Ancillæ quæ ministræ dicebantur.* They were admitted by benediction. They ceased in the Latin Church in the 5th, and in the Greek Church in the 12th, century. 2. A name which is now used for women who give themselves to good works in community life among continental Protestants.

Deaconry. The chapels and oratories in Rome under the direction of the cardinal deacons. They were originally seven, answering to the seven regions of the city. They now number fourteen, under as many cardinals.

Deacons, Making of. v. *Making of Deacons.*

Dead, Absolution of the. v. *Dead, Excommunication of the.*

Dead, Baptism for the. v. *Baptism for the Dead.*

Dead Bodies. 1. Taking dead bodies for the purpose of dissection or otherwise, is a misdemeanour at common law, punishable by fine and imprisonment. 2. Refusing to bury dead bodies by those whose duty it is to do so is punishable by the temporal courts.

Dead, Door of the. v. *Door of the Dead.*

Dead, Excommunication of the. On the discovery of new crimes, and for other reasons, many in the early Church, as pope Honorius, were thus condemned after death. Absolution was also sometimes granted to the dead.

Dead Light. v. *Phanal.*

Dead Man's Chamber. The chamber in which the body of a dead monk is placed, ere it is removed to the mortuary chapel.

Dead Man's Sunday. Name given to the fourth Sunday in Lent in some countries, and to the fifth Sunday in Bohemia.

Dead, Prayers for the. v. *Prayers for the Dead.*

Deadly Sin. Sin which banishes from the soul of man the Spirit of God, and will cause the loss of the soul, if not removed by penitence.

Dealbatus. 1. The white robe of the baptized or confirmed. 2. The

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offering made at the benediction of that robe.

Deambulacrum. A gallery.

Deambulatory. 1. An ambulatory or cloister. 2. The aisles of a church. v. *Ambulatory.*

Dean. There are four sorts of deans: 1. A dean who has a chapter, such as the dean of Canterbury, S. Paul's, and the like, is set forth to be an ecclesiastical governor, secular, over the prebendaries and canons in the cathedral church. 2. A dean who has no chapter, and yet is presentative, and has cure of souls; he has a peculiar and a court wherein he holds ecclesiastical jurisdiction; such is the dean of Battle, in Sussex. 3. Is ecclesiastical also, but the deanery is not presentative, but donative, nor has any cure of souls, but he is only covenant and condition; he has also a court, and a peculiar; such a dean, constituted by commission from the metropolitan of the province, is the dean of Arches. 4. The rural dean has no absolute judicial power in himself, but he is to order the ecclesiastical affairs of the deanery, by the direction of the bishop or archdeacon.

Dean and Chapter. Dean and chapter is a body corporate, spiritual, consisting of the dean, who is chief, and his canons or prebendaries; and they together make the legal corporation, and form the governing body of a cathedral. They originated in the clerical body which in early times advised with the bishop; the dean representing the archpresbyter, or protopapas, who from ancient times was over the chief church in the diocese.

Dean, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Dean.*

Dean of a College. The collegiate officer who, amongst other duties, has regard to the moral condition of the college.

Dean of a Monastery. The monastic superior over ten monks.

Dean of Christianity. v. *Decanus Christianitatis.*

Dean of Faculty. v. *Faculty, Court of.* Also called *Master of Faculty.*

Dean of Peculiars. 1. The chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels, as the dean of her majesty's chapel royal, not being the head of any collegiate body, nor endowed with any jurisdiction. 2. A dean endowed with jurisdiction, but without any chapter, as the dean of Battle, in Sussex. v. *Dean.*

Dean of the Arches. The judge in the metropolitan court of Canterbury; so called from the court being anciently held in the church of S. Maria de Arcubus or le Bow.

Dean of the City. v. *Decanus Christianitatis.*

Dean, Urban. v. *Decanus Christianitatis.*

Deanery. 1. The office, and 2. the residence, of a dean. Deaneries are sinecures; and as such are exempted from the operation of the statute 21 Henry VIII. c. xiii., against pluralities, by the proviso in s. 31.

Dearn. A door-post or threshold. Also called *Dern.*

Deastricola. A term of reproach against Catholics as worshipping the saints.

Death, Dance of. v. *Dance of Death.*

Death Lights. The same as *Corpse Candles.*

Debilis cessent Elementa Legis. v. *The ancient law departs.*

Debitis. Letters formerly issued in France from the king's chancery to creditors for the purpose of compelling those debtors to pay, whose obligation was only certified by the ecclesiastical seal.

Debtors. Debtors were sometimes in the early Church denied the privilege of sanctuary, and ranked with thieves.

Decachordus. A musical instrument with ten strings.

Decade. The tenth bead in a rosary.

Decalogue. The ten commandments are called by this name. They have been divided differently at different times. The second has often

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been attached to the first, and sometimes omitted; the tenth, to make the number ten, has been divided, and remains so in the Roman Church. This is sanctioned by the Masoretic text. It is a compendium and foundation of all law and morality, especially such as is social.

Decanal. Of, or belonging to, a deanery.

Decanal Side. The side of the choir on which the dean's stall is placed.

Decanal Stall. The stall allotted to the dean in choir.

Decaneta. v. *Decanica.*

Decanica. 1. Prison for delinquent clergy adjoining a church. 2. Another name for *Diaconicum.* Also called *Decaneta* and *Decanicum.*

Decanicum. The same as *Decanica.*

Decantare. To recite.

Decantare Ecclesiam. To serve a church, or to perform the sacred offices in it.

Decanus. A dean; so called as he is supposed to have originally presided over ten canons or prebendaries at the least. In the Greek Church, an officer who summoned the clergy for the receipt of their dues.

Decanus Christianitatis. A dean, rural or urban, who had a district of ten churches in the county or city over which he exercised jurisdiction. Called sometimes *Archipresbyter.* Being elected he is liable to deposition by the votes of the clergy; hence called *Decanus Temporarius,* as opposed to a cathedral dean, who was called *Decanus Perpetuus.*

Decanus Perpetuus. A cathedral dean.

Decanus Temporarius. v. *Decanus Christianitatis.*

Decendium. The space of ten days.

Decentum. A kind of ecclesiastical chant.

Dechristianatus. Made profane after having been sacred.

Declaration of Conformity. A subscription made before the bishop by any spiritual person holding his licence, touching conformity to the standards of the Church.

Declaratory Absolution. That form of words which declares or pronounces generally the forgiveness of of sins to those who are penitent. The term is used with reference to public declaration of absolution in Morning and Evening Prayer.

Declinatorium. A descending musical scale.

Declinatory Plea. A plea of sanctuary; also pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction. It was abolished by 6 & 7 Geo. IV. c. xxviii. s. 6.

Decollation. The act of beheading.

Decollation of S. John Baptist. The festival of the beheading of the saint, August 29th. This day, according to Durandus, was once called *Festum collectionis S. J. Baptistæ,* which was corrupted into *decollationis.*

Decorated Style of Gothic Architecture. The style, in point of date, between the Early English and the Perpendicular, which ranged between the 13th and 14th centuries. Also called *Second Pointed Style.*

Decree, Interlocutory. A decree in a spiritual court which does not decide a cause, but only some incidental matter which happens between the beginning and end of it.

Decrees. Ecclesiastical constitutions made by the early popes on disputed points. First collected by Ivo, A.D. 1114. Perfected by Gratian, A.D. 1151. v. *Decretum* 2.

Decreta. The decrees of kings or of popes.

Decretales. v. *Decretals.*

Decretalis Monachus. A monk who was a professor of canon law.

Decretals. A volume of the canon law, forming the second part; so called as containing the decrees or decisions of early popes on disputed points. The forged decretals, assigned by some to Isidore Mercator in 850, give the pope authority over all other bishops, and allow appeals to him from provincial synods. It is pretended that they were the decisions of

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some thirty popes in the three first centuries.

Decretals, Forged. v. *Decretals.*

Decretist. A professor of canon law.

Decretum. 1. The letter of the clergy and people of an episcopal church sent to the metropolitan and bishops of the metropolitan diocese, in which they demand that he whom they have elected bishop should be ordained and consecrated. 2. A work of a monk, Gratian of Bologna, of the Benedictine order, A.D. 1151, in which sentences of the fathers, canons of councils and synods, pontifical decretals and epistles, and even civil laws, are digested and arranged under heads.

Decumans. 1. A canon in the Church of Constantinople. 2. A mark of eminence.

Dedication. The solemn devotion of persons, places, or things, to the service of Almighty God.

Dedication Cross. v. *Cross, Dedication.*

Dedication Feast. An annual festival commemorating the consecration of a church. In old times such feasts were called wakes. The laws of Edward the Confessor commend them. They were not always kept on the precise day. Traces of them have continued in the north of England; and their restoration is now general.

Deductorium. The pipe to carry away the water from the font.

Deece. The name of the deputy prior in the monastery at Durham.

Deed. 1. A formal document on paper or parchment duly signed, sealed, and delivered. 2. An act, as in the words, "verily and indeed received," that is, *ex opere operato*, not virtually or verbally.

Deësis. 1. An Eastern term for suffrages. 2. An Ikon in which our Blessed Lord is represented between the B. V. M. and S. John, or some other Apostle; so called by the Russians from the term *deësis* being painted under the figures.

Defamation. Scandalous words spoken against another, tending to the injury of his reputation, for which an action on the case for damages will lie.

Defender of the Faith. A title peculiar to the sovereign of Great Britain; first given by pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. in regard for his arguments in favour of the seven Sacraments. It was afterwards revoked by Rome, but continued by act of parliament.

Defensive Allegation. The mode of propounding facts relied upon as a defence by a defendant in the spiritual courts. He is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath, and may thence proceed to proofs as well as his antagonist.

Defensor. 1. An advocate. 2. In Greek hierology, the chancellor or vicar-general of a diocese.

Defensores. 1. Defenders of the poor, widows, and orphans; analogous to the *Defensores Plebis* in the State. 2. Similar to these were the *Defensores Ecclesiæ*, who were sometimes in orders, and sometimes not. Also v. *Actores*, *Advocatus*, and *Ecdici.*

Definitive Sentence. The final judgment of a spiritual court, in opposition to provisional or interlocutory judgment.

Definitor. 1. The assessor of the superior-general of a religious order. 2. A delegate from a monastery to a provincial chapter, or from a provincial chapter to a chapter general.

Definitorium. The place of assembly for the *Definitores.*

Degradatio. The same as *Depositio* 2.

Degradation. Degradation is an ecclesiastical censure, whereby a clergyman is deprived of his priest's or deacon's orders. By the common law there are two sorts of degrading: one, summarily, by word or sentence only; and the other, solemnly, by divesting the person degraded of those ornaments and rites which were the ensigns of his order or degree. Formerly from priests who were degraded were taken paten, chalice, and chasuble; from deacons, New Testament and stole; from sub-deacons, alb and

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maniple; from acolyths, taper and urceolum; from exorcists, office-book; from readers, lectionarium; from ostiarii, keys and surplice.

Degree. 1. A quality conferred on students or members of a university as a testimony of their proficiency in certain subjects and entitling them to certain privileges. They are ascribed to Eugenius III. about 1151, and first consisted of the ranks of bachelor, licentiate, and doctor, in the faculty of civil law. 2. A stair or step of an altar.

Degrees, Forbidden. Certain degrees of relationship within which it is not lawful by the law of God or of the Church for persons to marry, founded on Leviticus xviii., of the forbidden degrees. A table of these was set forth in 1563, and placed at the end of the Prayer Book.

Degrees, Prohibited. The same as *Degrees, Forbidden.*

Degrees, Songs of. Fifteen psalms, from the 120th to the 134th inclusive, said to have been composed while the Jews went up to Jerusalem, after the Babylonish captivity. They are also called *Songs of Ascents* or *Songs of Excellencies.* Some call them *Psalms of Elevation*, from being sung with an exalted voice. They are also called the *Gradual Psalms*, and are said to have been sung on the steps of the Temple.

Dei canamus Gloriam. v. *Come, let us praise the Name of God.*

Dei, Denarius. v. *Denarius Dei.*

Dei Gratiâ. This phrase was first adopted by Pepin, king of the Franks; it claims the title of power from God, or at least the Divine approbation; and has long been used by our sovereigns.

Dei Voluntas. v. *I worship Thee, sweet will of God.*

Deicolæ. A title of monks.

Deification. 1. In ascetic writers the state of man when it has attained a high perfection is often called by this name. It signifies, not identity with God, but conformity to His will. 2. The offering of Divine honours to a man. It was the popular belief of the Greeks and Romans, and other pagan nations, that those among mankind who had merited it were enrolled among the gods. The servility of the people in the time of the Roman Empire allowed several emperors to claim this honour for themselves, even in their lifetime. The deceased emperors generally received apotheosis.

Deikterion. In Greek hierology, a pulpit or ambone.

Deipara. One who hath brought forth God. The special title of the B. V. M. v. *Theotokos.*

Deipassiani. Sabellian heretics who asserted that God the Father suffered on the Cross.

Deists. Those who, professing their belief in the being of God, deny the truths of revelation. They are of various kinds and denominations: Freethinkers, Socinians, Rationalists, Unitarians.

Deists, Lutheran. The disciples of Gregorius Pauli of Poland in 1564. They settled at Lyons in 1566. They said that there was one nature in each Person of the Trinity, but not one essence, and that the Father is the only one true God.

Dejurium. An oath.

Delatio. v. *Delatores.*

Delatores. Informers. They who by information caused the proscription or death of the faithful were in the primitive Church accounted for murderers. The councils of Arles and Eliberis enjoin the degradation of clergy, and excommunication of others, for the sin of *delatio.*

Delectation. Pleasure.

Delegates, Apostolical. Ambassadors from the court of Rome.

Delegates, Court of. v. *Court of Delegates.*

Delegates, High Court of. The same as *Court of Delegates.*

Delegatoria. A prince's mandate.

Deletitia. A roll which can be read with difficulty on account of its age.

Delight of all the Earth. S. A. H. No. 161. *Optatus votis omnium.* Translated by Rev. W. J. Blew.

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Deliverer. Christ as the Restorer of the literal Israel: Rom. xi. 26.

Delphinus. 1. The ornament on a lampstand in churches. 2. A title of the counts of Vienne, and afterwards of the eldest son of the French king.

Delubrum. A font or baptismal basin.

Demi. 1. An inferior beneficiary of the cathedrals of Beauvais, Sens, Auxerre, and Séez; so named from the portion allotted to them. 2. Certain scholars in some colleges, as at S. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. v. *Tertians* and *Quartans*.

Demicellares. v. *Canon Residentiary*.

Demiurge. The Gnostic name for the Creator, whom they distinguished from the supreme God.

Demon. 1. An evil spirit, such as those by whom persons were possessed in the time of our Lord and His apostles. 2. In classical use, a god.

Demoniac. One possessed by a demon or evil spirit. In the early Church there was a special office for their relief. Also called *Energumens*.

Denariale. The rite by which a slave was freed by means of a denarius in the presence of the king.

Denarii de Caritate. Oblations made in early times to a cathedral church at Pentecost. It afterwards became a settled charge on parish priests.

Denarii S. Petri. Peter's pence.

Denarius. 1. The Eucharistic bread took the form of a denarius in the middle ages. 2. A denarius was often given as an offering by the recipients of the holy Eucharist.

Denarius Dei. Earnest-money given by contractors.

Dendrites. Monks who passed their lives on high trees.

Denis, Canons Regular of S. Founded at Rheims in the 9th century by archbishop Hincmar. In the year 1067 the foundation, which had fallen into decay, was re-established by Gervase, archbishop of Rheims. Habit, white cotta reaching nearly to the feet, white mantle with white hanging sleeves lined with fur.

Denominations, Three. The three dissenting sects of Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists are so called.

Denys, Bp. & M., S. Patron of France, c. A.D. 273. Commemorated October 9th. Represented carrying his head mitred in his hands, or in one hand: carrying a head bare and tonsured, his own head on and wearing a mitre: head bare, carrying another head bare: carrying his head mitred on a book: carrying his head mitred, two angels holding a crown above: carrying his mitre with top part of his head in it, lower part of his head on his shoulders, bleeding: tied to a tree in form of a cross, mitre on his head, two mallets on the ground.

Deo Gratias. Thanks be to God. A phrase with which primitive Christians sometimes saluted each other. The Donatists ridiculed and S. Augustine defended it. It is often used in the offices of the Church.

Deoblarius. A napkin or cloth.

Deodand. 1. A gift to God. 2. Any thing which, having caused a man's death, has been forfeited to the crown, and applied to charitable uses.

Deodicati. Monks or others in holy orders.

Deonandi. v. *Donati*.

Deonarii. A set of heretics among the Manichees or Paulicians. Their tenets resembled those of the Deists.

Depanare. To tear into rags.

Depositaria. The nun whose duty was to keep the accounts of the house.

Depositio. 1. The day of the burial of a saint who is not a martyr. 2. v. *Deposition*.

Deposition. 1. An ecclesiastical censure whereby a clergyman is deprived of the exercise of his office either summarily, by word only, or solemnly, by divesting the person degraded of the use of those things which appertained to his office, as alb

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or chasuble. Also called *Degradation.* 2. Death. 3. Burial.

Deprecations. Those prayers in the Litany which begin with the word "From," and are followed by the response, "Good Lord, deliver us."

Depressed Arch. An elliptic arch, the head of which is much depressed or flattened.

Deprivatio. Deprivation.

Deprivatio a Beneficio. v. *Deprivation.*

Deprivatio ab Officio. v. *Deprivation.*

Deprivation. Deprivation is when a bishop, parson, or vicar, is deposed from his preferment. Of deprivations, there are two sorts: *i. e. a beneficio,* and *ab officio. A beneficio* is when for some great crime, a minister is wholly deprived of his living; *ab officio* is when a minister is deposed or degraded. The causes of ecclesiastical deprivations are determinable by the ecclesiastical laws; but the courts of common law sometimes inspect and regulate the proceedings of the ecclesiastical courts.

Deputati. Those set apart for any office or duty.

Deputatus. An acolyth in the church of Constantinople.

Dermant Tree. A beam across a room, a joist or sleeper. Also called *Dermond.*

Dermond. The same as *Dermant Tree.*

Dern. v. *Dearn.*

Dernetal. One of the four colleges of chaplains choral at Rouen, the others were Albanes, Clementines, and those of the Holy Spirit, or Flavacours.

Desauber. v. *Baptismal Alb.*

Desca. 1. A table or desk. 2. A portion of the consecrated Host.

Descant. An ancient musical term for a composition in parts, or which runs into variations.

Descensus. 1. The right of hospitality claimed by bishops and lords of the manor during their visitations. 2. An aqueduct or conduit. 3. A crypt or chapel beneath the high altar of a church, in which were preserved the bodies or relics of martyrs and confessors.

Desecration. A term the opposite of consecration, being an act for divesting a thing or place or person of a sacred character. Informal desecration is the pollution of a sacred place by murder, impurity, traffic, and the like. Consecrated buildings which have been desecrated require reconciliation.

Desgagium. The fine paid for waste in fields or gardens.

Desiderata. Initiation into Christianity by Baptism. The word is also used for any sacrament, especially for the holy Eucharist, as the longed-for food.

Desk. 1. The stand for the book on the altar. 2. The pulpit from which, improperly, the prayers are read in some churches.

Despotica. A name for certain high festivals in the Greek Church.

Destraria. 1. An ambulatory. 2. The portico of a church.

Districtus. A fine imposed by a judge.

Destructionists. v. *Annihilationists.*

Desusceptum. A security or bond for payment of money.

Deus Creator Omnium. v. *Maker of all things, God most High.*

Deus Misereatur. The 67th Psalm, which may be used after the second lesson at evensong instead of *Nunc Dimittis.* It was inserted in the second Book of Edward VI.

Deus, Pater piissime. v. *O God, O Father kind and best.*

Deus, Tuorum Militum. v. 1. *O God, Thy soldiers' Crown and Guard.* 2. *O Lord, Thy servants' great reward.*

Deutereuon. The deputy of the protopapas in the Greek Church.

Deutero-canonical. 1. A. title given to such writings as were publicly read in the ancient Church, as lections, without being ranked on the level of the canon of Scripture. Such were the books now called Apocrypha, used as supplements to the Old Testament, and the Epistles of SS. Barnabas

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and Clement, read with the New Testament. 2. A term applied to such books of the New Testament as were not at first universally received. Also called *Antilegomena*.

Deuteronomium. 1. The Book of Moses so called. 2. The New Testament.

Deuteropascha. The second Sunday after Easter.

Deuteroprote. Low Sunday.

Development. A term used to designate the inspired unfolding of doctrines to the later Church which were held in solution by that of earlier times.

Deviation. An inclination of the ground plan of a chancel from the line of the nave, symbolical of the posture of our Lord's head on the Cross.

Devil. 1. The evil one, called Satan. 2. Any evil spirit. v. *Demon.*

Devil. 1. Under his feet, with a knife in his hand: S. Bartholomew, Ap. 2. Howling on each side, piercing one with a crosier: S. Benedict, Abp. 3. Seizing the, with pincers: S. Dunstan, Abp. 4. Flying before her: S. Etheldred, V. & Q. 5. In one scale, white figure in the other scale: pair of scales, devils in one, souls in the other, one devil falling out, and scale rising: weighing souls, devil depressing one scale: holding scales, devil pulling down one scale, soul in the other, the B. V. M. throwing in a rosary which weighs it down: holding scales, Satan pulling down one scale, S. Michael piercing him with a cross-staff: piercing Satan with a long cross: the same, and a short cross in his hand: S. Michael.

Devils. Tormented by: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Devil's Advocate. An officer whose duty it is, in the case of a proposed canonization, to make a case against the proposal.

Devil's Knell. A bell tolled on Christmas eve at Dewsbury, to signify that Satan's power was destroyed by the birth of our Lord.

Devium. A garment worn by the clergy.

Devolution. A power claimed by the pope of appointing a proper person to a see should the chapter neglect to exercise its privilege, or should the party elected be unworthy of the office of a bishop. This power was exercised in the case of Stephen Langton.

Devotæ. Women devoted to a religious life.

Devoti Dies. Holy days.

Devotion, Days of. v. *Days of Devotion.*

Devotus. 1. A patron saint. 2. A laic who has devoted himself and his possessions to a monastery.

Dexamene. The basin of a baptistry.

Dextrale. A bracelet worn on the right arm.

Dextrocherium. v. *Dextrale.*

Diabastes. In the Greek Church a public reader of lections from homilies, or lives of the saints.

Diacænismus. Renewal. The week after Easter in the Greek Church; so called because it was the first week of the festival of our Lord's resurrection.

Diaco. A subordinate chaplain in the order of Malta.

Diacon. Diaconus. v. *Deacon.*

Diacona. One whose husband had been promoted to the diaconate. They then lived apart, and on his death she was forbidden to marry again on pain of excommunication.

Diaconale. The vestment worn by a deacon.

Diaconate. The order and office of a deacon is so called. In its general sense of minister, it sometimes applied to bishops and presbyters. S. Cyprian says that deacons were called to the ministry of the altar. v. *Deacon.*

Diaconia. 1. The collection of alms for the Christian poor in the Greek Church. 2. A hospice in which the poor, the old, and widows, were taken care of. At Rome in the middle ages the care of these fell to the cardinal deacons. 3. A chapel

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or oratory annexed to a hospice. 4. The diaconate. 5. Any ecclesiastical function, or an abbess in the Greek Church.

Diaconicium. The office of a deacon.

Diaconicum. 1. Magnum, one of the outer buildings of a church. 2. Minus, the vestry in the apse of the left aisle of an Eastern church, where the vessels of the altar were kept, also the aisle itself. 3. A credence table in an Eastern church, on the right side of the altar, the prothesis being on the left side. 4. A book in the Greek Church containing all that relates to the duties of deacons. 5. A part of the public prayers said by deacons. 6. A part of the tribunal in a basilican church, at the right of the bishop's chair.

Diaconicum Bematis. The same as *Diaconicum Minus.*

Diaconicum Majus. The greater sacristy in a Greek church, for keeping the plate, vestments, and books.

Diaconicum Minus. The lesser sacristy in a Greek church, for keeping the less important appliances for Divine worship.

Diaconissa. 1. A deaconess, a woman of holy life, who performed some inferior services of the Church. Her office was to assist at the baptism of women, to be a sort of private catechist to the women catechumens, and to visit and attend sick women and martyrs and confessors in prison. 2. An abbess.

Diaconium. The diaconate or order of deacon.

Diaconoftschins. A sect of Russian dissenters of the 18th century.

Diaconus. A deacon.

Diaconus Basilicus. v. *Diaconus Palatinus.*

Diaconus Cardinalis. An ecclesiastic of the Church at Rome, originally called archdeacon. The number was increased from one to fourteen, then to eighteen.

Diaconus Palatinus. Six cardinal deacons who attended the pope in the palace and Lateran basilica. Also called *Diaconus Basilicus.*

Diaconus Regionarius. The deacon of each of the seven districts into which Rome was divided. He belonged to the college of cardinal deacons.

Diaconus Stationarius. The deacon attending the pope when he went to any station or church in Rome appropriated to a special function.

Diaconus Testimonialis. A deacon in attendance on a bishop, to be a witness of what was said by him to the people.

Diadem. The old English for nimbus.

Diadem Coronal. 1. The mitre of the Jewish high priest. 2. An emblem of royalty.

Diæta. 1. A journey of one day. 2. Food or refreshment. 3. Diet. 4. A diet or parliament: the chief national council in several countries in Europe. 5. A summons.

Diagnatus. One very nearly related.

Diagonal Moulding. Also called *Chevron* or *Zig-zag Moulding.*

Diagonal Rib. v. *Cross-springer.*

Diamartyrumenos. In Greek hierology, a Protestant.

Diamond. The point of a diamond, God's eternal remembrance of unrepented sin: Jer. xvii. 1.

Dianaticus. A worshipper of Diana.

Diapason. The octave or interval in music which includes all the notes of the scale.

Diapente. A fifth in music.

Diaper. 1. Cloth with a pattern woven into it. 2. A panel or flat surface, either covered with carving in low relief, or painted, generally in squares close together.

Diapsalma. 1. A musical notation in the Psalms. 2. v. *Acrostic.*

Diastyla. Chancel rails.

Diataxeis. Certain forms of prayer among the Greeks; sometimes applied to the liturgy.

Diatessaron. An arrangement of the Gospel so as to make one continuous narrative from the first four books of the New Testament. This

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was first done by Tatian, in the latter half of the 2nd century.

Diaulium. The hall; hence used for the whole house.

Dibambulum. A lamp borne in state before emperors and patriarchs.

Dibinitaton. Divinity, or Deity.

Dica. 1. A tally to keep accounts by. A tally was a stick cut or notched to match another stick. 2. A debtor and creditor account. 3. A tender.

Dicaiophylax. An officer of the Greek Church who takes care of the charters of the church.

Dicanicium. A pastoral staff.

Dicatio. A title of honour, corresponding to "Your honour," or "Your majesty."

Dice, Use of. Games of chance were forbidden both to clergy and laity by many councils.

Dicerium. A two-branched candlestick used in the liturgy of Constantinople and other Eastern liturgies. It is held by the celebrant, before the Sanctus, in the left hand, and typifies the two natures of our Lord. Bishops make the sign of the cross with it over the gospel, and give the benediction with it at the end of the mass.

Dicha. v. *Dica.*

Diclides. Double gates of open work to the ancient bemas.

Dictare. 1. To write. 2. To dictate.

Dictator. 1. A writer. 2. One who dictates what another writes.

Dictica. A book which can be held in the hand.

Dictio. 1. A declamation. 2. Dominion.

Dictitium. A writing or letter.

Didascalus. The master of a school.

Die Dierum principe. v. *Morn of morns and Day of days.*

Die Parente Temporum. v. *On this day, the first of days.*

Dies Adoratus. Good Friday.

Dies Animarum. All Souls' day.

Dies Apostolici. Feasts of the Apostles.

Dies Baptismalis. 1. The day of baptism. 2. Its anniversary.

Dies Censorius. The day of judgment.

Dies Cinerum. Ash Wednesday; from the ashes made from the palms and olive branches blessed in the preceding year. They were sometimes sprinkled on the bodies of the dead.

Dies Devoti. Holy days, when the faithful engage in pious exercises.

Dies Dominica. 1. Easter day. 2. Any Sunday.

Dies Felicissimus. Easter day.

Dies Florum. Palm Sunday; so called from the strewing of flowers and palms during the triumphant entry into Jerusalem. Also called *Dies Ramorum.*

Dies Forensis. Market day.

Dies iræ, Dies illa. v. 1. *Day of wrath, O day of mourning.* 2. *That day of wrath, that dreadful day*

Dies Jovis. Thursday.

Dies Lunæ. Monday.

Dies Magnus. Easter day.

Dies Martis. Tuesday.

Dies Mercurii. Wednesday.

Dies Natalis. The anniversary, 1. of the martyrdom or the death of a saint; 2. of the accession of a pope, bishop, or temporal prince.

Dies Osanna. Palm Sunday; from the words of the children of Jerusalem.

Dies Ramorum. Palm Sunday. Also called *Dies Florum.*

Dies Saturni. Saturday.

Dies Scrutinii. In the ancient Church, the days whereon the catechumens destined for baptism were examined. Wednesday in the fourth week in Lent was universally the day of the great examination, *Dies* or *Feria Magni Scrutinii.*

Dies Solis. Sunday.

Dies Veneris. Friday.

Dietarium. 1. A day's work. 2. An acre of land.

Diets. Assemblies of the States of Germany. Many of these were important in Church history, and concerned confession of faith and controversies: that of Worms, 1521; Nuremberg, 1523 and 1524; Spires,

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1526 and 1529; Augsburg, 1530, 1547, 1548, 1550, and 1560; Ratisbon, 1541, 1546, and 1557.

Diffinitors. Officers in the convents of friars who had the power of appointing the president in chapter; regard being had to the authority of the general of the order.

Digamist. I. There are three opinions as to the meaning of this word: that it signifies, 1. one who married twice after baptism; 2. one who married twice absolutely; 3. one who married after divorce, or who had two wives at the same time. II. A Greek term for bishops who left one see for another.

Digamy. v. *Digamist* and *Bigamy.*

Digest. A word originally applied to the Pandects of Justinian.

Diggers. A name applied to the Waldenses who held religious services in caves.

Digitiæ. Small twigs of gold or silver, like fingers.

Dignare me, O Jesu, rogo Te. v. *Jesu, grant me this, I pray.*

Dignatio. v. *Dicatio.*

Dignitary. One of the quatuor personæ of a cathedral, viz. dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer.

Dignitas. 1. The rights and privileges attached to a benefice or monastery. 2. A title of honour belonging to kings.

Dignitatis, Ara. v. *Ara Dignitatis.*

Dilapidation. Dilapidation is said to be the pulling down or destroying in any manner any of the houses or buildings belonging to a spiritual living, or suffering them to run into ruin or decay, or wasting or destroying the woods of the church, or committing or suffering any wilful waste in or upon the inheritance of the church.

Diligentium. A book of prayers for the dead.

Diloris. A garment with two threads of gold woven in.

Diminished Arch. v. *Imperfect Arch.*

Dimissories Literæ. Originally letters of licence granted by a bishop, for a clergyman to remove from his diocese to another. For the modern meaning, v. *Dimissory Letters.*

Dimissory Letters. A licence from the bishop of the diocese, where the candidate for holy orders has his title, by virtue of which licence, the candidate to whom it is granted may be ordained by the bishop to whom it is sent. The bishop to whom the letters dimissory are directed has merely to perform the act of ordination; for doing which he is not responsible if any qualification should be found to have been wanting in the person so ordained. In the primitive Church such letters were given to clergy who changed their diocese. Also called *Letters Pacificatory.*

Dimity. A kind of fustian, originally from Damietta.

Dimœrites. v. *Apollinarians.*

Dimoirites. Apollinarian heretics.

Diocesan. A bishop considered as related to a diocese is a diocesan; in this capacity he rules the people and clergy therein, and for this purpose has ecclesiastical courts. For many ages the bishop was the general incumbent of his diocese, and received the offerings of devotion, out of which he paid his priests and deacons. His circuit through his diocese to ascertain its condition is called his visitation.

Diocesan Courts. The consistorial courts of each diocese, exercising general jurisdiction of all matters arising locally within their respective limits, with the exception of places, subject to peculiar jurisdiction, deciding all matters of spiritual discipline; suspending or depriving clergymen, and administering the other branches of the ecclesiastical law.

Diocesan Synod. A synod, in which the bishop presided, held for making constitutions, inquiries, and other diocesan business. It continued till the time of the Reformation. Seven men from each parish used to attend to make presentments. These were *testes synodales.* Such synodal business is now mostly transacted at visitations.

Diocese. The circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction; and as England is divided

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into counties, in respect of its temporal state, so is it divided into dioceses, in regard to its ecclesiastical state. In early times parish was used in the same sense, and is perhaps derived from the same Greek word. The rise of the diocesan system is to be found in the New Testament: S. James was bishop of Jerusalem; and the angels of the seven Churches were bishops.

Diocese, Chancellor of the. v. *Chancellor of the Diocese.*

Dioecesis. 1. A prefecture over many provinces. 2. A parish. 3. The district presided over by a bishop.

Diorthimi. Monks who have quitted their convents.

Dioscoridiani. v. *Eutychians.*

Diploma. A name for a licence, from its manner of being folded double.

Diplomatica. The scientific study of charters and similar documents.

Diplocatechumenon. A hymn repeated, in the Greek Church. In Latin called *Duplicatum.*

Dippers. The early Baptists in England were so called, as baptizing by immersion. Also called *Dunkers.* v. *Baptists* and *Immersi.*

Dipping. Baptism by dipping or immersion is the more correct use, and is occasionally employed; aspersion or effusion is exceptional, according to our rubrics. The sect called Baptists permit no other form. Aspersion was allowed of old in clinic baptism, or the baptism of those whose life was in danger.

Diptych. Two tables on which were inscribed the names of the living and dead who were to be remembered at mass. In the Eastern Church, three such are generally used, the third being that of the bishops whose names are to be commemorated. It was the office of the deacon to recite the names.

Directaneus. A psalm, hymn, or ecclesiastical chant sung in monotone.

Direction. The guidance of a spiritual adviser. It is useful for settling difficult cases of conscience, and preventing as well extravagance as indifference.

Director. One who directs, that is, advises those who consult him in religious matters. In strictness, a layman might direct, but usually it is the office of a priest. In the Prayer Book, direction is called "ghostly counsel and advice."

Directorium. A book of rules for the due performance of the sacred offices, with or without the words of the offices. Also called *Ordinal.*

Directory. A book drawn up by the Assembly of Divines, and used by the Puritans at the Revolution of 1645, instead of the Prayer Book. It contains various directions for conducting services, and heads of prayers.

Dirige. The anthem "*Dominus Deus meus, in conspectu Tuo viam meam dirige,*" in the first nocturn of the office for the dead.

Dirige Dirge. Music used in the anthem for the dead; and hence that service and any mournful tune.

Discalceated. Unshod. Applied to one section of the Carmelites, and other religious orders.

Discaligatus. Barefooted.

Discant. v. *Discantus.*

Discantus. Harmony formed by successions of various intervals. During the whole course of the 11th century the composition of melody was independent of harmony, and those who constructed the melody resorted to the *déchanteurs,* or harmonizers, to form the harmony.

Discernentes. Those who took the side of Eutyches and Dioscorus against the council of Chalcedon A.D. 451, and separated themselves from that synod.

Discharged Rectory. One which has been released from payment of first-fruits under 6 Anne, c. xxvii. A.D. 1707.

Discharging Arch. An arch built over wooden lintels, whereby the weight of the wall above is taken off.

Discincta. A loose robe without a girdle.

Disciple. A Christian, especially one who personally attended on our Lord, and more strictly still the seventy. The Latins have a festival dedicated

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to them July 15th, the Greeks January 4th.

Disciples of Christ. An American sect, which endeavours to unite all parties on the basis of the Bible only.

Disciplina, Arcani. v. *Arcani Disciplina.*

Disciplinants. Also called *Flagellants* and *Whippers.*

Discipline. 1. A name applied to the government of the members of the Church, lay and clerical, by proper officers, laws, and punishments. 2. A term given to self-inflicted and voluntary corporal punishment, as penance or otherwise. 3. A penitential scourge.

Discipline, Congregation of. v. *Congregation of Discipline.*

Discoferæ. Those in convents of women who bring in the dishes at meals.

Discommunicantes. Those who do not communicate with the faithful, or make their oblations with them.

Disconsutus. Unsewn, unstitched.

Discopoterium. The paten and chalice in Greek hierology.

Discreet Minister. A priest either authorized by his bishop, or qualified by age, learning, and character, to hear confessions.

Discretæ. Those members of a female religious house who were admitted to its more secret concerns, and more especially the adviser of the superior.

Discretio. 1. A title of honour given to bishops and lay nobles. 2. Mature age. 3. A judgment.

Discretus. 1. A title of honour given to those consuls at Nismes who were doctors or licentiates in law. 2. A delegate from a convent to a provincial chapter.

Discrimen. A comb or crisping pin for parting women's hair.

Discriminale. v. *Discrimen.*

Discus. 1. A table. 2. The food on it. 3. A disk.

Disgressio. v. *Discretio.*

Dish. 1. Head on a: S. John Baptist. 2. With her eyes on a: presenting her eyes on a, to the B. V. M., with a dagger in her hand: S. Lucy, V. & M. 3. Carrying two fishes on a, with a pitcher of water in her other hand: S. Mary, V.

Disk. The paten in the Greek Church.

Dispensa. 1. Expense. 2. A storehouse.

Dispensation. 1. A dispensation is a relaxation of the common law, made and granted by one that has the power of granting the same. 2. Relaxation of ecclesiastical laws, customs, or penances, by one who has authority for the same. 3. A particular species of Divine revelation and government, as the Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Christian dispensations.

Disposer Supreme. H. A & M. No. 258. *Supreme, quales, Arbiter.* Hymn for festivals of Apostles. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Dispositio. 1. A commentary. 2. The magistracy. 3. The site of a city or building. 4. The power of disposing.

Dispositum. 1. A design or intention. 2. An exposition or commentary.

Disputatio. 1. Religious reading in monasteries at meals. 2. A rhetorical exercise at colleges.

Dissemblants. A name given to the ultra-Arian or Hetero-ousian heretics.

Dissenters. The name given in common to all the Protestant sects in England who have separated from the Established Church. Robert Brown is said to have been the first formal dissenter. v. *Brownists.*

Dissidents. A name for Russian dissenters.

Distaff Day. The morrow of the Epiphany; because working at the distaff was then resumed after the Christmas festival. Also called *Rock Day.*

Distegum. A house consisting of two stories.

Distemper. Water-colour used in mural ornamentation.

Distribution of the Elements. v. *Administration of the Eucharist.*

District Parishes. Ecclesiastical divisions of parishes for all purposes

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of worship, and for the celebration of marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials.

Disturber. If a bishop refuse or neglect to examine or admit a patron's clerk, without reason assigned or notice given, he is styled a *disturber* by the law, and shall not have any title to present by lapse.

Ditheism. Manicheeism.

Ditheists. Manichees.

Diurnale. The offices of the breviary, omitting matins.

Diurnalis. 1. Daily. 2. A shoe. 3. As much land as an ox can plough in a day.

Divæ Memoriæ. v. *Bonæ Memoriæ* and *Claræ Memoriæ.*

Divalis. Divine.

Divination. The art which professes to discover from natural signs the Divine mind in its dealings with man. Divination has existed from time immemorial, and its invention is attributed by the fathers to Satan. It was chiefly of two sorts, that practised by those who pretended to inspiration, and that concerned with prognostics, such as the flight of birds. God, by the law of Moses, forbade all divination. In the 11th century an impulse was given to this art by the study of astronomy, derived from the Arabians. A belief in sorcery lingers among the lower classes still, based either upon imposture or commerce with Satan.

Divine. A divine is another name for a theologian, as divinity is a synonym for theology. In strictness, divinity means that department of sacred knowledge which is concerned with the essence and attributes of God.

Divine, crescebas, Puer. v. 1. *In stature grows the heavenly Child.* 2. *The heavenly Child in stature grows.*

Divine Liturgy. A title of the mass.

Divine Love, Order of. v. *Theatines.*

Divine Offices. The offices in the breviary as distinguished from that in the missal.

Divine Oval. In art, an aureole or nimbus around a saint's head.

Divine Service. The liturgy or mass. Divine service was called by various names: *Cursus, Hierurgia, Liturgia, Missa, Publicus, Sacramenta, Sacrificium.*

Divine Service, Tenure by. v. *Tenure by Divine Service.*

Divine Worship. Adoration offered to God alone. Also called *Latria.*

Divinity. The science of Divine things. v. *Theology.*

Divisa. 1. Division of goods by will. 2. A boundary. 3. An estimate. 4. A garment of two colours. 5. A device or emblem.

Divisio. 1. The ordeal of hot iron or hot water. 2. A will. 3. The feast of the dispersion of the Apostles, formerly kept on the 14th or 15th July. 4. A divorce.

Divisio Mensaria. The monthly dividend of the clergy.

Division of a Candlestick. v. *Candlestick.*

Division of the Sexes. The old Catholic custom during Divine service, the men sitting on the south and the women on the north side.

Divisionale. The will by which a testator divides his goods among his heirs.

Divorce. The separation, by judicial authority, of man and wife. This word is wrongly used of the dissolution of marriage, and the deseoration of the sacrament. "What God hath joined together, let not man (and man cannot) put asunder." By common use divorce is either total, by entire dissolution, *a vinculo matrimonii;* or partial, as by judicial separation, *a mensâ et thoro.*

Doana. A custom-house.

Dobletus. 1. A garment called a doublet. 2. A false stone made of cut crystals joined together with a coloured leaf between, to make it resemble emeralds or rubies.

Docetæ. The earliest Gnostics; so called from a Greek word implying their belief that our Lord's body was a phantom, apparent only.

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Docheium. The treasury of a convent.

Docimasia. In the Greek Church, a probation or noviciate.

Docticanus. One learned in music.

Doctor. 1. The highest graduate in the faculties of Divinity, Law, Philosophy, Medicine, and Music. 2 In the Greek Church, one who expounds the gospel and psalter. 3. A title, with an appropriate addition, which distinguished many of the celebrated mediæval fathers, philosophers, and schoolmen. The following list includes the more important of these titles:—

Doctor Acutus. Franciscus Mayron.

Doctor Angelicus. S. Thomas Aquinas.

Doctor Authenticus. Gregorius de Arimino.

Doctor Autoratus. Ricardus de Mediavillâ.

Doctor Christianissimus. Johannes Gersonus.

Doctor Copiosus. Ricardus de Mediavillâ.

Doctor Divinus. 1. Dionysius à Rykel, the Carthusian. 2. Johannes Ruysbroek.

Doctor Dulcifluus. Antonius Andreas.

Doctor Ecstaticus. 1. Dionysius à Rykel, the Carthusian. 2. Johannes Ruysbroek.

Doctor Facundus. Petrus Aureolus.

Doctor Famosus. Bertrandus de Turre.

Doctor Fundatissimus. 1. Ægidius de Columnâ. 2. Ricardus de Mediavillâ.

Doctor Illuminatus. 1. Johannes Tauler. 2. Franciscus Mayron.

Doctor Illustratus. Adam de Marisco.

Doctor Invincibilis. Guilielmus Occam.

Doctor Irrefragibilis. Alexander de Hales.

Doctor Mellifluus. S. Bernardus.

Doctor Mirabilis. Rogerus Baconus.

Doctor Moralis. Gerardus Odories.

Doctor Ordinatissimus. Johannes Bassolis.

Doctor Parisiensis. Guido de Perpiniano.

Doctor Perspicuus. Gualterus Burlæus.

Doctor Planus. 1. Gualterus Burlæus. 2. Nicolaus de Lyrâ.

Doctor Proficuus. Nicolas Bonet.

Doctor Profundus. Thomas Bradwardinus.

Doctor Resolutissimus. Durandus à S. Porciano.

Doctor Resolutus. Johannes Baconthorpius.

Doctor Scholasticus. Anselmus Laudunensis.

Doctor Seraphicus. S. Bonaventura.

Doctor Singularis. Guilielmus Occam.

Doctor Solennis. 1. Johannes de Neapoli. 2. Henricus Gandavensis.

Doctor Solidus. Ricardus de Mediavillâ.

Doctor Sublimis. Johannes Tauler.

Doctor Subtilis. Johannes Duns Scotus.

Doctor Sufficiens. Petrus de Aquilâ.

Doctor Theologus. Nicolaus de Clemangiis.

Doctor Universalis. 1. S. Thomas Aquinas. 2. Alanus de Insulis.

Doctor Utilis. Nicolaus de Lyrâ.

Doctors' Commons. Public buildings near S. Paul's cathedral, for holding the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts.

Doctors, Four Greek. S. Athanasius of Alexandria (331), the defender of the Divinity of our Lord against Arius; S. Basil the Great, of Cæsarea (379), a great patron of monasticism; S. Gregory of Nazianzum (376), the most sublime of the Greek fathers; S. John Chrysostom, archbishop of Constantinople, the most eloquent (398). To these is often added S. Cyril (444), patriarch of Alexandria, the doctor of the Incarnation.

Doctors, Four Latin. S. Jerome

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of Bethlehem (420), author of the Vulgate Translation; S. Ambrose (397), bishop of Milan, and supposed author of the *Te Deum;* S. Augustine (430), bishop of Hippo, a voluminous and incomparable writer; S. Gregory the Great (604), a pope, who sent S. Augustine of Canterbury to England.

Doctrine. That which is taught by the Church by the guidance of the Holy Spirit, from tradition and holy Scripture.

Doctrinarius. A clerk regular of Christian doctrine; an order founded under Pius IV. by Marco di Sedis Cusani.

Doctrinum. A public school.

Documenta. Rolls and title-deeds.

Dodecahemeron. The season between Christmas and Epiphany in the Greek Church.

Dodecameron. The name given by the Greeks to the twelve days between Christmas and the Epiphany.

Dodecaphota. Twelve lights in honour of the Apostles.

Dog Whipper. A functionary employed formerly in churches in England.

Dogma. A settled, authorized, and positive religious truth.

Dogmatic Theology. The science and statement of positive religious truth.

Dogmaticum. A sort of chant in the Greek Church.

Dogmatist. Name given in the tribunal of the Inquisition to teachers, as distinguished from holders, of heresy. Also called *Dogmatizer.*

Dogmatiser. The same as *Dogmatist.*

Dog-tooth Moulding. A moulding used in early English architecture. It consists of four leaves placed together so to form a pyramid, and placed in the hollow of the moulding.

Dole. 1. Common land. 2. A boundary. 3. Alms at funerals.

Dole Bank. A mound of earth at the boundary of a parish, at which cakes and bread were given to the children and poor of the parish at the time of the processions on Ascension day. Also called *Dole Stone.*

Dole Bread. Bread begged on All Souls' day in Wales.

Dole Stone. v. *Dole Bank.*

Dole Table. Tables in the porches of churches at which debts were paid as well as tithes and church dues to the parish priest.

Doleing Day. S. Thomas' day.

Dolphin. With a, at his feet: S. Matthew, Ap.

Dom. An abbreviated form of *dome,* used by canons and Benedictines, *Domine* being reserved to the Deity.

Doma. 1. A house. 2. A field or farm. 3. A roof or dome.

Dombec. Doomsday book. v. *Domesdei.*

Dome. v. *Cupola.*

Domesday. 1. The Last Judgment. Hence 2. a description or census of the realm, originally made by order of William the Conqueror in 1081. This record was afterwards supplemented by others at a later date.

Domesdei. Doomsday book, compiled by order of William the Conqueror about A.D. 1086, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, and modes of tenure; so called from its authority in doom or judgment on the matters contained in it.

Domesticus. 1. A friend. 2. One of the body-guard of the Roman emperor. 3. An officer of the church who came after the precentor in rank, and had charge of the singing in church.

Domicellæ. 1. Damoiselles, a title peculiar to the unmarried daughters of nobles. 2. The title of the members of a chapter of canonesses. 3. Nuns in general. 4. Serving maids.

Domicellares. 1. Supernumary priests appended by the bishop, with consent of the chapter, to a cathedral, expectants of vacancies. Also called *Minor Canons.* 2. Junior canons of the church of Strasburg. 3. v. *Canon Capitular.*

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Domificatio. A smaller building added on to a larger one.

Domina. 1. The Blessed Virgin. 2. The Church. 3. A female attendant on a queen. 4. The wife of a noble, baron, or soldier. 5. A Benedictine nun. 6. Any woman.

Domina, Friars de. An order which settled in England, 1288.

Dominant Cadence. v. *Cadence.*

Dominatio. 1. Proprietorship. 2. Tribute paid to the proprietor. 3. A title of honour.

Dominations. The same as *Dominions.*

Domini Corpus. The Body of our Lord in the blessed Sacrament.

Dominic, Nuns of the Third Order of S. An active branch of the Dominican order; the Dominican nuns of the original foundation being contemplative. Established by S. Dominic in Toulouse, 13th century. The nuns live in community, but are not enclosed, and do not take the solemn vows. Habit, white, black veil over white, long black cloak. Engaged in teaching, care of the aged poor, and incurables. Also called *Sisters of Penance of S. Dominic.*

Dominica ad Palmas. Palm Sunday.

Dominica Capitilavium. Palm Sunday; because those who were to be baptized on Easter day had their heads washed on that day.

Dominica Carnelevale. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Dominica Compitentium. Palm Sunday; because on that day the catechumens obtained leave of the bishop to be baptized on the succeeding Sunday.

Dominica de Hierusalem. v. *Jerusalem Sunday.*

Dominica de Rosa. The same as *Dominica Rosata.*

Dominica Dies. 1. Easter day. 2. Any Sunday.

Dominica Expectationis. The Sunday before Whitsun-day.

Dominica in Albis. A name for Low Sunday; being the last day on which the white baptismal robe was worn.

Dominica in Ramis Palmarum. Palm Sunday.

Dominica Olivarum. Palm Sunday; so called in Italy from the olive branches used in the procession as substitutes for palms.

Dominica Osanna. Palm Sunday; so called from the words of the children of Jerusalem at the triumphant entry of our Lord.

Dominica Resurrectio. Any Sunday.

Dominica Rosa. The same as *Dominica Rosata.*

Dominica Rosata. The fourth Sunday in Lent; so called because of the benediction bestowed by the pope on a golden rose on this day, which is usually presented to the most distinguished person then at Rome.

Dominica Sitientes. The Sunday before Passion Sunday.

Dominica Vacans. A name given by the Western Church to the two Sundays between Christmas and the Epiphany, because, having no special dedication, they are always occupied, either by a feast or an octave.

Dominica Vagantium. The name given to the Sunday before Advent and after Epiphany in Liguori's breviary.

Dominical. Belonging to the Lord's day or Sunday.

Dominical Altar. The high altar.

Dominical Letter. That one of the seven first letters of the alphabet which marks the order in which Sunday falls in any year.

Dominicale. A linen veil formerly used by women when communicating. Baronius, Mabillon, and others suppose that this was the technical name for the cloth in which women were ordered to receive the Body of Christ. Stephen Baluze, however, argues with greater probability that the dominicale was worn on the head. It appears to have been in use in the 6th century, and may be seen used at the present day in the north of Italy.

Dominicalis. A veil worn by women in church.

Dominicals. A payment made to the rectors of each parish within the

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city of Exeter, amounting to one penny a week, from every householder in the parish. Also called *Palm Penny* or *Sacrament Pence.*

Dominican Monks. Preaching Black Friars. An order so called from their black robe, instituted by S. Dominic, with the approval of pope Innocent III., 1215, and confirmed by pope Honorius III., 1216. At the death of the founder there were 60 monasteries of the order; and afterwards they spread over the world. Their superior is called General. They first founded a house at Oxford, in 1221. Habit, white cassock, scapular, and hood, a black cloak and outer hood. Also called *Brothers of S. Mary*, and in France *Jacobins.*

Dominican Nuns. An order founded in 1207 by S. Dominic, near Toulouse. Habit, white; black veils with white veil beneath; leathern girdle.

Dominican Rule. Rule of the order of S. Dominic: subsistence only on alms; fasts during seven months of the year; preaching the aim of the order; annual general chapter to be held; churches not to be stately.

Dominicanesses. Dominican nuns.

Dominicum. 1. A church or building dedicated to God. 2. The sacrifice of the mass. 3. A domain or estate.

Dominions. The sixth of the nine orders in the hierarchy of angels. Also called *Dominations.*

Domino. 1. A sort of amyss. 2. A mask worn at the carnival.

Dominus. 1. God. 2. A saint. 3. A bishop or canon. 4. A proprietor of a domain. 5. A noble.

Dominus Vobiscum. The Lord be with you. The salutation of the priest to the people before commencing the collect, preface, and other parts of Divine service.

Domipola. A market-place.

Domistadium. A homestead.

Domna. 1. For domina, a lady. 2. A ton.

Dompnus. *e. g.* Dominus. A title given to the pope, bishops, abbots, and monks. Some confined the word Dominus to God, applying Domnus to His earthly ministers. "Cœlestem Dominum, terrestrem dicito Domnum." Also called *Domnus.*

Domus Columbæ. A church.

Domus Conversorum. The house of the lay brothers in a monastery.

Domus Dei. *Maison Dieu*, or hospital for the sick poor.

Donaria. Gifts offered to the Church, and in early times suspended by gold cords before the altar.

Donati. Laics who gave themselves and their goods to monasteries.

Donations of Constantine. The name given to certain instruments, granting Rome and its annexed territory to the popes. They seem to have been forged before the 8th century. Adrian and Leo III. quote them to Charlemagne to induce him to make a similar grant. Constantine is said to have made this gift when he transferred the seat of empire to Constantinople.

Donatists. Followers of Donatus, at beginning of 4th century, who, on quasi-puritanical principles, separated from the Catholic Church as unholy, and rebaptized those who joined them from it. They were strenuously opposed by S. Augustine of Hippo.

Donative. A species of advowson, when the king or any subject, by his licence, founds a church or chapel, and ordains that it shall be merely in the gift or disposal of the patron; subject to his visitation only, and not to that of the ordinary, and vested absolutely in the clerk by the patron's deed of donation without presentation, institution, or induction.

Donative, Advowson. v. *Advowson Donative.*

Donative, Benefice. v. *Benefice Donative.*

Donnellan Lectures. Theological Lectures in Dublin University, founded in consequence of the bequest of Anne Donnellan in A.D. 1764.

Donum. 1. The mystical Body of Christ in the Eucharist. 2. A volun-

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tary offering to a lord or master. 3. Collation to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Doom. 1. The last judgment. 2. A painting of the same, often placed over a chancel arch of a church.

Door. Our Lord: S. John x. 9.

Door-keeper. v. *Ostiarius.*

Door of Judgment. The same as *Door of the Sentence.*

Door of the Dead. Doors constructed in houses in Italy and Holland, through which dead bodies were carried out; they were also used on occasion of a marriage, the bride and bridegroom passing through them.

Door of the Sentence. A door in the church of S. Peter's at Rome; so called because through it bodies intended for interment were brought. Also called *Door of Judgment.*

Doors, Angelic. v. *Angelic Doors.*

Doors, Royal. v. *Royal Doors.*

Dore of Holy Scripture. A book printed A.D. 1536, called in the preface prefixed by the printer to the edition of 1540, "The prologue of the fyrste translatoure of the byble out of Latyn into Englyshe."

Dormentarius. The superintendent of the dormitory in monasteries.

Dormer. A window inserted perpendicularly in a sloping roof under a small gable.

Dormitio. Death.

Dormitio S. Mariæ. The assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

Dormitorarius. v. *Dormentarius.*

Dormitorium. 1. A garment to be worn in bed. 2. The dormitory in monasteries. 3. A bed.

Dormitory. 1. A sleeping-room in a monastery or other religious house. 2. A cemetery.

Dornyx. Coarse damask originally made at Doornax.

Doron. Any gift in the Greek Church, especially a sacramental gift.

Dorrelites. Followers of one Dorrel, an enthusiast of Massachusetts, who pretended to be a prophet.

Dorsale. v. *Dossal.*

Dorser. A dossal.

Dorsum Ecclesiæ. The part of a church behind the altar.

Dort, Synod of. A synod which arose out of the Arminian controversy. It decided for absolute decrees, against the Arminians, in 1619.

Dortelarius. One who has the charge of the dormitories in monasteries.

Dortoir. A dormitory.

Dortor. A dormitory.

Dortorarius. The same as *Dortelarius.*

Dorture. A dormitory. Also called *Dortor.*

Dositheans. A sect founded by Dositheus, a magician of Samaria, who pretended to be the Messiah, a contemporary of the Apostles.

Dossal. 1. The cloth or hanging at the back of an altar. 2. The cloth hangings at the back of cathedral stalls. 3. The back of a chasuble. 4. The hood of a cope.

Dossitia. A window.

Double. A feast in which the antiphon is doubled, *i. e.* said twice, before and after the Psalms, instead of only half being said, as in simple feasts. The Roman Church divides feasts into doubles of the first and second class, and greater doubles. The Sarum divided them into principal greater, greater, lesser, and inferior doubles.

Double, Benefice. v. *Benefice Double.*

Double Benefice Intermediate. v. *Benefice Intermediate; Double.*

Double Benefice Minor. v. *Benefice Minor, Double.*

Double Bull. v. *Semi Bull.*

Double Chant. A chant in four portions; a modern innovation upon the ecclesiastical or single chant of antiquity, in two parts.

Double Church. 1. A church with upper and lower chancels or chancels and naves. 2. A church, different parts of which serve for different parishes.

Double, Greater. v. *Double.*

Double, Inferior. v. *Double.*

Double, Lesser. v. *Double.*

Double Monasteries. Combined yet separated convents for monks and nuns, who meet only in church.

Double of the First-class. v. *Double.*

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Double of the Second-class. v. *Double.*

Double, Principal Greater. v. *Double.*

Doucine. Ornament of a cornice half concave and half convex.

Dove. 1. Bringing a ring-, and a lamb at her feet: S. Agnes, V. & M. 2. With a, on his shoulder: S. David, Abp. 3. Hovering near him: dove at his ear, at the altar: S. Dunstan, Abp. 4. On his head: S. Enurchus, Bp. 5. By his side: S. Fabian, Bp. 6. At his ear, with a double cross, writing on a scroll on a lectern, with a, at his ear: S. Gregory the Great, M. & Bp. 7. Bringing the saint holy chrism: the same, and Clovis kneeling before him: S. Remigius, Bp.

Dove. v. *Columba.*

Dove-tail. A manner of fastening together pieces of wood by notches resembling the tail of a dove or swallow.

Dowel. An iron or wooden pin, used sometimes in laying floor-boards.

Dowts of Holy Scripture. A copy of the book, *Liber Quæstionum Veteris et Novi Testamenti*, formerly ascribed to S. Augustine.

Doxale. The jubé or gallery separating the choir from the nave.

Doxologia. The *Gloria in excelsis* is called by the Greeks the great doxology, or ascription of glory to God. The *Gloria Patri* is called the little doxology. The latter part was perhaps added at the council at Nice in opposition to the Arians; it is expressly mentioned in the second council of Vaison, 529. The Arians said, "in" or by "the Son, and by the Holy Ghost." The *Gloria in excelsis* is also a doxology of great antiquity.

Doxologia Magna. The *Gloria in excelsis.*

Doxologia Parva. The *Gloria Patri.*

Doxology. v. *Doxologia.*

Doxology, Great. v. *Doxology.*

Doxology, Little. v. *Doxology.*

Drabicians. Followers of Drabicius, a pretended Hungarian prophet in 1630.

Draco. 1. The likeness of a dragon depicted on the standards of the Romans, and subsequently on those of the emperors of the West. 2. A symbol of the devil, or of heresy.

Draconarii. 1. Soldiers who accompanied the pope in ceremonials; so called because the spears they carried had on them a dragon surmounted by a cross. 2. The bearer of the standard on which a dragon was depicted.

Dragon. 1. Piercing a, with a spear, having a cross and banner at the top: standing with cross on his armour and shield: striking a, with his sword, or with a spear cross-topped: in armour with a, by his side: on horseback with a, below: on horseback tilting at a: S. George, M. 2. Piercing a: piercing a, with a long cross: the same, and trampling upon him: a, behind, lamb before her: at her feet, cross and palm: near her, angel protecting her: rising out of a, end of her robe in his mouth: chained at her feet: S. Margaret, V. & M. 3. Striking a, with a sword, in armour: sword and scales, two men in one, millstone in the other, which a, is pulling down: S. Michael. 4. Holding a: S. Silvester, Bp.

Drain. The piscina, or bason and pipe to convey away the ablutions which were not consumed.

Draperius. 1. A maker or seller of cloth. 2. In military orders he was a bailiff who superintended the purchase of cloth for the members of the order.

Drappus. Cloth.

Draw nigh and take the Body of the Lord. H. A & M. No. 348. *Sancti, venite.* Eucharistic hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Dresser. The Dresser of the vineyard seems to be Jesus Christ, S. Luke xiii. 7, or God the Father, if interpreted according to S. John xv. 1, 2. In this latter case, He that came seeking fruit, S. Luke xiii. 7, would be explained of the justice of God.

Dressings. All sorts of mouldings

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and sculptured ornaments on a wall or ceiling are called dressings.

Dreykönigstag. "The Three Kings' Day," the German name for Twelfth Night.

Drink. Participation of the Eucharistic Blood of the Lord: Isa. lxii. 9, and lxv. 13.

Drinquet. A game at tables, called trick-track.

Dripping Eaves. v. *Eaves.*

Dripstone. A projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, archways, or niches, in Norman and Gothic architecture. Also called *Hood Mould, Label, Water Table, Weather Moulding.*

Dromikos. The apse of a basilica church.

Dromikos Naos. A basilica church.

Drop Arch. An arch formed by portions of circles whose radius is shorter than the span of the arch, and is described about an obtuse-angled triangle.

Drops of the Night. The Sweat, Tears, and Blood of Christ poured forth for sin: Cant. v. 2.

Druids. Druids were a sacerdotal order, not a caste, among the Celts. They belonged to the highest families, are said to have been skilled in arts and sciences, and to have acted as judges.

Drunkenness. The drunkenness of Noah was a type of our Blessed Lord's Passion. Overcome by the cup of suffering, He lay extended upon the cross, as it were, unclothed, in His own house. And the people whom He had made derided Him.

Drunkenness. "If any offend their brethren by drunkenness, the churchwardens or questmen and sidesmen in their next presentment to their ordinaries shall present the same, that they may be punished by the severity of the laws, according to their deserts; and such notorious offenders shall not be admitted to the holy communion till they be reformed." Canon 109.

Druses. A sect who live near mount Lebanon: they separated from the Mohammedan Arabs in the 9th century.

Dryphacton. Chancel-rails.

Dualism. The theory which underlies the principles of the Dualists.

Dualists. 1. A name given to all those who held the Manichean error of two principles, the good and the evil (the *Ormuzd* and *Ahriman* of oriental worship). Of this nature were the heresies of Marcion, Valentinus, Marcus, Basilides, Cerdon, and their followers. 2. Those who believe in the admission of certain elected persons to happiness, and the condemnation of all others.

Dubiectus. v. *Dobletus.*

Ducherii. Priests who, though not professing the monastic life, remain inmates of the priories of S. Victor of Marseilles.

Ductor Dubitantium. The name of a book on casuistry, published in 1660, by bishop Jeremy Taylor. It is devoted rather to the principles of moral theology than to the solution of cases.

Duellum. Wager of battle between two persons.

Dulciana. A musical instrument; called also a dulcimer.

Dulcinistæ. Waldensian heretics; so called from one Dulcinus of Novara in Italy.

Dulcinists. Followers of one Dolcino, of Lombardy, in the 14th century. He claimed to be the head of the Kingdom of the Holy Ghost. He fled to the Alps, but was captured and burnt by order of Clement IV. v. *Apostolici.*

Duleia. Penance.

Duleiani. The same as *Duliani.*

Dulia. Worship lower than that offered to God, *i. e.* the veneration given to saints and angels. That due to the blessed Virgin is called *hyperdulia;* and that due to the Trinity is called *latria.* Relative honour is given to the images of each class in the same order.

Duliani. Arian heretics, who asserted that the Divine Word was not of the same substance with the Father, but was subservient to Him. Also called *Ultra-Arians.*

Dung. The basket of dung which

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was applied to the roots of the barren fig-tree is often spoken of by the Fathers: "What else does it signify but the mystery of the dispensation assumed in the Body?"

Dunkers. A sect which arose in 1724, founded by a German named Peysel, a Baptist and Universalist, and was established as a society near Philadelphia. Also called *Dippers.*

Dunstan, Abp. & C., S. Educated at Glastonbury, and superior of its Benedictine monastery, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Died A.D. 988. Commemorated, May 19th. Represented seizing the devil with pincers: kneeling prostrate at the feet of our Saviour: dove hovering near him: dove at his ear, at the altar: troop of angels before him: voice from a crucifix: playing on a harp.

Duodecima. A name for vespers.

Dupla. 1. A fine. 2. A doubloon, a Spanish coin. 3. The anniversary of the death of a person, when the *missa pro defunctis* was said.

Duplarium. 1. A double festival. 2. A copy. 3. A wallet.

Duplex Querela. A process ecclesiastical, on refusal of institution to a benefice, which is in the nature of an appeal from the ordinary to his next immediate superior, as from a bishop to the archbishop; and if the superior court adjudge the cause of refusal to be insufficient, it will grant institution to the appellant.

Duplicata. 1. A duplicate or copy. 2. v. *Duploma.*

Duplication. 1. A second celebration of the Eucharist by the same priest in the same day. This is not generally allowed except on Christmas day, when a priest may celebrate thrice, Easter day, and on Sundays and great feasts in places where there is only one priest. 2. A provincial constitution of archbishop Langton says, "Let no priest presume to celebrate twice in one day, save on the feasts of the nativity and resurrection; neither let him drink the ablutions of the first mass until after the second."

Duplicatum. A hymn repeated in the Greek Church.

Duplo. A double-lined upper garment.

Duploma. 1. Any thing folded double. 2. A licence.

Dupploytum. v. *Duplo.*

Durham Water. Water in which the body of S. Cuthbert had been washed at Durham, which was said to possess a healing power.

Durpilum. A vestibule or threshold.

Dutch Reformers. A branch of the established Presbyterians in Holland, settled in America.

Dyeirmon. A hymn with double hirmos.

Dyzemas Day. Tithe day.

E.

E. As a numeral letter, E denotes 250.

Eagle. A desk shaped like an eagle, from which the lessons or the epistle and gospel are read. They came most into use when ambones disappeared, about the 12th century. The eagle is a type of inspiration.

Eagle. The Great Eagle, Rev. xi. 14, is our Lord Jesus Christ. *Cf.* Exod xix. 4, and Deut. xxxii. 11. This mystical interpretation has special reference to the ascension, when Christ soared up as it were on eagle's wings to heaven.

Eagle. 1. With an: S. Augustine, Bp. 2. Before him: S. Gregory the Great, M. Bp. 3. Sword with serpent twined round it, and an, below: with palm branch, scroll and: an, upon a barrel, or cauldron: an, before him, or above his head: mounted on an: S. John, Ap. and Evan. 4. Near the saint: S. Prisca, V. & M.

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Ealahus. A tavern or alehouse.

Ear. "To bore the ear" was an acted type of Christ's incarnation in the form of a servant. Compare together Exod. xxii. 6, Psalm xl. 6, and Heb. x. 5.

Ear of Corn, Order of the. A military order in honour of the blessed Sacrament, founded about 1450 by Francis I., duke of Brittany, and suppressed by Charles VIII. of France.

Early Church. A name for the primitive Church.

Early English Architecture. The earliest of the pointed styles used in England, in date ranging between the 12th and 14th centuries. Sometimes called *First Pointed* and *Lancet Architecture.*

Earth has many a noble City. H. A & M. No. 59. *O sola magnarum urbium.* Epiphany hymn by Prudentius. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Earth Table. The course of stones in a building level with the earth. Also called *Ground Table.*

Earth's mighty Maker, Whose Command. S. A. H. No. 20. *Telluris ingens Conditor.* Hymn for Tuesday evening. H. N. translation.

East. 1. Christ, from whom springs the day and the light. *v.* Ezek. xliii. 2. He is often called the East, or the Dayspring, or the Sunrising. *v.* S. Luke i. 78. *Cf.* Zech. iii. 8, "I will bring forth My Servant the Branch." The Vulgate has *Adducam Servum Meum, Orientem.* 2. Churches are in general built towards the East. The dead are usually buried facing the east. In primitive times, baptismal renunciation was made towards the west, and the covenant with Christ towards the east.

East, Turning to the. An ancient custom at saying the creeds, *Gloria Patri*, and *Gloria in excelsis*, to pay honour to our Lord, Who, as the Sun of righteousness, rose in the East, and will come from the East to judge us.

Easter. 1. The festival of the resurrection of our Lord. 2. The season which lasts from Easter till Ascension day, forty days.

Easter Anthem. 1. The anthem, "Christ our Passover," which is appointed to be sung instead of the *Venite* on Easter day. 2. According to the first Book of Edward VI. these verses, except the first two, which were added at the last revision, were to be sung before matins.

Easter Candle. v. *Paschal Candle.*

Easter Controversy. v. *Paschal Controversy.*

Easter Egg. v. *Paste Egg.*

Easter of the Competentes. The same as *Flower Easter.*

Easter Offerings. Certain offerings to parish priests at Easter, which are due by custom only. If there is no question about the custom, they may be sued for in the spiritual court; but the spiritual court can have no power to determine the existence or non-existence of a custom. If the custom is disputed, the ecclesiastical judge would not be permitted to proceed with the suit. Whether Easter offerings could be recovered by a suit in a court of equity appears doubtful. v. *Offerings.*

Easter Sepulchre. The place where the blessed Sacrament is reserved from Maundy Thursday till Easter day, or, according to modern Roman use, till the Mass of the presanctified on Good Friday. In England these sepulchres are often permanent alcoves, and in large churches elaborately carved; in small ones they are sometimes within the altar rails, and used as credences at other times.

Eastern Church, Holy. v. *Greek Church.*

Eaves. The sloping part of the roof which projects beyond the walls for the purpose of throwing off the water.

Ebadians. Early Arabian Christians.

Ebionites. Early heretics, who are thought to have been a branch of the Nazarenes. The sect, in the 2nd century, denied the Divinity of our Lord, and His birth of a Virgin.

Ecce, Tempus idoneum. v. *Lo, now is our accepted day.*

Ecclesia. 1. An assembly. 2.

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The place of assembly. Hence the word was used for the church, as denoting either 3. the body of Christians, or 4. the building set apart for Divine worship.

Ecclesiæ, Ad Ostium. v. *Ad Ostium Ecclesiæ.*

Ecclesiæ, Advocatus. v. *Advocatus Ecclesiæ.*

Ecclesiæ, Apostolicæ. v. *Apostolicæ Ecclesiæ.*

Ecclesiæ, Arcus. v. *Arcus Ecclesiæ.*

Ecclesiæ, Aula. v. *Aula Ecclesiæ.*

Ecclesiæ, Curia Personæ. v. *Curia Personæ Ecclesiæ.*

Ecclesiæ, Dorsum. v. *Dorsum Ecclesiæ.*

Ecclesiæ, Justaurum. v. *Justaurum Ecclesiæ.*

Ecclesiæ Romanæ, Archidiaconus. The principal deacon of the Apostolic see.

Ecclesiani. An epithet applied to the partisans of the Church, during the dispute with the empire, in the matter of investitures.

Ecclesiarch. An official of the Eastern Church, resembling the Western sacrist.

Ecclesiastic. One who holds a sacred office in the Church.

Ecclesiasticæ Literæ. Letters given by the bishop to a cleric who was removing into another diocese.

Ecclesiastical Censure. Church penalties for misconduct, such as excommunication, suspension, degradation, irregularity, interdict.

Ecclesiastical Ceremonies. Those which are ordained by the Church of Christ.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A body corporate, erected by 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 77, empowered to suggest measures conducive to the efficiency of the established Church, to be ratified by orders in council. Their powers have been practically developed beyond the intention with which the Commission was created, and now are almost irresponsible.

Ecclesiastical Corporations. Corporations created for the furtherance of religion, and for the perpetuation of the rights of the Church, the members of which are exclusively spiritual persons. They are of two kinds: corporations sole, *viz.* bishops, certain deans, parsons, and vicars; corporations aggregate, *viz.* deans and chapters, abbots and monks.

Ecclesiastical Courts. v. *Courts, Christian.*

Ecclesiastical Customs. Usages not definitely ordained by the Church, but observed from a traditional piety.

Ecclesiastical Divisions. In England, provinces, dioceses, archdeaconries, rural deaneries, and parishes.

Ecclesiastical Law. The law administered in the ecclesiastical courts, derived from the civil and canon law.

Ecclesiastical Year. The period from Advent to Advent.

Ecclesiastici, Coloni. v. *Coloni Ecclesiastici.*

Ecclesiasticus. 1. A Christian, as opposed to a heathen. 2. One in holy orders.

Ecclesiasticus, Cantus. v. *Cantus Ecclesiasticus.*

Ecclesiasticus, Computus. v. *Computus Ecclesiasticus.*

Ecclesiola. 1. A chapel subordinate to the mother church. 2. A small monastery.

Ecdici. Church officers in the 7th century, who probably resembled modern chancellors. Also called *Defensores.*

Echevins. v. *Eschevinagium.*

Eclectics. 1. A name given to the school of Neo-platonists, heathen and Christian, at Alexandria about the beginning of the 3rd century. The two parties appear to have effected a compromise, by identifying the teaching of holy Scripture and the Platonic philosophy, or discovering the same mysterious doctrines under both. 2. A term often applied generally to those who, on latitudinarian principles, profess to glean and combine what is good in every religious system. 3. A denomination of modern Protestant sectaries.

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Economical Method of Disputing. Such a management of stating the truth as may seem to adapt it most advantageously to the circumstances of the case.

Economist. 1. A steward in a religious house. 2. An officer in some cathedrals in Ireland, who manages the common estates, and sees to repairs. The common fund is called the *Economy Fund.*

Economy. v. *Accommodation.*

Economy. God's dispensation or method of providing for man's redemption. It has two stages, the Law and the Gospel.

Economy Fund. The common fund in some cathedrals in Ireland for the support of the church.

Ecstasis. The state in which the soul, unconscious of sensible things, contemplates heavenly mysteries.

Ectene. 1. A species of litany at the beginning of mass. It formerly existed in the Roman liturgy, but has long disappeared. It is to be found in the Ambrosian and in the Mozarabic rites. 2. In the Greek Church, the great Collect.

Ecthesis. 1. Any confession of faith. 2. A declaration of faith, by the patriarch Sergius, who embraced the error of the Monothelites, drawn up and presented to the emperor Heraclius.

Ectypoma. A votive offering hung up in a church.

Ecumenical. That which concerns the whole Church. Also written *Œcumenical.*

Edictalis. A law or constitution proclaimed by edict.

Edictum. 1. A royal proclamation. 2. A law, ordinance, or rule. 3. An assembly. 4. Banns of marriage.

Edification. 1. In the Scriptural sense, a building up of our spiritual nature: Eph. iv. 15, 16. 2. In the popular modern sense, spiritual or moral profit.

Editio. 1. A spectacle or game. 2. A deed or chart.

Edmund, K. & M., S. King of the East Angles. Killed by the Danes, A.D. 870. Commemorated, November 20th. Represented pierced with arrows: arrow in his hand: on one knee, offering a quiver of arrows to heaven: arrow and globe: arrow and sceptre: two arrows and sceptre: arrow and cords: wolf guarding his body: bound to a tree and shot with arrows: bear seated before him.

Edward, K. & C. Anglo-Saxon king. Restored Westminster Abbey, where he was buried A.D. 1066. His relics translated to a worthier shrine in the same church A.D. 1163. One of the patrons of England. Commemorated, translation, October 13th. Represented crowned with sceptre and ring, and sometimes with the Gospel according to S. John in one hand.

Edward, K. & M., S. King of the West Saxons. Murdered at Corfe Castle and buried at Wareham, Dorset, in unconsecrated ground, A.D. 978. Translated to Shaftesbury, and there buried A.D. 982. Commemorated, martyrdom, March 18th; translation, June 20th. Represented in royal robes, apparently holding a cup: stabbed on horseback: between two men with swords, one stabbing him in the shoulder: dagger and cup in his hand: dagger and sceptre, or falcon: short sword: cup and serpent.

Edward VI., First Prayer Book of. The first Book of Common Prayer issued in English with the sanction of Convocation and approval of Parliament, which came into use at Whitsuntide, June 9th, 1549.

Edward VI., Second Prayer Book of. The second Book of Common Prayer issued in English, which came into use on All Saints' day, 1552; it was not so Catholic as the first Book, and was not sanctioned by Convocation.

Effectual Grace. A term used to express the power of Divine grace given, and received, and not hindered from producing the effect purposed by God.

Effevus. A papal brief or letter.

Effigy. Sepulchral representation of a dead person. Also called *Chivalret.*

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Effrontes. Enthusiasts of the 16th century, who denied baptism and rejected the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. They were named from their initiary custom of scraping their foreheads till they bled, and then anointing them with oil.

Egg Saturday. The Saturday preceding Shrove Tuesday.

Egredarium. A staircase.

Egregiatus. A title of honour, given chiefly to generals.

Eicetæ. A Syrian sect of the 9th century who followed the custom of the ancient Hebrews in introducing religious dancing into their services. Also called *Oiketai.*

Eight. 1. Regeneration on earth. Circumcision, the type of the sacrament of regeneration, took place on the eighth day. So, too, the most usual form of a font is octagonal. 2. And, following out this first meaning, the eighth day, Lev. xxiii. 36, is the restitution of all things, the regeneration of eternal rest in heaven, when the whole week of 7000 years of earth has been fulfilled.

Eikaristiale. The pyx in which the blessed Sacrament is reserved.

Eikon Basilice. The title of a book written in the interests of the royal family at the time when Charles I. was beheaded.

Eirene. 1. The kiss of peace. 2. A collect for peace.

Eirenicon. A message of peace.

Eisodia. The feast of the Presentation.

Eisodos. In the Greek Church the entrance of the priest into the sanctuary with the holy gospel, the lesser entrance; or with the oblations, the greater entrance.

Eisodos Megale. The Great Entrance, *i. e.* the procession of the bread and wine in the Eastern Church at mass.

Eisodos Mikra. The Little Entrance, *i. e.* the procession of the gospel in the Eastern Church at mass.

Ejaculatory Prayer. A short prayer composed of a few words, and, as it were, darted to heaven.

Elcesaitæ. The same as *Elcesaites.*

Elcesaites. Judaizing heretics of the 2nd century, mentioned by Theodoret; so called from their founder Elcesai, who taught them enchantments and invocations of demons, and a different form of baptism.

Elcesanes. The same as *Elcesaites.*

Elder. 1. The president of a Jewish synagogue. 2. One of the seventy who assisted Moses in the government of the Israelites. 3. Laymen of the Presbyterian sects who, in conjunction with the ministers, compose the Kirk sessions. They attend to the poor. In every question of jurisdiction within the parish they are the spiritual court of which the minister is officially moderator.

Eldest Son of the Church. A title given to the kings of France in the time of Clovis, A.D. 496, on account of his orthodoxy.

Ele. An aisle. Also called *Eling.*

Electi. 1. The baptized. 2. The blessed in paradise. 3. Bishops or abbots chosen by their respective chapters, but not yet consecrated. 4. v. *Competentes.*

Election. 1. The eternal purpose of God in choosing out from the whole body of men those who are to be set in the way of salvation by holy baptism. 2. The choice of an ecclesiastical superior by a majority In the case of bishops, this method was primitive, but survives only in form in their present unreal election by chapters.

Election, Calvinistic. The choice of certain individuals for ultimate salvation, based on the unconditional pleasure of God as Sovereign. Election, as held by Arminians or Remonstrants, is founded on the prevision of their fitness.

Election of Bishops. Thomassin establishes three propositions with regard to the election of bishops during the first centuries: 1. that the bishops exercised the chief influence in the election of another bishop; 2. that though the people were always among the electors, their voice carried with it less weight than that of the clergy;

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3. that the consent of the prince was indispensable.

Elective Benefice. v. *Benefice, Elective.*

Electrum. 1. A composition of gold and silver mixed. 2. Enamel. 3. Copper gilt.

Eleemosyna. 1. Pity, kindness. 2. Alms. 3. The possessions of the church. 4. A house joined to a monastery or a church, where alms were given to the poor: an hostel. 5. A legacy for the poor.

Eleemosynaria. 1. The deed of donation in favour of a church. 2. v. *Eleemosyna* 4. 3. The office of almoner. 4. One who receives alms. 5. An alms-chest. 6. A woman appointed to distribute the alms and legacies made in favour of the poor.

Eleemosynaria Charta. A deed of gift in favour of the Church.

Eleemosynarium. The place in a religious house where the common alms were deposited, and thence by the almoner distributed to the poor.

Eleemosynarius. 1. The monk charged with the direction of a hospital. 2. An almoner. 3. The executor of a will in which legacies are bequeathed to the poor. 4. One who bequeaths legacies to the poor. 5. A receiver of alms. 6. A collector of alms.

Eleemosynary Corporations. Corporations constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms or bounty of the founder of them. Of this kind are all hospitals for the maintenance of the poor, sick, and impotent, and all colleges which are founded for the promotion of piety and learning by proper regulations and ordinances.

Eleison, Kyrie. v. *Kyrie Eleison.*

Elements. 1. The bread and wine used for the Eucharist, and the water in baptism. 2. The English equivalent term for the accidents after consecration.

Elevation of a Building. A geometrical delineation according to its vertical and horizontal dimensions, without regard to its thickness or projections.

Elevation of the Cross. A feast kept on the 14th of September, commonly known as Holy Cross day, in honour of the reception by the emperor Heraclius of the wood of the Holy Cross which had been taken away by Chosroes, king of Persia.

Elevation of the Host. An expression usually confined to the elevation immediately after consecration, introduced generally in opposition to the Berengarian heresy in the 13th century. The first notice we have of it is the injunction of cardinal Guido, apostolic legate in Germany, *Ut ad elevationem Hostiæ omnis populus in ecclesia ad sonitum nolæ veniam peteret sicque usque ad calicis benedictionem jaceret.* The same was enjoined in the council of Durham, A.D. 1220. It is to be observed, however, that there had always been an elevation of the Host and Chalice together at the end of the canon at *omnis honor et gloria* in the Roman canon corresponding with the elevation in Eastern liturgies, *i.e.* at the end of what, according to the East, is the completion of the act of consecration. Hence the belief developed in the West that the consecration is complete after the words, "This is My body," may have been an additional reason for having another elevation.

Elevation, Songs of. v. *Degrees, Songs of.*

Eleven. Every sin belongs to the number of eleven, because it goes beyond the number of the Decalogue. The little horn, Dan. vii. 8, denoting Antichrist, was the eleventh horn. The apostles too might not continue in the number eleven, but chose S. Matthias, that they might again become "the twelve."

Eling. The same as *Aisle.*

Eliquis, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded, in the 7th century, by S. Eliquis, bishop of Tournai. The nuns keep strict enclosure, and lead the contemplative life, observing perpetual abstinence. Habit, black, with white cloak.

Elizabethan Architecture. A

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style employed chiefly under the Tudor and the early Stuart sovereigns in England, and usually applied to secular buildings.

Elisabeth's Latin Prayer Book. The Book of Common Prayer published in 1560 in Latin upon the petitions of the Universities, and with the royal authority for its use among the learned. It differed from Elizabeth's Prayer Book in English, and was more like the first book of Edward VI.; and contained a provision for the reservation of the blessed Sacrament.

Elizabeth's Prayer Book. The third Book of Common Prayer issued in English, in the reign of Elizabeth. It came into use on the feast of S. John the Baptist, 1559. It differed little from Edward VI.'s second Prayer Book.

Ellerians. Followers of Eller of Rousdorf, who died in 1750, and pretended to inspiration. Also called *Rousdorfians*.

Elliptic Arch. The same as *Elliptical Pointed Arch*.

Elliptical Pointed Arch. An arch which has its sides of the regular pointed form, but is terminated with a flattened instead of an acute angle; otherwise, an arch formed by a portion of an ellipse.

Emanation. A theory of creation which arose at Alexandria out of a fusion of the Persian theory of light and the Platonic theory of ideas.

Emancipatio. 1. The freedom of a son from the *patria potestas*, or power of the father. 2. The freedom of a monk from obedience to his superior on his promotion. 3. The exemption of religious orders from the jurisdiction of the ordinary, and their subjection only to the holy see.

Emancipatoriæ Literæ. Letters of freedom given by the abbot to a monk who was elected abbot of another monastery.

Embadia. Shoes.

Ember Days. A corruption of (*Quatuor*) *Tempora*, the four times. Fasts observed in the Church very early, and particularly by the Church of England in Saxon times. They occur during the four seasons, being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after the feast of Pentecost, after Holy Cross day, September 14th, and S. Lucy's day, December 13th.

Embering Thursday. The day after Ash Wednesday; so called in some parts of England.

Emberings. The fasts of the Ember days. The old rhyme ran:—

"Fasting-days and emberings be
Lent, Whitsun, Holyrood, and Lucie."

Emblem. A typical representation or symbol of some religious object, as a circle within a triangle, the fish, pelican, dove, phœnix, cross, and crown.

Embolis. 1. A postscript to a letter. 2. The last clause of the Lord's prayer: "But deliver us from evil."

Embolismus. 1. The extension of the last clause of the Our Father, *viz.* "Deliver us from evil," which is found in most canons, Eastern and Western. The Western one begins, "Deliver us, O Lord, we beseech Thee, from all evils, past, present, and to come." 2. The insertion of additional months to fill up the lunar cycle.

Embolum. v. *Embolis* 2.

Embolus. 1. A narrow lane, by-way, or covered way. 2. A portico. 3. v. *Ambulatory*.

Embrasure. 1. Crenelles or intervals between the merlons of a battlement. 2. The splay of a window.

Emenda. 1. Pecuniary amends made to an injured party. 2. Disciplinary punishment in monasteries.

Emendator. A censor of morals.

Emerald. 1. As a precious stone, Ezek. xxviii. 13, an order of angels. 2. As a colour, contemplation on the everlasting things, Psalm xxiii. 2.

Emergit undis et Deo. v. *Now Jesus lifts His prayer on high*.

Eminence. 1. A title confined specially to cardinals, A.D. 1630. 2. It is also used as a title for bishops in the Russian Church.

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Eminentia. A title of honour given to kings, emperors, the pope, cardinals, the electors of the Empire, and the grand master of the Hospitallers.

Emmanuel. The word Emmanuel, occurring twice in Isaiah, means "God with us," and thus expresses the Incarnation. It was the symbolical name of the Child announced by Isaiah to Ahaz as the sign of deliverance. The prophecy seems to have had both an immediate and remote fulfilment; the first is involved in obscurity, not so the second. Also written *Immanuel.*

Emphotium. A white baptismal robe.

Emphyteusis. Among jurists, a species of contract which gives possession of land on payment of certain dues, with a view to its improvement.

Emunctoria. Snuffers for the lamps in a church.

Emunitas. A privilege granted by a prince, in virtue whereof men, churches, and lands were taken under his protection.

En. A mediæval title placed before the names of the nobles; probably a contraction of *Dominus.*

En clara Vox redarguit. v. 1. *Hark, an awful voice is sounding.* 2. *Hark, a thrilling voice is sounding.*

En Dies est Dominica. v. *The Sunday morn again is here.*

Ena. The feminine form of the mediæval title *En;* probably a contraction of *Domina.*

Enach. Satisfaction given for injury done.

Enamel. Glass chemically rendered opaque.

Enaphoti. Lamps with one light.

Encænia. 1. The commemoration of the founders and benefactors of a church. 2. The feast instituted by Judas Maccabeus on the restoration of the Temple after its profanation by Antiochus Epiphanes.

Encaustum. Ink.

Encautaria. Books containing a census of the population of cities and provinces.

Encenserium. A censer.

Enchiridion. A manual of devotions printed in the year 1528, containing the Hours according to the Sarum Use. Later editions of the same book were called Primers.

Enchirium. The same as *Epigonatikon.*

Encleiste. In Greek hierology, an epithet of Easter eve.

Encleisti. In Greek hierology, cloistered monks.

Encolpia. 1. A bishop's pectoral cross. 2. A reliquary.

Encratici. v. *Encratites.*

Encratites. Heretics, followers of Tatian, a pupil of Justin Martyr, in the latter half of the 2nd century. He adopted the Gnostic errors of Valentinus and Marcion, condemned marriage, and forbade the eating of flesh and drinking of wine. He founded a sect at Antioch, named as above from the extreme austerities which they practised. Also called *Continents* or *Tatianists.*

Encyclia. Encyclical letters.

Encyclic. A document sent by a council, pope, or bishop to various churches; a circular.

Encyclical Letters. v. *Letters, Synodical.*

Encyclius Codex. A report on the opinions of Timotheus sent from the council of Chalcedon to Leo the emperor.

End. Christ, not as consuming, but as finishing by perfecting; and because when we are come to Him, we ought not seek for any thing beyond Him. As Christ is the beginning in the Old Testament, so is He the end in the New, fulfilling the Old: Rom. x. 4.

Endimita. A kind of garment.

Endothys. An altar-cloth.

Endowment. 1. The setting forth a sufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. By the 16th canon of the council of London, it is ruled that "A church shall not be consecrated until necessary provision be made for the priest." 2. Generally, money or land set apart for the support of the parish priest.

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Endroma. A hairy garment worn in running or wrestling.

Endura. An exaggerated abstinence from food practised by the Albigenses.

Energici. Sectaries in the 16th century, who held that the energy or virtue only of our Lord is present in the Eucharist.

Energumens. Persons whose bodies were possessed by an evil spirit. It was the office of the exorcist to expel these devils. Tertullian quotes the success of exorcism as an evidence of the truth of the Gospel. They occupied a place in the church by themselves.

Engaged Columns. Columns attached to walls by which a portion of them is concealed.

Engil. Short for *Evangel.*

English Architecture, Early. v. *Early English Architecture.*

English Church. The portion of the Catholic Church which is located in Great Britain, together with branches in the colonies and elsewhere, not ecclesiastically independent of the same.

Enna. A thong or thread attached to rolls.

Ennannum. A small building added to a larger one.

Enoch, Book of. An apocryphal work, of which a few fragments remain. The ancients, as Tertullian, admired this book, but S. Augustine approves of its exclusion from the canon. It seems to be the work of a Christian.

Enoria. A diocese or parish.

Enorites. 1. A parishioner. 2. A parish priest.

Enquirers. v. *Zeletics.*

Ensign. Christ Himself: Isa. xi. 10.

Entablature. The whole of an order above a column consists of three parts: the lowest of these divisions is the architrave, the next is the frieze, and the uppermost the cornice.

Entail. Sculptured ornaments, in any kind of decoration, produced by carvings or mouldings. Also called *Entaile* and *Entayle.*

Entaile. The same as *Entail.*

Entalma. A licence to hear confessions.

Entasis. The swelling in the middle of a baluster or shaft of a column.

Entayle. The same as *Entail.*

Entelma. A command.

Enthronization. 1. The induction of a king, bishop, or other prelate into his temporalities. 2. The admission of a bishop to his throne.

Enthusiasm. A condition of the human mind directly subject to some Divine impulse.

Enthusiast. A word, meaning inspired, used both in a good and bad sense, which therefore means both zealous and fanatical. Of fanatical enthusiasts, not a few have supposed themselves to be one or other of the persons of the Godhead.

Entity. A being, an existence, an individual person.

Entolin. The same as *Entelma.*

Entrance, Greater. v. *Eisodos.*

Entrance, Lesser. v. *Eisodos.*

Enurchus, Bp. & C., S. Enurchus was originally a subdeacon of the Roman Church, then a bishop of Orleans; died A.D. 340. Commemorated in English kalendar and French breviaries on September 7th. Represented with a dove on his head. Properly written *Evurtius.*

Eonites. Followers of a man in the 12th century, Éon de l'Étoile, who was looked on as a prophet.

Eoquinians. Followers of a Calvinist of the 16th century, named Eoquinus.

Epact. A word which signifies the excess of the solar year over the lunar. The solar year containing about 365 days, and the lunar year of about 354 days, there will be an overplus of eleven days. It is also applied to the excess of the solar month over the lunar synodical month. It is therefore both annual and menstrual.

Eparch. An exarch.

Eparchy. An exarchate.

Ependites. An upper robe anciently used by monks. Also called *Superaria.*

Ephebia. 1. Puberty. 2. A

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place for youths to exercise themselves in.

Ephesine Liturgy. v. *Liturgy.*

Ephod. The ephod typifies, 1. Christ's obedience to the law, a yoke as it were upon His shoulders; 2. Christ's government of His Church. *v.* Exod. xxviii. 6—12; and *cf.* Isa. ix. 6.

Ephod. The linen vest adorned with gold and colours, resembling two aprons fastened at the shoulders, worn by the high priest in the Jewish dispensation. Underneath was worn the robe of the ephod, a long linen garment.

Ephodium. A name given 1. to the Eucharist, as the viaticum of a dying person; and also 2. sometimes to baptism.

Ephot. A priest's garment.

Epiclesis. An invocation in Eastern liturgies.

Epiclisis. A prostration in the Eastern Church.

Epiclusis. Immersion at baptism in the Eastern Church.

Epidecen. A monk's outer dress in the East.

Epifanoftschins. Russian dissenters who arose in 1724.

Epigonation. 1. The same as *Epigonotikon.* Also called *Hepigonation.* 2. v. *Anavolea.*

Epigonatium. The same as *Epigonotikon.*

Epigonotikon. A lozenge-shaped ornament worn by Eastern bishops at the right side pendant from the girdle. It represents the napkin with which our Lord girded Himself. In the West its use is confined to the pope. Also called *Epigonatium, Epigonation,* and *Euchirium.*

Epigrus. A sort of wooden peg or pin.

Epimanikeion. The Greek name for the maniple.

Epinikeion. The Greek name for the cherubic hymn.

Epipanti. The feast of the Presentation of Christ in the temple and the Purification of the B. V. M. Also written *Hypapante.*

Epiphany. 1. The manifestation of Christ. 2. The season between Christmas and Septuagesima. The chief festival is observed January 6th, and was originally, and is now, a part of the feast of the Nativity. In the East it is one of the three solemn times of baptism, and is regarded as the anniversary of our Lord's baptism, and of the miracle of Cana in Galilee.

Epirriptarium. A cape or hood covering the head and shoulders.

Episcopa. 1. The wife of a bishop, or of one who was afterwards made a bishop. 2. An abbess.

Episcopacy. The government of the Church of Christ by bishops.

Episcopal. That which belongs to bishops.

Episcopal Abbot. v. *Abbot, Episcopal.*

Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management. See 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104, continued, explained, and amended by 16 & 17 Vict.; c. 57, secs. 1—4, &c.; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116; 19 & 20 Vict. c. 74; 20 & 21 Vict. c. 74; 22 & 23 Vict. c. 46; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124.

Episcopal Vestments. At the Eucharist, cassock, alb, and girdle, dalmatic, maniple, stole, chasuble, pectoral cross, pallium (if an archbishop), sandals, gloves, mitre, pastoral staff or cross (if archbishop). An Eastern bishop wears a sort of crown instead of a mitre, and has the epigonotikon or ornament pendant from his side. At other offices a bishop wears cassock, rochet, cross, cope, sandals, gloves, and mitre.

Episcopalia. Synodals, pentecostals, and other taxes and contributions from the clergy to the diocesan.

Episcopalian. A term invented to distinguish those who belong to an orthodox Church from those belonging to presbyterian or other dissenting communities.

Episcopalian Dissenters. Schismatics who keep up the form without the reality of episcopacy. The United Brethren or Moravians are an instance.

Episcopalian Free Church. A

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sect of Protestant dissenters of the present day.

Episcopate. 1. The body of bishops. 2. The duration of a bishop's rule.

Episcopissa. An abbess in a Greek convent.

Episcopium. 1. The episcopal dignity. 2. The diocese. 3. The cathedral church. 4. The episcopal palace. 5. The revenues of the see.

Episcopus. The superintendent or bishop in the Christian Church.

Episozomene. Ascension day.

Epistagma. A seal.

Epistemonarch. 1. An officer in the Greek Church appointed to guard its doctrine against corruption. The office answered to that of the master of the sacred palace at Rome. 2. The emperor, as supreme judge in ecclesiastical causes. 3. A ceremoniarius.

Epistle. A section of Scripture usually taken from the epistles and appointed to be said at mass. It is sometimes called the *Apostle.*

Epistle, Farsed. v. *Farsed Epistle.*

Epistles. Letters in the New Testament which were addressed to churches or to individuals by Apostles.

Epistola, Collectionis. v. *Collectionis Epistola.*

Epistola, Conculcatoria. v. *Conculcatoria Epistola.*

Epistola, Hæreditoria. v. *Hæreditoria Charta.*

Epistolæ. Rolls, charts, documents, or any other instruments by means of which business was carried on.

Epistolæ, Farcitæ. v. *Farsed Epistles.*

Epistolæ, Formales. v. *Formales Epistolæ.*

Epistolæ, Formatæ. v. *Formatæ Epistolæ.*

Epistolæ, Regulares. The same as *Canonicæ Literæ.*

Epistolarium. The book of the epistles appointed to be said at mass.

Epistoler. The sub-deacon at mass, or the ecclesiastic who performs his duty. According to the 24th canon and the Injunctions of Elizabeth, the epistoler in cathedral churches is vested in a cope.

Epistolium. A letter communicatory, which, by decrees of some of the early councils, it was the prerogative of the bishops alone to grant.

Epitaphium. 1. A tomb. 2. An inscription. 3. A funeral oration.

Epitogium. A cloak.

Epitomizers. Collectors of canons of councils in the Greek Church.

Epitoricum. A garment worn over the coat of mail.

Epitrachelion. The stole of the priest in the Eastern Church.

Epitrachelium. The priest's stole, as distinguished from the orarium or deacon's stole.

Epiurus. A wooden peg.

Epoch. A certain date made famous by some remarkable event from which succeeding years are numbered. The Christian era dates from Jan. 1st in the 754th year from the building of Rome, and the 4714th of the Julian period. There are many other epochs. The Hegira of Mahomet, A.D. 622, is another epoch. Also called *Era.*

Epomis. 1. A stole. 2. A scapular.

Equiale. A stable.

Equicinium. A forge where horses are shod.

Equilateral Arch. An arch which consists of segments of a circle whose diameter is equal to the span of the arch, and admits of an equilateral triangle being inscribed within the space between the crown and the reins of the arch.

Equistracium. A stable.

Equitium. The same as *Equiale.*

Era. The same as *Epoch.*

Erasmus' Paraphrase. A Latin paraphrase of the New Testament made by Erasmus, which was ordered to be translated into English A.D. 1547, and a copy to be deposited in every parish church.

Erastians. 1. Followers of Erastus, a German divine of the 16th century, who denied the priesthood, held that holy communion was open to all, and thought that the punishment of all

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offences should be referred to the civil power. 2. In the present day, that party in the Church which would see the Church placed entirely under the control of the State. v. *Establishmentarians.*

Erchia. A framework made like a harrow, to hold many lights.

Eremitæ. The same as *Eremites.*

Eremite Friars. v. *Augustinian Friars.*

Eremites. 1. Hermits, or dwellers in solitary places. 2. The same as *Augustinian Friars.* 3. In the rule of S. Benedict synonymous with anchorites. Some restrict the term Anchorite to those monks who lived apart from the world, but in company with others, and Eremite to those who actually retired to some solitary place. 4. Any monks.

Eremitorium. A hermitage.

Erenarch. An officer to whom the care of ecclesiastical property was entrusted in the Church of Ireland in the 10th century. Erenarchs were originally clergy, but afterwards laymen.

Ergasterium. 1. A monastery; so called from its employments, spiritual and manual. 2. A workshop.

Ergodochium. A workshop.

Eribannum. A fine imposed upon those who refused to join the army after having been summoned.

Erudition of a Christian Man. The full title of this book is, "A necessary doctrine and erudition for any Christen man, sette furthe by the Kynges Majestie of Englande, etc." There are editions of 1543 and 1545. The book treats of the creed, the seven sacraments, the ten commandments, the Pater noster, the Ave Maria, prayers for the dead, from a Catholic point of view. It has been reprinted in Cardwell's *Formularies of Faith.* Also called the *King's Book.*

Eruditorium. An academy or public school.

Esanites. The same as *Cainites.*

Escallop. An emblem of S. James the Great, worn in the hat by pilgrims.

Escenla. Shingle, or wood sawn or split thin, used like slates for covering houses.

Eschaffaudus. A scaffold or stage.

Escharpia. 1. A girdle. 2. A scarf.

Eschatology. That part of theology which treats of the last things is so called by some writers. Future realities, judgment, heaven, hell, the resurrection of the body and soul, the final triumph of virtue and happiness, and the consummation of the Divine kingdom, are the subjects of eschatology.

Eschevinagium. The Hotel de Ville, or buildings in French cities where the *échevins* or magistrates sat for judgment.

Eschopa. A shop.

Esclava. A wooden shoe, like the modern *sabot.*

Escobolerius. The person who sweeps and cleans the church.

Escorcheria. A place where dead beasts are skinned.

Escuage. A payment due from the Norman bishop and abbots to the kings in lieu of their sending persons to the wars, arising out of their frank-almoigne tenures being turned into baronies.

Escura. 1. A stable. 2. A granary.

Esmenda. Compensation for injury done to another.

Esophorium. An under-garment.

Espericlus. A squirrel.

Espousals. The first part of the marriage service, consisting of the plighting of the troths. Formerly it was often made some time previous to the actual marriage. v. *Betrothal.*

Espouse. 1. To betroth, improperly used in the sense of "to marry." 2. To act as a medium or *pronuba* to a marriage: 2 Cor. xi. 2.

Espoused. To our Lord: S. Catharine, V.

Essæans. Early heretics probably connected with the Jewish sect of the Essenes.

Essanna. The same as *Escenla.*

Essence. v. *Hypostasis.*

Essenes. A Jewish sect of Syria and Egypt who lived a contemplative life. They regarded the law of Moses

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as an allegorical system of spiritual and mysterious truths, and renounced in its explication all regard to the outward letter.

Essoin. A word derived from the French *essoiner* or *exoiner*, which signifies to excuse; so as an essoin, in legal understanding, is an excuse of a default by reason of some impediment or disturbance, and is as well for the plaintiff as for the defendant, and is the same as what civilians call *excusatio*.

Established Kirk in Scotland. A form of Presbyterianism established by law in Scotland, which takes the Westminster Confession of Faith as its system of doctrine.

Establishment. A name sometimes given to any form of religion maintained by the civil power, whether Christian or not.

Establishmentarians. A name applied to such as regard the Church primarily as an Act of Parliament Church, a creature of the State, established by law, and not in its intrinsic spiritual character.

Estaco. 1. A workshop. 2. A stall.

Estagga. The story of a house.

Estagilis. A workshop.

Estagium. 1. The story of a house. 2. The house itself. 3. The obligation of a vassal to reside in his lord's castle in war time, in order to defend it.

Estamenha. Worsted.

Estare. The house where one lives.

Estates of the Realm. The lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.

Estazo. A shop.

Estivallus. A slashed shoe.

Esto Mihi. Quinquagesima. From the words of the introit.

Estoressa. A fine.

Estra. 1. A gallery. 2. A court-yard. 3. A shed. 4. A window.

Etallum. A stall for the sale of goods.

Eternal City. A favourite periphrasis for Rome, it having been ever the boast of the Romans that nothing could destroy it. According to Bede, Anglo-Saxon pilgrims who visited Rome are said to have exclaimed, "As long as the Coliseum stands, Rome shall stand; when the Coliseum falls, Rome will fall; when Rome falls, the world will fall."

Eternal Father, Strong to save. H. A & M. No. 222. Hymn for those at sea. By W. Whiting, Esq.

Eternal Generation. The never beginning, never ending, relation of Fatherhood and Sonship between the First and Second Persons of the Blessed Trinity.

Eternal Glory of the Sky. S. A. H. No. 25. *Cœli Deus sanctissime.* Friday hymn. H. N. translation.

Eternal Monarch, King most High. S. A. H. No. 66. *Æterne Rex altissime.* Ascension hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Eternals. v. *Millenarians.*

Eternity. Infinite duration, without beginning in the past or end in the future: a necessary attribute of self-existence.

Etheldred, V., Q., & C., S., Founded a convent at Ely, now the cathedral, died there A.D. 679. Commemorated, October 17th. Represented crowned with crosier and book: crowned with crosier: crosier and crown of flowers: crowned, crosier and budding-staff: crowned with book: asleep, tree blossoming above her: standing before an open chest: book in right hand, lily in left: devil flying before her. Also called *S. Audrey.*

Ethnophrones. Heretics in the 7th century who professed Christianity, but mingled it with Pagan superstitions.

Euangelismus. The annunciation.

Eucharist. 1. A thanksgiving. 2. The sacrifice of thanksgiving, *i. e.* the sacrifice of the mass. In the Latin articles it is called *Sacramentum Eucharistæ.* The name is implied in 1 Cor. xiv. 16.

Eucharist, Holy. v. *Holy Eucharist.*

Eucharistia. A prayer of thanksgiving in the Eastern liturgies.

Eucharistic Adoration. The

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adoration of our Lord objectively present in the sacrament of the altar, *i. e.* present really, truly, and substantially under the Eucharistic forms of Bread and Wine.

Eucharistic Confirmation. In the *Ordo Romanus* the distribution of the chalice is sometimes called by this name.

Euchelaion. Oil for the sick consecrated on Maundy Thursday in the West by a bishop, or in the East on Wednesday in Holy Week by seven priests.

Euchetæ. The same as *Adelphians.*

Euchirium. v. *Epigonotikon.*

Euchites. Heretics; so called because they resolved all religion into prayer. They are mentioned and condemned by Theodoret. Also called *Messalians.*

Euchologion. An Eastern office-book containing the liturgy, sacraments, and forms of prayer. It differs much in its contents, sometimes only embracing the offices of SS. Chrysostom and Basil, and the mass of the presanctified.

Eudist. A congregation of priests for missionary and educational purposes in France, which takes its name from M. Eudes, of Caen, its founder, in 1643. This congregation afterwards bore the name of that of *Jesus and Mary.*

Eudoxians. A branch of the Arians in the 4th century, and followers of Eudoxius of Alexandria.

Eukonostasis. The screen between the sanctuary and choir, in Greek hierology; so called from the eikons, or religious pictures, thereon.

Eulogetus. The benediction with which the Greek offices commence.

Eulogiæ. v. *Antidoron.*

Eulogia. 1. The antidoron or *pain béni.* 2. A name sometimes given to the consecrated bread in the holy Eucharist.

Eulogium. 1. A disposition or intention. 2. A prediction. 3. A wise maxim. 4. A discourse. 5. A custom.

Eunomians. Followers of Eunomius the Arian, who changed the form of baptism in the name of the Blessed Trinity into baptism into the death of Christ, and refused trine baptism. He baptized with the heels upwards, and only as far as the breast. Hence they were called *Hypsipodes* and *Pederecti,* and were the same as the *Anomœans.*

Eunomioeupsychians. Heretics who baptized in the Name of Christ only, and not in that of the Holy Trinity. Also called *Eupsychians.*

Euphratesians. A sect of the Sabellians. Also called *Peræans.*

Eupsychians. The same as *Eunomioeupsychians.*

Eusebian Canons. v. *Ammonian Sections* and *Canones.*

Eusebians. Followers of Eusebius of Nicomedia, a friend of Arius.

Eustathians. 1. The orthodox were so called by the Arians after Eustathius, bishop of Antioch. 2. Heretics in the 4th century, named after a bishop of the same name, who denied the lawfulness of marriage. Their errors were condemned by the council of Gangra.

Eustatians. The same as *Eustathians.*

Eutuchites. Religious stoics of the 3rd century.

Eutychians. Early heretics, followers of Eutyches, who taught that in Jesus Christ there was but one nature, compounded of the Divine and human natures; an error opposite to that of the Nestorians, who acknowledged in Christ two natures, but imagined that they were two persons. Eutyches and Dioscorus, bishop of Alexandria, who taught the same error, having been supported by a synod at Ephesus, termed *Latrocinium,* were condemned as heretics by the fourth œcumenical synod at Chalcedon, A.D. 451. Their descendants, entitled *Acephali, Jacobites,* or *Monophysites,* exist at this day in the East, separate from the Orthodox Church.

Evangel. The gospel.

Evangel, Last. S. John i. 1—15, read at the end of mass.

Evangeliarium. v. *Evangelistarium.*

Evangelical. 1. That which

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pertains to the Gospel as distinct from the Law. 2. That which pertains to one of the four Evangelists; hence a title of the see of Alexandria, which was founded by S. Mark. 3. A name adopted by the promoters of the religious revival in the Church of England in the 18th century; and now claimed by that party which holds the Lutheran doctrine of Justification by Faith only, though in most questions it follows rather the Calvinists than the Lutherans. 4. A name sometimes applied to the more orthodox dissenters. 5. The technical name of the Establishment in Prussia formed by a fusion of Lutherans and Calvinists.

Evangelical Counsels. Special counsels in the gospel which refer to the highest kind of Christian perfection. v. *Counsels of Perfection.*

Evangelical Unionists. A Protestant sect, which originated in 1840 through the teaching of a Scotchman named Morison, who held universalist opinions.

Evangelismus. 1. The feast of the Annunciation, among the Armenians, celebrated by anticipation on January 5th, on account of Lent. 2. Palm Sunday.

Evangelist. One who announces good tidings, as the seventy who proclaimed our Lord's Advent, and the four who wrote the gospel of Christ.

Evangelistarium. The book of the gospels appointed to be said at mass for the year.

Evangelistic Symbols. Emblems of the four Evangelists, viz. S. Matthew, a man; S. Mark, a lion; S. Luke, an ox; S. John, an eagle.

Eve. The day before a feast which is not observed as a fast. When the eve is to be fasted. it is called a vigil. Also called *Even.*

Eve of Cliffs. St. Thomas' eve, in the Isle of Man, because men then went out on the cliffs to shoot game for Christmas.

Evectio. 1. The obligation to furnish horses and carriages for the king's service. 2. Permission to travel by post. 3. The horses or carriages used on such an occasion.

Even. The same as *Eve.*

Even, Feasting. v. *Feasting Even.*

Evensong. The combined service of vespers and compline used in the English Church.

Ever sparkling, ever mounting. S. A. H. No. 324. *Hic reparandarum Generator.* Hymn for holy Baptism. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Ever-Virgin. The term used to express the truth that the Mother of God remained a virgin after the birth of our Lord, as well as before His Incarnation.

Everlasting. Lasting ever. 1. That which will never come to an end. 2. Eternal.

Everlasting Gospel. A book of prophecies by Joachim, a Franciscan abbot of Flora in Calabria. The title is derived from Rev. xiv. 6, of which S. Francis is declared to be the angel. It is a wild rhapsody.

Evidentiæ. Title-deeds of property.

Evigilans Stultum. A nickname for the matins bell.

Evindicatorium. A judgment placing or confirming a suitor in possession of his claim.

Evocatoriæ. Letters of summons.

Evurtius, S. v. *Enurchus, S.*

Ewer. A vessel for water used for washing the priest's hands at mass.

Ex Animo. A phrase sometimes added in oaths and declarations to express hearty agreement with the verbal formula. It occurred among other places in the 36th canon of 1603, but was omitted in the emendation of 1859, the words "I do solemnly make the following declaration" being substituted.

Ex Cathedra. Equivalent to "with authority." The *cathedra* was the chair of a teacher, as we see from Juvenal, Martial, and Ausonius; also of a bishop. *Sedes* was an equivalent, whence See; as from *cathedra*, Cathedral. A judgment *ex cathedrâ* is a formal official judgment after evidence and upon deliberation.

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Ex More docti mystico. v. 1. *By precepts taught of ages past.* 2. *The fast, as taught by holy lore.*

Ex quo, Salus Mortalium. v. *For man the Saviour shed.*

Ex Voto. Offerings made at altars for deliverance from sickness. These often are representations of the part of the body which has been healed.

Exadelphus. A cousin german.

Exafoci. Lamps with six lights.

Exagium. 1. A weight. 2. Revenue. 3. The test by which a person proved his innocence.

Exalt, O Mother Church. S. A. H. No. 178. *Lauda, Mater Ecclesia.* Hymn for S. Mary Magdalene's day. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Exaltation of the Cross. A festival of the Church, September 14th. The day on which the cross, taken by Chosroes, was restored by Heraclius, who carried it to Calvary.

Examen. 1. Private self-examination of conscience. 2. v. *Exagium* 3.

Examinatio Corporis Christi. The ordeal by the holy Eucharist.

Examination. Examination is that trial or probation which the bishop or ordinary makes before his admission of any persons to holy orders, or to a benefice, touching the qualifications of such persons for the same respectively.

Examination of Conscience. An element in penitence which follows contrition, and is followed by confession and absolution, satisfaction and penance.

Exangelia. Sacramental confession. Also called *Exomologesis.*

Exarch. 1. An officer in the Greek Church who visits the provinces allotted to him, in order to inform himself of the lives and morals of the clergy, the condition of the monasteries, and the celebration of Divine service. He is usually a bishop of primatical rank, having under him metropolitans. 2. An officer of dignity appointed by the emperors of Constantinople to govern an exarchate.

Exarchate. The province of an exarch.

Exarchi. The same as *Ambulators.*

Exarchia. An ecclesiastical division.

Exarchus. An exarch.

Excellencies, Songs of. v. *Degrees, Songs of.*

Exceptio. The feast of S. Martin, which was kept in Gaul on May 12th.

Exceptive Allegation. A mode of attacking the credit of a witness in the ecclesiastical court by pleading in exception to his credit. The allegation is either 1. *Contra personam*, which is an exception to the witness on the ground of bad character, or 2. *Contra dicta*, arising out of his deposition.

Exchange of Livings. An exchange of livings is effected by their mutual resignation into the bishop's hands, and each party being inducted into the other's benefice; if either die before both are inducted the exchange is void. *v.* 31 Eliz. c. vi. s. 8.

Exchequer. The building belonging to a monastery in which all the payments were made.

Exclusor. 1. A door-keeper. 2. A worker in silver or iron.

Excommunicate. To cut off, or shut out from, holy communion.

Excommunication. An ecclesiastical censure, whereby the person against whom it is pronounced is, for the time, cast out of the communion of the Church. It is of two kinds, the Lesser and the Greater. The Lesser is the depriving the offender of the use of the sacraments and Divine worship; the Greater is that whereby men are deprived not only of the sacraments and the benefit of Divine offices, but of the society and conversation of the faithful.

Excommunication, Greater. v. *Excommunication.*

Excommunication Ipso Facto. A term to indicate that the law inflicts the censure of excommunication upon offenders, in certain crimes, on the act being done, without formal declaration, which nevertheless is not intended so as to condemn any person without a lawful trial for his offence.

Excommunication, Lesser. v. *Excommunication.*

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Excommunicato Capiendo, De. v. *De Excommunicato Capiendo.*

Excopiare. To copy.

Excubiæ. 1. The watchings of guards. 2. The vigils of the Church.

Excubitorium. 1. A gallery in a church in which persons kept watch during the night. 2. The guard-house for soldiers.

Excusati. 1. Fugitive slaves who were forgiven on taking sanctuary in the church; their masters were forced to pardon them on pain of excommunication. 2. Persons who withdrew within churches and abbeys, and gave themselves up to serve in them. 3. Those who were freed from public charges and burdens.

Excussorium. A threshing-floor.

Exeat. A licence for absence from a religious house or college.

Executioners. Cutting off her breasts with red hot pincers: S. Agatha, V. & M.

Exedra. 1. A building distinct from the main body of the church and yet within its bounds, such as a baptistry. 2. A part of a building communicating with the rest of it by means of a gallery. 3. A bishop's throne. v. *Absida.* 4. The sanctuary. 5. An ambo in choir.

Exegesis. The exposition of holy Scripture.

Exemplar. The original writing; *exemplum*, the copy. *Exemplar genus est, Exemplum quod trahis inde.*

Exemplare. 1. To copy. 2. To explain. 3. To prove by example. 4. To expose to ridicule. 5. To clear from weeds.

Exemplificare. 1. To copy. 2. To set an example. 3. To narrate.

Exemplum. v. *Exemplar.*

Exempt. 1. Churches free from any but papal visitation. 2. Churches free from episcopal visitation, but subject to the archbishop. Also called *Peculiars.*

Exempt Abbot. v. *Abbot, Exempt.*

Exempt Jurisdictions. Chapels, as royal chapels, not under the ordinary of the diocese, but having one of their own. Also called *Peculiars.*

Exemption. Freedom from ordinary jurisdiction granted by the pope to abbots and chapters. The council of Trent reformed some abuses of exemption.

Exemptions. v. *Peculiars.*

Exemptum. 1. A design or figure. 2. Woodland brought into cultivation.

Exequiæ. 1. The linen around a dead body. 2. The funeral. 3. The office for the dead.

Exequies. The ceremonies of burial, but chiefly the procession to the grave, were so called. The early Christians dressed the body in funeral robes, placed it in a coffin, watched it, and then conducted it with torches to the grave, singing psalms as they went. The Eucharist was also celebrated. Prudentius has a poem thence named.

Exercitator. 1. A monk who made visitations among the monasteries by command of the general of the order. 2. A workman.

Exhibition. 1. An allowance for meat and drink, usually made by religious appropriators of churches to the vicar. 2. Also the benefaction settled for the maintaining of scholars in universities, not depending on the foundation.

Exhortation Week. The week before Septuagesima Sunday; so called in the Eastern Church because the faithful are then exhorted to prepare for the Great Fast. Also called *Exhortatory Week.*

Exhortations. Addresses to the congregation, found in the communion, marriage, and baptismal, and other offices. There are upwards of twenty exhortations in the Book of Common Prayer.

Exhortatory Week. The same as *Exhortation Week.*

Eximietas. A title of honour.

Exite, Sion Filiæ. v. *Daughters of Sion.*

Exitus. 1. Revenue. 2. Children, issue. 3. Expenditure.

Exocatacœli. The six chief officials and counsellors of the patriarch of Constantinople, who had precedence of the bishops in public assemblies,

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viz. the great œconomus, the great sacellarius, the great chartophylax, the chartophylax, the sacellarius, the proto-ecdicus. They sat apart from the *catakoiloi*, or common seats, on the synthronus.

Exocionitæ. Arian heretics.

Exomium. A short tunic covering only the shoulders.

Exomologesis. 1. Sacramental confession. 2. A name formerly given to the last day of penance, when the penitent was fully received into the Church by the bishop. 3. Public litanies.

Exomologista. A confessor or minister of penance.

Exorcidiare. v. *Exorcise.*

Exorcise. To drive out evil spirits in the Name of Christ.

Exorcism. The form and act used for driving out evil spirits.

Exorcist. The second of the minor orders. Their office was to exorcise the catechumens and to prepare the water for baptism. This order is practically in abeyance in the East.

Exorcizare. The same as *Exorcise.*

Expalmare. 1. To beat with the palm of the hand. 2. To wash the fingers at the conclusion of the mass.

Expectabilis. A title of honour corresponding to *Illustrious.*

Expectation Week. The week before Whitsun day.

Expectationis, Hebdomada. v. *Hebdomada Expectationis.*

Expectatives. v. *Expective Grace.*

Expective Grace. A power exercised by the See of Rome in England in the 14th century, by which the pope appointed a successor to any benefice before it became vacant, whether or not in his own gift. Also called *Previsions.*

Expert. One who has a thorough knowledge of his calling, or in any special branch of learning, *e. g.* theology.

Expiation. Satisfaction for sin, and consequent at-one-ment between the sinner and God.

Expiation, Day of. An annual Jewish solemnity on the 10th Tisri, for procuring pardon of sins. The high priest laid aside his pectoral and ephod and offered certain sacrifices, and at the same time the scape-goat was set free.

Expletum. 1. An act of administration of justice. 2. A seizure of goods, or execution. 3. The revenues from land. 4. Harvest work due of necessity to the owner of the land. 5. A copy.

Explicit. A word frequently found in MSS.; it has the same meaning as *Finis*, the end.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. This practice doubtless rose out of the episcopal benedictions given at mass with the Blessed Sacrament. When these ceased, benedictions with It performed by a priest increased. About the time of S. Charles Borromeo the *Quarant' Ore* sprang up, consisting of an exposition of the Blessed Sacrament for 40 hours, during which It is watched night and day, and prayers are offered up. Benedict XIV., in 1748, attached an indulgence to it, and endeavoured to stop by this means the excesses of the Carnival, on the three last days of which he ordered this exposition. In cathedrals, however, during the last century, it was not very often exposed; thus at Rouen, only on the occasions of some calamity, or the deliverance of the king from illness. On these occasions the cathedral was adorned and lighted with great magnificence.

Expository. v. *Monstrance.*

Expositum. An exposition or commentary.

Expurgatorius, Index. v. *Index Expurgatorius.*

Exsenodochium. A hospice for strangers and pilgrims.

Exsufflatio. A ceremony previous to baptism, akin to exorcism. It expressed belief in the expulsion of the evil spirits from those on whom the exorcist breathed.

Exsultet Cor præcordiis. v. *Let every heart exulting beat.*

Extensum. A word used by notaries to denote the writing in full, from which the nota or brief is drawn up.

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Extergifacium. A towel.

Exteriores. Outer brothers of the order of S. Benedict, who were occupied in secular affairs.

Extorres. Those who in times of persecution banished themselves lest they should be compelled to deny Christ.

Extracta. 1. An extent of land. 2. An extract.

Extrados. The exterior curve or surface of an arch measured on the top of the voussoirs, as opposed to the soffit or intrados.

Extradosed Arch. An arch in which the upper line is parallel to the under side.

Extravagants. The Decretal epistles of the popes which follow the Clementines are so called, because at first they were not digested or ranged with the other papal constitutions, but seemed to be, as it were, detached from the canon law. The first are those of pope John XXII. The collection of 1483 was called the Extravagants, and was embodied with the canon law.

Extreme Unction. The seventh and last sacrament of the Church, applied when, humanly speaking, the hopes of recovery are but small. The oil is consecrated in the West by a bishop on Maundy Thursday, in the East on Wednesday in Holy Week by seven priests. Mabillon is of opinion that this name was not used before the close of the 12th century.

Extremitas. 1. A title of humility. 2. Austerity.

Exucontians. Arians who asserted that the Eternal Son was created out of non-existent things.

Exultet. A hymn ascribed to S. Augustine, chanted by the deacon in the Roman Church on Holy Saturday, during the blessing of the paschal candle.

Exultet Cœlum laudibus. v. *Ye heavens, exult with joyful praise.*

Eyes. 1. In a dish: eyes on a book: presenting her eyes on a dish to the B. V. M., dagger in her hand: S. Lucy, V. & M. 2. Of executioners dropping out: the saint's head in a holly bush: the same, the saint's head on the ground: S. Alban, M.

Eyling. The same as *Ceiling.*

Ezra. v. *Hercia ad Tenebras.*

F.

F. 1. As a numeral letter, F denotes 40. With a line drawn over it, $\overline{F}$ denotes 40,000. 2. When placed before a passage in music, F denotes that it must be played or sung loud.

F.F. Letters which denote a quotation from the Pandects of Justinian. Some suppose them to be a corruption of the Greek initial letter, others an abbreviation of *facta fuere.*

Fabarius. A singer.

Fabian, Bp. & C., S. Bishop of Rome. Martyred at Rome, A.D. 250. Commemorated, January 20; in the Greek Church, August 5th. Represented with a dove by his side: with a sword: with a club: kneeling at a block.

Fabraterie. A workshop.

Fabric Lands. Lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches.

Fabrica. 1. A shop in which arms are made. 2. A forge. 3. Any work in iron. 4. Revenues set apart for the fabric of the church.

Fabricator. A churchwarden.

Façade. The principal face or front of a building. The west front in a church is usually the façade.

Facere. A word which, with its Greek equivalent in the classics, in the Septuagint and ecclesiastical authors, signifies *sacrificare.* Hence, in the institution of the Eucharist, *Do this*, means, *Offer this sacrifice.*

Facialis. 1. A napkin to wipe

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the face. 2. Any thing connected with the face.

Facies. 1. An entrance to a church. 2. The edge of a sword.

Facitergium. A towel.

Facitergula. The same as *Facitergium*.

Faculty. A privilege granted by the favour and indulgence of the ordinary to do that which by the letter of the general law he may not legally do without such licence.

Faculty Court. A jurisdiction or tribunal belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury. It does not hold pleas in any suits, but creates rights to pews, monuments, and particular places and modes of burial. The master or dean of faculty has power to grant dispensations, as to marry, to eat flesh on days prohibited, to hold two or more benefices incompatible, and such like.

Faculty, Dean of. v. *Faculty Court.*

Faculty, Master of. v. *Faculty Court.*

Faillita. A fine for breaking bail.

Fair Linen Cloth. A term used in the rubric of the prayer book, 1. for the corporal; and 2. for the veil.

Faith. 1. Belief founded upon sufficient authority; belief without other evidence than the assertion of a trustworthy person. Hence it expresses also trust in God. 2. The system of doctrine declared by the Church from revelations made by God.

Faith, Advocate of the. v. *Advocate of the Faith.*

Faith, Defender of the. v. *Defender of the Faith.*

Faith, Implicit. v. *Implicit Faith.*

Faith, Justification by. v. *Justification by Faith.*

Faith of our Fathers, living still. S. A. H. No. 301. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

Faith, V. & M., S. Of Agen, in Gaul. Martyred, A.D. 303. Represented with sword and gridiron: resting one hand on an iron bed: seated, crowned, iron bed, and book: bundle of rods in her hand.

Faithful. All persons baptized into the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Fala. 1. A wooden tower. 2. A place where goods are exposed for sale.

Falangus. A mantle.

Falcon. With a, and dagger: S. Edward, K.

Falctenus. A son-in-law.

Falda. 1. Any enclosure. 2. A hurdle. 3. A sheepfold. 4. A fringe.

Falden. A cover or binding of a book.

Faldistory. 1. The episcopal seat or throne within the chancel. 2. The bishop's chair mentioned in the ordination service.

Faldones. A long loose cloak.

Faldstool. A folding prie-dieu for a king, prelate, or other to kneel upon. It is properly used when the bishop does not use his throne. In shape it is sometimes made like a Litany-stool.

Fall of Man. 1. The act of Adam's disobedience. 2. The degeneration of human nature, or spiritual change from good to bad, which resulted from Adam's sin.

Falla. The same as *Fala.*

Falling Asleep of B. V. M. v. *Assumption of B. V. M.*

Fallodia. Torches lighted to express joy.

False Roof. The space between the ceiling or vaulting and the roof above it.

Falsetum. A shrill treble.

Famerell. The same as *Fumerell.*

Famicus. A cook's shop.

Famidretum. A fine publicly imposed by judges.

Familiares. 1. Those belonging to a family, sometimes including and sometimes excluding the slaves. 2. Those who were adopted into a family. 3. Those belonging to the family of monks, though not themselves in the monastic order.

Familiars. Servants and officers of the Inquisition. The highest men in Spain acted as such, and received privileges in return.

Familists. A sect which called themselves "the Family of Love."

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It was imported from Holland about 1575, and propagated the blasphemies of one Henry Nicolas of Leyden, whose chief tenet was, that Christ was already come to judgment, and that he himself was a partaker of the Divine Essence, and that God had taken part of his humanity. The sect seems nearly allied to the Agapemone of our day, and resembles the Free-willers of queen Mary's time.

Family. 1. Persons united by ties of blood or affinity. 2. A monastery or order. 3. A special group of monks under its own superior, in a house, with many such groups under a superior-general. 4. The household of a prelate.

Family of Charity. v. *Charity, Family of.*

Family of Love. v. *Familists.*

Fan. There are two sorts of fans ecclesiastical: 1. the fan used by the pope is made of peacock's feathers, the eyes represented by the feathers being typical of pontifical vigilance; 2. a fan was also used at mass, formerly both in the East and the West, by the deacon to keep off insects. This article appears in inventories of English Church goods down to the 15th century.

Fan Tracery. A sort of vaulting in which all the ribs that rise from the springing of the vault have the same curve, and spread out in all directions like a fan.

Fanatici. Western sectaries, the same as the *Enthusiasts* of the Greeks, who claimed the power of divination through an indwelling demon. They are expressly condemned as practising forbidden arts by early Christian writers.

Fanaticism. Zeal and enthusiasm carried beyond the bounds of duty, reason, and love.

Fanatics. A word signifying those who, from being under the influence of some god, or evil spirit, were for the time insane. Prudentius describes them as gesticulating and cutting themselves. It is also applied to those who become notorious for religious extravagance, especially pretence to inspiration.

Fane. 1. A temple erected to the memory of a distinguished person; hence, 2. a Christian church. 3. The same as *Vane.*

Fannel. The same as *Fanon.*

Fano. A maniple.

Fanon. 1. A peculiar striped scarf falling round the shoulders, worn in the West only by the pope at mass, but in the East by bishops; when the fanon is worn, the amice is not used. 2. Another term for the maniple. Also called *Fannel, Favon,* and *Phanon.*

Far from my Heavenly Home. H. A & M. No. 176. By Rev. H. F. Lyte.

Farassia. Torches lighted at Puy-en-Velay in France on the vigil of the nativity of S. John Baptist.

Farce. The same as *Farse.*

Farcia. The same as *Farse.*

Fare-forth. The passing bell.

Fareinists. A Jansenist sect founded at Fareins.

Farelists. Followers of one Farel of Dauphiné, a friend of Calvin.

Farinale. A corn-mill.

Farinarium. The same as *Farinale.*

Farnovians. The followers of one Farnovius, a Socinian of the 16th century, who held low Arian opinions.

Farse. 1. An interpolation much used in early times, and introduced into the *Gloria in excelsis, Kyries,* epistles, and other parts of the office, generally amplifications of the text. Sometimes called *Verse.* 2. To interpolate one verse or passage of holy Scripture with another. Also called *Farce.*

Farsed Credo. The *Credo* interpolated with passages from holy Scripture.

Farsed Epistle. An epistle in the mass, interpolated with passages from holy Scripture.

Farsed Gloria. The *Gloria* interpolated with passages from holy Scripture.

Farsed Kyrie. The *Kyrie* interpolated with passages from holy Scripture.

Farsetus. A doublet.

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Farthing Loaf Day. Midsummer day at Kidderminster; so called because a farthing loaf was given on that day to every person living in Churchstreet who chose to claim it.

Farum, Altaris. v. *Altaris Farum.*

Fasciamenta. Cloths in which the dead were wrapped.

Fasciatorium. The band round the forehead of a person anointed with the holy chrism.

Fasciola. Stockings.

Fasciolum. A covering for the head.

Fast, Great. v. *Great Fast.*

Fast Synod. A synod convoked by Gregory VII., 1074, to meet at Rome on the first fast-week of the year, to vindicate the freedom of the Church, and to promote the interests of religion.

Fastern. A name for Shrove Tuesday.

Fasti. 1. Historical archives. 2. Martyrologies.

Fastigium. 1. A canopy over the altar. 2. A tower.

Fasting Eve. Shrove Tuesday.

Fasting Night. Shrove Tuesday.

Fasting Tide. Lent.

Fastmass. Lent.

Fasts. Days appointed by the Church as seasons for abstinence and sorrow for sin. Such are the forty days of Lent, including Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, the Ember days, the three Rogation days. All Fridays in the year, except Christmas day, are days of abstinence, and the vigils of certain festivals.

Fat Monday. v. *Lundi Gras.*

Fatalism. A belief in the irresistible operation of necessity apart from the will either of a Personal God or a free human agent.

Fatalists. v. *Necessitarians.*

Father. *Pater venturi sæculi*, as it is in the Vulgate of Isa. ix. 6, is Christ, as the Author and Founder of the Christian dispensation.

Father, Holy. v. *Holy Father.*

Father in Christ. An old title of a bishop.

Father in God. Title of a bishop.

Father of all, to Thee we raise. S. A. H. No. 258. *Te Deum Patrem olimus.*

Father of Heaven, Whose Love profound. H. A & M. No. 138. By J. Cooper.

Father of Mercies, God of Love. H. A & M. No. 225. Harvest hymn. By Anne Flowerdew.

Fathers. A title given to early Christian writers of especial eminence. Such were SS. Cyprian, Athanasius, and Augustine. Those who had conversed with the Apostles are called Apostolical. S. Bernard is often called the last of the Fathers, his successors being called Schoolmen.

Fathers, Apostolic. v. *Apostolic Fathers.*

Fathers of Christian Doctrine. 1. An order founded by Cæsar de Bus of Cavaillon, for educational purposes, approved by Clement VIII. 2. Another order founded at Milan, 1568, by cardinal C. Borromeo.

Fathers of the Oratory of the Holy Jesus. v. *Oratorians.*

Fathers of the Shirt. v. *John Lateran, Regular Canons of S.*

Fathers of the Spirit. v. *John Lateran, Regular Canons of.*

Fathers of Well Dying. Regular clerks who attend the sick, founded by Camillus of Lelli in Italy. Confirmed by Sixtus V., A.D. 1588. Habit, clerical, with a cross on the breast and a tawny cross on their cloak.

Fatness. "Marrow and fatness," Ps. lxiii. 5. "This fatness is the mystical flesh to which the Lord exhorts His disciples," S. John vi. 54. Whence also He was betrayed in Gethsemane, which signifies the Valley of Fatness.

Fatuorum, Festum. v. *Festum Fatuorum.*

Fauda. Breeches.

Fausetum. The same as *Falsetum.*

Faverca. v. *Fabrica* 1 and 2.

Favon. The same as *Fanon.*

Fawn. Lying by his side, in a cave: S. Blasius, Bp.

Fe, Auto da. v. *Auto da Fe.*

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Feast. A holy day of the Church in opposition to a ferial or ordinary day. From the fact that all Sundays are holy days, the word ferial is often used to signify merely a week-day.

Feast of Feasts. 1. The feast of the chair of S. Peter. 2. On this day, in the Church of Africa, the faithful were wont to make offerings in memory of the saints.

Feast of Fools. A secular feast observed on the first day of the year with riotous merriment.

Feast of the Star. Epiphany.

Feasting Even. Shrove Tuesday.

Feasts, Immovable. v. *Immovable Feasts.*

Feasts, Movable. v. *Movable Feasts.*

Feasts of Commemoration. v. *Days of Commemoration.*

Feasts of Devotion. v. *Days of Devotion.*

Feasts of Obligation. v. *Days of Obligation.*

Feasts, Roman. Every day is either a double, a semidouble, a simple, a vigil, or a feria. Festivals are either doubles of the first-class, doubles of the second-class, greater doubles, doubles, semidoubles, or simples. All other days are vigils, if they occur before feasts, or ferias. v. *Feasts.*

Feathering. The same as *Foliation.*

Februs. The month of February.

Fee. I. Property, reward or recompense for services performed. II. An estate of inheritance of three kinds: 1. Fee-simple, absolute; 2. Fee-qualified, or base fee; 3. Fee-tail, formerly fee-conditional.

Fee-conditional. v. *Fee.*

Fee for Baptism. A fee sometimes illegally levied for baptism either avowedly, or for registering the same. No fee is of right demandable for the administration of any sacrament of the Church.

Fee-qualified. v. *Fee.*

Fee-simple. v. *Fee.*

Fee-tail. v. *Fee.*

Feet. The Feet of Christ are the Apostles and Evangelists traversing all lands to preach the Gospel: Isa. lii. 7, and lx. 13. Christ washed His Apostles' feet, that they might be clean and fair to run through the whole world and preach.

Feet, Ablution of the. v. *Ablution of the Feet.*

Feet-washing. v. *Ablution of the Feet.*

Felesennus. A great-grandson.

Felicis Memoriæ. v. *Bonæ Memoriæ.*

Felicis Recordationis. v. *Bonæ Memoriæ.*

Felicissimus, Dies. Easter day.

Feliciter. An expression of applause and satisfaction at the end of old MSS., *Actum feliciter.*

Felix Dies, quam proprio. v. *O blessed day, when first was poured.*

Fellow Sisters. Women associates of a convent.

Fellowship. A foundation in a college which confers a share in its revenues and government.

Feltrum. Felt.

Femella. A woman.

Femerell. The same as *Fumerell.*

Femina. A wife.

Feminalia. Breeches.

Femoralia. The same as *Feminalia.*

Fenalis. The months of June and July, when the hay is made.

Fenestella. 1. The niche at the side of an altar containing the piscina. 2. A small window. 3. A vessel for holding water to wash the hands of the officiating priest.

Fenestra. 1. A window. 2. The tabernacle in which the pyx is placed, containing the reserved Sacrament.

Fenestral. 1. A casement or window-blind closed with paper or cloth instead of glass. 2. A niche containing a drain and credence ledge. 3. A low side window. 4. A slanting aperture, either within or without a church.

Fenestratus. Pierced with windows.

Fenile. A hay-loft. Also called *Fœnile.*

Feretory. A bier or coffin.

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Feretory Aisle. Aisle of a church in which a bier is placed.

Feretrarius. The keeper of a shrine.

Feretrary. 1. A bier or barrow on which a shrine is borne. 2. A portable or standing shrine, containing the Host, or relics of saints. 3. A bier. 4. The place where a bier or shrine is placed.

Feretrum. The same as *Feretrary.*

Feria. 1. Strictly, a day which is neither a festival nor a fast. 2. A weekday, independently of either festival or fast. Each day is distinguished by its position from the first day of the week; and the term *magna* or *major* is added to its title in Holy Week. Also called *Ferial.*

Feria, Greater. A class of days including Ash Wednesday, the three last days of Holy Week, Monday and Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks.

Feria, Lesser. A day of which commemoration is made, even though a festival office be said on it.

Feria Major. v. *Feria Magna.*

Feria Prima. Sunday.

Feria Prima Magna, or **Major.** Palm Sunday.

Feria Quarta. Wednesday.

Feria Quarta Magna, or **Major.** Wednesday in Holy Week.

Feria Quinta. Thursday.

Feria Quinta Magna, or **Major.** Maundy Thursday.

Feria Secunda. Monday.

Feria Secunda Magna, or **Major.** Monday in Holy Week.

Feria Septima. Saturday.

Feria Septima Magna, or **Major.** Easter eve.

Feria Sexta. Friday.

Feria Sexta Magna, or **Major.** Good Friday.

Feria Tertia. Tuesday.

Feria Tertia Magna, or **Major.** Tuesday in Holy Week.

Feriæ. Fair-days.

Ferial. The same as *Feria.*

Feriale. A book containing the offices of the feriæ.

Feriales Libri. Books containing the services for feasts of martyrs and saints.

Fermentacei. A name given by the Latins to the Greeks, who used fermented bread in the holy Eucharist.

Fermentum. 1. A name for the holy Eucharist. 2. A portion of the Eucharist which was sent round to priests of parish churches, in the 4th century, in token of their communion with and subjection to the bishop, as well as to indicate the perpetual unity of the sacrifice.

Fermo, Canto. v. *Canto Fermo.*

Fermory. The infirmary of a monastery.

Ferratum. An iron or copper vessel.

Ferrea, Cathedra. v. *Cathedra Ferrea.*

Ferrum Candens. The ordeal of hot iron, which had to be touched without injury by the person desirous of proving his innocence of a crime laid to his charge.

Ferrum Oblatorum. A mould for altar breads. These latter were formerly made, with some ceremony, of unleavened bread and water.

Fertura. The sacrifice of the mass.

Ferula. The same as *Baculus.*

Ferventis Judicium, Aquæ. v. *Aquæ Ferventis Judicium.*

Fest, Kind. v. *Kind Fest.*

Festa in Cappis. A high festival at which the canonical or choral cope was worn by the cantors, and in some cases by the clergy as well.

Festilia. Holy days.

Festissura. A gutter-tile.

Festitatula. A little feast.

Festival. The same as *Feast.*

Festivator. 1. The head of a religious association. 2. One who carries the banner of such association.

Festivitas. A holy day.

Festoon. An ornament of carved work representing a wreath of flowers or leaves.

Festra. A small window.

Festrum. A top or roof.

Festum Animarum. All Souls' day.

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Festum Apostolorum. The feast of all the Apostles, celebrated in the Latin Church on May 1st.

Festum Cathedræ S. Petri. v. *Cathedræ S. Petri Festum.*

Festum Fatuorum. v. *Feast of Fools.*

Festum Hypodiaconorum. The same as *Festum Fatuorum.*

Festum Kalendarium. The same as *Festum Fatuorum.*

Festum Stultorum. The same as *Festum Fatuorum.*

Fête Dieu. Corpus Christi.

Fetichism. A gross kind of Pantheism, or worship of the power of nature amongst savage nations.

Feuillans, Monks of the Order of. A reformed Cistercian order founded by Jean de la Barrière, abbot of Feuillans, with permission of Gregory XIII. Habit, white.

Feuillantines, Nuns of the Order of. Reformed Cistercians. Instituted by Jean de la Barrière, and approved by pope Sixtus V. The nuns sleep on straw, and observe continual abstinence. Habit, white woollen stuff robe, with large hanging sleeves, black veil over white.

Fezelenus. The same as *Fidesennus.*

Fiancels. The office of betrothal.

Fibula. A clasp or band.

Fibulatorium. A garment with buttons or clasps.

Ficacium. A pocket.

Fico. A shoe.

Ficti Canonici. Canons in a cathedral who acted as coadjutors of other canons.

Fidei, Actio. v. *Actio Fidei.*

Fidei, Advocatus. v. *Advocatus Fidei.*

Fidei, Annulus. v. *Annulus et Baculum.*

Fidei Commissum. A trust under a will.

Fidei, Inquisitores. v. *Inquisitores Fidei.*

Fidella. A fiddle.

Fiduciary. One who denies that good works are necessary to salvation, relying only upon the intellectual acceptance of a right faith.

Field Abbot. v. *Abbot Count.*

Fieraduca. A long robe without sleeves.

Fierce raged the Tempest o'er the Deep. H. A & M. No. 309. By Rev. Godfrey Thring.

Fieri facias de bonis Ecclesiasticis. When a sheriff to a common *Fieri facias* returns *nulla bona*, and that the defendant is a beneficed clerk, not having any lay fee, a plaintiff may issue a *Fieri facias de bonis Ecclesiasticis*, addressed to the bishop of the diocese, or to the archbishop, during the vacancy of the bishop's see, commanding him to make of the ecclesiastical goods and chattels belonging to the defendant the sum mentioned.

Fiertra. A chest or coffer in which relics of saints are kept.

Fiesole, Friars of. An order founded by Rhedon, count of Granello, in the 15th century. Eugenius IV. put them under the rule of S. Austin.

Fieux, Bons. v. *Bons Fieux.*

Fifteen. A sacred number composed of seven, pointing to the observance of the Sabbath, and eight, referring to our Lord's resurrection on the day after the Sabbath, that is, the eighth day. Fifteen therefore denotes the union of the Old Testament and the New: the fulfilment of the one in the other. There were fifteen steps to the temple; fifteen Psalms of degrees.

Fifteen Oes. of S. Bridget. v. *Fridget, Fifteen Oes. of S.*

Fifth Monarchy Men. A faction which arose about 1645, under the idea that the Millennium was about to begin, when our Lord would descend from heaven and establish upon earth the fifth universal monarchy. They were dispersed by Cromwell, in 1653, and suppressed in 1661.

Fifty. The number 50 is consecrated to forgiveness and indulgence; for according to the law there was remission in the 50th year. Again, Christ is the spiritual Noah, who in His Ark, that is, His Church, wherein He saves the human race from destruction, has placed this number 50 of remission,

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as the breadth. For unless He had given remission of sins to them that believe, His Church would not have been diffused in its breadth throughout the world.

Fig Sunday. Palm Sunday; so called in some parts of England.

Fig Tree. With a, behind him, seated: S. Mark, Evan.

Fighting Quakers. The same as *Free Quakers.*

Figmentarius. A skilful musician.

Figuratus, Cantus. The same as *Cantus Alexandrinus.*

Filaterium. 1. A phylactery. 2. A reliquary.

Filatio. A line or thread.

Filatorium. A rope walk.

Fileria. 1. A beam which supports rafters. 2. A field of flax. 3. One who spins.

Filiæ. Smaller monasteries affiliated to a larger.

Filiæ Dei. Women living in a convent or hospital.

Filiaster. A step-son.

Filiation. The eternal relation which exists between the Everlasting Son and the Almighty Father.

Filiation of the Son of God. An heretical term expressing the notion that the Son of God was adopted by, and not eternally begotten of, the Everlasting Father.

Filiola. 1. A god-daughter. 2. A chalice veil.

Filiolitas. A title of honour used by the pope in addressing Catholic princes.

Filiolus. 1. A godson. 2. A nephew.

Filioque. A term to express the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father. Introduced into the Nicene creed in the Western Church about the 6th century, it never has been used by the Eastern Church. The double procession has been and is a subject of contention between East and West.

Filius, Adoptivus. v. *Adoptivus Filius.*

Filius Major. An order of ministers among the Catharists; the others were bishop, filius minor, and deacon.

Filius Minor. An order of ministers among the Catharists; the others were bishop, filius major, and deacon.

Filla. The string at the bottom of deeds, from which the seal hangs.

Filles Dieu. An order of French nuns founded in 1232 to nurse hospitals; hence the name Hôtel Dieu for a hospital.

Fillet. 1. A narrow band used for the separation of one moulding from another. 2. Bands for the forehead, formerly used in connexion with confirmation. 3. The labels of a bishop's mitre.

Filosa. A distaff.

Fimbriæ. Palls placed on the tombs of the saints.

Fimella. A knocker of a door.

Final Appeal, Court of. The Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes was transferred in the reign of William IV. from the court of Delegates, first to the Privy Council, and then to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Judicial Committee consists entirely of laymen, lawyers who hold or have held high legal offices, under the Lord President. In appeals under the Church Discipline Act only do any ecclesiastics become members of the Court; and these are confined to episcopal privy councillors.

Final Cadence. v. *Cadence.*

Final Perseverance. 1. In a Catholic sense, continuance in the state of salvation in which God has placed us until our life's end. 2. In a Calvinistic sense, the opinion that the elect, though they may for a time fall from grace, yet cannot finally do so.

Finger Pillory. Stocks in churches to confine the fingers, for the punishment of those who were guilty of malpractices during Divine service.

Finial. 1. The carved foliage which terminates pinnacles and canopies in Gothic architecture. 2. The word is also applied to the whole pinnacle. Also called *Crop* and *Finol.*

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Finita jam sunt Prælia. v. *The strife is o'er, the battle done.*

Finol. The same as *Finial.*

Firdwita. A pecuniary fine levied on one who does not join the army.

Fire. 1. Near him: S. Barnabas, Ap. 2. With a ball of: S. Benedict, Ab. 3. Carrying, in his lap: S. Britius, Bp. & C. 4. Standing in, sword through her neck: in a cauldron, over a fire: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Fire, Baptism of. v. *Baptism of Fire.*

Fire, Holy. v. *Holy Fire.*

Fires, Baal's. v. *Baal's Fires.*

Fires, Beal's. v. *Baal's Fires.*

Fires, Bel's. v. *Baal's Fires.*

Firma. 1. An affirmation on oath. 2. A feast. 3. A farm let on lease. 4. Taxes. 5. Dowry.

Firmaculum. A buckle or clasp.

Firmale. The same as *Firmaculum.*

Firmamentum. 1. A roof. 2. A fine. 3. A bolt.

Firmare. 1. To give security. 2. To affix one's signature. 3. To fortify. 4. To betroth.

Firmaria. A prison.

Firmarius. 1. A priest appointed to serve a church. 2. A monk charged with the temporary administration of an abbey. 3. A farmer. 4. A tax-collector.

Firmatarius. A monastic office connected with the repair of the buildings.

Firmatio. 1. A promise. 2. A citadel. 3. Security for the payment of money. 4. The time of the year when birds and other animals pair.

Firmatorium. The same as *Firmaculum.*

Firmitas. 1. A surety. 2. A covenant. 3. A privilege. 4. A fortification. 5. A tax. 6. A promise made on oath.

First-born. Christ is called the First-born of Mary, not because she bore any other children according to the flesh, but because He was about to abolish the Levitical priesthood, which was but for a time, in favour of the priesthood of the First-born, which was to be for ever: S. Matt. i. 25.

First-fruits. Annates, primitiæ, or first-fruits, was the value of the first year's revenue, which the pope, claiming the disposition of all ecclesiastical livings within the Christendom, reserved out of every living. v. *Queen Anne's Bounty.*

First of Martyrs, thou whose Name. H. A & M. No. 50. *O qui tuo, dux martyrum.* Hymn for the feast of S. Stephen. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

First Pointed Architecture. v. *Early English Architecture.*

First Prayer Book of Edward VI. v. *Edward VI., First Prayer Book of.*

Fiscales, Coloni. v. *Coloni Ecclesiastici.*

Fiscla. A pipe or flute.

Fish. A symbol of the early Christians, which in Greek (*Ichthus*) formed a monogram of the words, Jesus, Christ, Son of God, Saviour.

Fish. 1. Angels bringing him a, behind him an axe laid at the root of an oak: S. Boniface, Bp. 2. With a, in his hand: a fish on the leaves of a closed book held with the leaves upwards: two fishes in his hand: S. Simon, Ap.

Fisheries, Benediction of. v *Blessing of Fisheries.*

Fisheries, Blessing of. v. *Blessing of Fisheries.*

Fishes. Carrying two, on a dish, in one hand, with a pitcher in the other: B. V. M.

Fisicolus. A kind of musical instrument.

Fistula. 1. A pipe or reed. 2. The pipe or reed used in administering the chalice in the mass. v. *Calamus Sacer.*

Fistulare. To play on the fistula or pipe.

Fitché, Cross. v. *Cross Fitché.*

Five. 1. Denotes the five senses, and symbolizes the Old Testament, which was addressed to the senses. Thus the law was contained in the Five Books of Moses. 2. Five denotes a half completion, or fulfil-

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ment: thus Isa. xix. 18, five cities, meaning that at first Egypt should be only partially converted. 3. Five is a relative whole, as in the parable of the ten virgins. Ten is the entire human race: the two fives are the relative wholes of good and bad, or of men and women.

Five Points of Calvinism. The five chief points disputed by the Arminians and their opponents: 1. Particular election; 2. Particular redemption; 3. Total depravity of a fallen state; 4. Irresistible grace; 5. Final perseverance. These were discussed at the synod of Dort. The Calvinists themselves are not agreed on all of these points.

Fixorium. A peg or nail.

Fixula. The same as *Firmaculum*.

Fixus. A garment with buttons or clasps.

Flabellum. 1. A fan carried before the pope when he is carried in state, made of ostrich feathers, with peacocks' eyes to ornament them. 2. A fan to keep off the flies at mass. 3. A pair of bellows.

Flabellum Muscatorium. A fan to drive away flies from the chalice, usually made of peacocks' feathers. In the Greek Church, the flabellum is sometimes made to represent a winged angel.

Flacianaits. v. *Adiaphoristic Controversy*.

Flacians. Followers of Flacius Illyricus, a learned disciple of Luther in the 16th century, and one of the authors of the German ecclesiastical history, the Centuriæ Magdeburgenses.

Flage. A garment tied in front with strings.

Flagellants. A fanatic sect, originating in 1260, at Perugia, with a hermit named Rainerus. They used the severest kind of discipline, by way of penance, scourging themselves with knotted cords and pins. It was condemned by Clement VI. Also called *Disciplinants* and *Whippers*.

Flagellation. Self-inflicted scourging, often termed Discipline; a practice in some monastic orders, perhaps prominently brought forward by the Flagellants.

Flagellatores. The same as *Flagellants*.

Flagon. The vessel, 1. on the credence for the wine at mass; 2. on the altar, if the chalice be too small.

Flaho. A mediæval term for a seal with two different impressions.

Flamboyant Style of Architecture. That style of Gothic architecture which was contemporary in France with the perpendicular or third pointed in England; so called from the flame-like projections from the arches.

Flamina. Church banners.

Flamineæ. Houses near the church, in which the clergy resided.

Flamines. 1. A title of bishops. 2. Christians who practised the office of flamen, or heathen priest. A canon of the council of Eliberis denounced flamines.

Flandrians. A name given to Mennonites and Anabaptists, from their place of abode. Also called *Flemingians* or *Frieslanders*.

Flank. The side of an arch.

Flanning. The internal splay of a window jamb.

Flashing. Pieces of lead let into the joints of a wall, or chimney, where it meets the sloping roof, to keep out the wet.

Flat Arch. An arch in which the sides of the voussoirs are cut so as to support each other, but their ends form a straight line top and bottom.

Flauta. A flute.

Flavacour. v. *Albanes*.

Flavius. A name taken by Vespasian and Titus, and afterwards by the emperors at Constantinople. It was also adopted by those high in office under the Roman empire, as well as by the kings of Lombardy and Gothic kings of Spain.

Flax. The linen garments of the Jewish priests denoted the pure and holy flesh of Jesus, for linen is made of flax, which is the produce of the earth.

Flayed. Alive and tied to a tree:

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S. Bartholomew, Ap.; S. Crispin & S. Crispinian, M M.

Fledwita. A fine for causing a fight.

Fleet Marriages. Illegal marriages performed, A. D. 1700, in London, in May Fair chapel, by one Fleet, a Scotch priest who had fled to London. He was suspended by the bishop of London.

Flemenswite. A fine on runaways.

Flemingians. The same as *Flandrians.*

Flemish Bond. A mode of laying bricks or stones, by which the ends and sides of the bricks alternate on the front of a wall.

Flentes. The lowest grade of penitents in the early Church. Also called *Weepers.*

Fleur de Lys. A symbol, 1. of the Holy Trinity; 2. of St. Mary.

Fleury, Monks of the Order of. Founded at Fleury, on the Loire, about the year 1190, by abbot Joachim, of the Cistercian order, who desired a stricter observance of the Cistercian rule. In the 14th century the monks of Fleury were reunited to the Cistercian order. Very severe corporal penances were practised by the Fleury monks. Habit, white.

Floating. With anchor at his neck: S. Clement, Bp.

Floccus. The same as *Flocus* 1.

Flocus. 1. A monk's frock with large sleeves. 2. The monastic dress generally. 3. A tuft of silk.

Florentia. Lilies placed in candlesticks.

Floretus. 1. A place where flowers abound. 2. A French coin, a florin. 3. A cloth woven with thick silk thread.

Florid Style of Architecture. Later perpendicular style of architecture which prevailed during the Tudor era, and is often called the Tudor style.

Florinians. A branch of the Valentinians of the 2nd century; so called from Florinus, a priest of Rome.

Florum, Dies. Palm Sunday.

Flosculus. A monk's frock.

Flower Day. Palm Sunday; so named in Bohemia and Wales. In some places, Easter day.

Flower Easter. Sixth Sunday in Lent. Also called *Easter of the Competentes,* because on that day the creed was taught to those who were competent for baptism, and *Pascha Petitum.*

Flower Sunday. 1. Palm Sunday. 2. Easter day.

Flowers. Flowers were formerly often hung in garlands round the altar. Mention is made of them by Fortunatus, bishop of Poictiers, in the 6th century. S. Gregory of Rome, S. Paulinus, S. Augustine, and S. Jerome also allude to this practice. It is to be observed, however, that the ancient basilicas generally rejected the practice, as is still done in those at Rome. It has also been customary to decorate graves with flowers.

Flowers. 1. Saint crowned with white: wheel broken and palm held by an angel: S. Catharine, V. 2. With wreath of, and crowns, and a palm: wreath of red roses on her head, and tall sprig of almond leaves and flowers in her hand: wreath of flowers on her head; sprig of wild flowers in her hand: S. Cecilia, V. & M.

Fluting. Channels cut perpendicularly in columns and other masonry, chiefly in classical architecture.

Flying Buttress. A buttress in form of an arch used to act as a counterpoise against the vaulting of the nave. Called also *Arc-boutant* and *Archbuttress.*

Foci. The first Sunday in Lent.

Foculare. 1. A hearth. 2. A pair of bellows.

Foderatus. Made of, or lined with fur.

Fodratura. Fur.

Fœnile. A hay-loft. Also called *Fenile.*

Foil. A series of small ornamental curves round the head of an arch, or in Gothic panelling or tracery, the points of which are called cusps. A trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, or multifoil, or polyfoil, means an opening

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ornamented with three, four, five, or many foils.

Folatorium. A cloth-mill.

Foliati. A kind of loose shoe.

Foliation. An arrangement of small arcs called the foils, separated by projecting points or cusps, used in ornamenting doors and windows in Gothic architecture. Also called *Feathering*.

Follia. A fine for breaking bail.

Followers of our Lord Jesus Christ. A sect of obscure modern Protestant dissenters.

Fons. 1. A font. 2. A cruet for holding water used in the mass. 3. A piscina for priests to wash their hands in before mass.

Font. A vessel which contains the water used in the sacrament of baptism. By Canon 81, according to a former constitution, *i. e.* of 1571, there shall be a font of stone in every church and chapel where baptism is to be ministered, the same to be set in the usual places, in which only font the minister shall baptize publicly. Anciently fonts were placed in baptisteries apart from the church.

Font, Hallowing of the. A practice of the Church on Easter and Whitsun eves, after which followed several public baptisms.

Font, Holy Water. v. *Holy Water Font.*

Fontevrauld, Monks of the Order of. Founded, A.D. 1100, by Robert of Arbrissel. Rule of S. Benedict. Habit, black. The monks observe strict enclosure, perpetual abstinence, and silence.

Fontevrauld, Nuns of the Order of. Established towards the end of the 11th century by Robert of Arbrissel, founder of the order of monks of Fontevrauld. Rule of S. Benedict. Habit, black, with white veil. A reform of the order took place in the 15th century, by Mary of Bretagne, the abbess. This order was also known as the order of the B. V. M., and of S. John the Evangelist: all the convents of the order being dedicated to the B. V. M., and the monasteries to S. John.

Fools, Feast of. v. *Feast of Fools.*

Footpace. 1. The highest step of the altar. In England there are generally only three steps in parish churches; but abroad and in modern altars there are often more. The uppermost is returned at the sides. It is this latter form to which the appellation properly belongs. 2. A landing in a staircase. 3. A raised flooring in a bay window.

Footstall. The plinth or base of a pillar.

Footstool. The Body of Christ: Lam. ii. 1. Hence we may worship His Footstool: *Adorate scabellum pedum ejus*, Vulg. of Ps. xcix. 5, for it is holy, though made of earth.

For Christ's dear Sake. S. A. H. No. 305. *Adversa mundi tolera.* Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

For Man the Saviour shed. H. A & M. No. 265. *Ex quo, Salus mortalium.* Hymn for festivals of martyrs. Translated by the compilers.

For thee, O dear, dear Country. v. Part II. of *Brief life is here our portion.*

For Thy dear Saint, O Lord. H. A & M. No. 273. Hymn for festivals of martyrs. By bishop Mant.

For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace. H. A & M. No. 239. Hymn for new year's eve. By Rev. H. Downton.

Forago. A thread of a different colour to the rest, inserted in the woof.

Foraneitas. The non-residence of a canon.

Foratura. Fur.

Forbanditoria Notitia. An act or instrument of renunciation.

Forbidden Degrees. v. *Degrees, Forbidden.*

Forcer. A chest for muniments.

Forcipes. Snuffers.

Fordin, Chanoine. v. *Chanoine Fordin.*

Foreign Court. The outer court of a monastery. Also called *Foreigns.*

Foreigns. The same as *Foreign Court.*

Forensic Officers. The chamberlain, cellarer, almoner, kitchener, master of the works, and pitancier, their duties lying out of choir.

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Forensis, Dies. Market-day.

Forestolium. The faldstool or lectern round which the choir collected to sing the music in the offices.

Forgia. A forge.

Foris Esse. A name used of the heathen, as being outside the Church.

Forisdecanus. In certain churches and monasteries, an officer who had jurisdiction over dependent churches and houses.

Form. 1. The words which, with the matter, make a sacrament. 2. The verbal or ceremonial expression of doctrine and worship. 3. The upper part or ledge of the lower range of seats in a choir; hence the conventual term, "to prostrate on the forms."

Forma. 1. An image. 2. The holy Eucharist. 3. A model. 4. Stamped money. 5. Formality. 6. An arch. 7. A form or bench. 8. A face.

Formales Epistolæ. 1. Encyclical letters. 2. Letters commendatory.

Formales Literæ. The same as *Formales Epistolæ.*

Formaret. Rib moulding placed at the junction of a vault with the vertical wall of a building.

Formaria. The mistress of the novices in a convent.

Formarius. The master of the novices in a monastery.

Formata. The holy Eucharist; so called from the form or figure of a cross or of Christ which was stamped on the wafer. It is called *Sphragis* in the liturgy of S. Chrysostom.

Formatæ Epistolæ. Letters of credence granted by bishops and by chorepiscopi to the country clergy, and by the primates to their bishops. Bishops and clergy could not travel without them. v. *Canonicæ Literæ.*

Formatæ Literæ. The same as *Canonicæ Literæ.*

Formatum. A wall made of earth.

Formula of Concord. A Lutheran document drawn up, A.D. 1577, concerning doctrines then in dispute, in which sundry Protestant opinions were condemned.

Formulary. 1. Any written compilation of prayers or articles of belief. 2. A writing containing an official oath. 3. Especially the oath imposed on the French clergy in 1661, to condemn Jansenius in the sense of pope Alexander VII.

Fornellum. A vaulted chamber.

Fornication. The act of incontinence in single persons. If either party be married or vowed to chastity it is adultery.

Fornicepa. An arch or vault.

Forte. A tomb.

Fortem virili Pectore. v. 1. *How blest the matron who endured.* 2. *High let us all our voices raise.*

Forth Fare. The passing bell.

Forth in Thy Name, O Lord, I go. H. A & M. No. 6. Morning hymn. By Charles Wesley.

Forti tegente Brachio. v. *Protected by the Almighty hand.*

Forty Days and forty Nights. H. A & M. No. 78. Lenten hymn. By Rev. G. H. Smyttan.

Forty Hours. v. *Quarant' Ore.*

Fossarius. An official of the early Church charged with the burial of the dead. Ranked by S. Jerome amongst the clergy. Also called *Fossor.* v. *Copiatæ.*

Fossator. A grave-digger.

Fossor. The same as *Fossarius.*

Foundation. 1. Christ: 1 Cor. iii. 11. 2. A legal term for a donation or legacy for the establishment of a benefice, hospital, college, religious house, and so forth.

Foundation, Cathedrals of the New. v. *Cathedrals of the New Foundation.*

Foundation, Cathedrals of the Old. v. *Cathedrals of the Old Foundation.*

Fountain. Christ: Ps. xviii. 26. As a fountain nourishes plants, so Christ nourishes the Church.

Fountain. With a, obtained by his prayers: S. Clement, Bp.

Fountain of Good, to own Thy Love. H. A & M. No. 231. After Doddridge. By Rev. W. J. Hall.

Fountain of Love, Thyself true God. S. A. H. No. 281. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

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Four. 1. The world, denoted by the four quarters or four winds. 2. The four Gospels, as in Lev. ix. 9. The four horns of the altar, which were sprinkled with blood, denote that the passion of Christ is recorded in the four Gospels.

Four-centered Arch. A pointed arch which has four centres.

Four Last Things. Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell.

Fourierism. A Pantheistic and Socialist creed, invented by one Fourier, about 1829.

Foxites. Followers of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers.

Fractilata Vestis. A garment much slashed.

Fractillus. Fringe.

Fraction of the Host. The fraction of the Host follows the consecration in the mass. In the West the Host is divided into three parts, of which one is placed in the chalice. In the Mozarabic liturgy it is divided into nine parts, seven of which are placed in the form of a cross, and represent the seven mysteries of Christ's life. In the East the fraction is still more elaborate.

Fractura. 1. A sort of large handwriting used for engrossing. 2. A breach in a wall. 3. Damage or loss.

Fragellatores. The same as *Crucifratres.*

Francenum. Vellum.

Franche Botrasse. A buttress of free stone.

Francis of Paula, Friars of the Order of S. Founded, A.D. 1435, by S. Francis of Paula; so called from the name of his birthplace in Calabria. Rule of S. Francis. Habit, dark brown, with rope girdle. The friars sleep on the ground, and observe perpetual abstinence on bread and water, with, occasionally, fish and vegetables. Also called *Friars Minim.*

Francis of Paula, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded, A.D. 1495, by a knight named Pietro di Lucena, and his wife Maria. Habit, dark brown, with rope girdle. The nuns observe perpetual abstinence, and sleep upon the ground. Also called *Minimes.*

Francisca. A two-edged hatchet.

Franciscan Friars. Minors, in humble distinction from other friars. An order founded by S. Francis of Assisi, 1206, and confirmed by pope Innocent III., 1210. Habit, a long grey cloak, cassock, with a rope girdle, hood, and square cap; chief of the order called General. They first established themselves in England at Canterbury in 1224. Several branch orders derive from the original foundation of Franciscans: 1. Conventual Franciscans, who are allowed to possess revenues; these wear a black habit. Established by Elias, General of the Franciscans, A.D. 1230. 2. Friars of the Regular Observance, called Observantins or Cordeliers. Established 1419 by S. Bernardine of Sienna; habit, black, with rope girdle. 3. Friars of the Stricter Observance, or Barefooted Franciscans. Established 1555, by S. Peter of Alcantara; habit, grey. 4. Recollects. Established 1500, by F. John of Guadeloupe, Spain; habit, grey. 5. The Capuchins. Established 1525, by Matthew Baschi of Urbino; habit, grey. Also called *Grey Friars.*

Franciscan Nuns, Order of. Founded, A.D. 1212, by S. Clare, under the direction of S. Francis of Assisi. Rule of S. Francis. Habit of coarse grey woollen stuff, rope girdle, black veil over white. The nuns sleep upon straw, and observe perpetual abstinence. Reform of the order established by Colette of Burgundy, 1406. The Reformed Clares are called Colettines. Capuchin Nuns, Recollects, Cordeliers or Grey Sisters, Conceptionists, Sisters of the Annunciation, and Urbanists, are all branches of the Franciscan order. The Urbanists observe a modified rule, and are allowed to possess revenues; their habit is very dark grey, black veil over white, in choir a dark brown mantle. Also called *Poor Clares.*

Franciscan Rule. Rule of the order of S. Francis: order to consist of friars, novices, and conversi or lay

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brothers; manual labour prescribed; receipt of money forbidden; poverty; confession to their provincial ministers; to preach only by permission of the diocesan, but not among the infidels except by permission.

Frank Almoigne. 1. An ancient spiritual tenure, by which the lands of the Church are for the most part held. This tenure is expressly excepted from the operation of 12 Car. II. c. 24, by which the other ancient tenures were destroyed. 2. Free alms given to monasteries and other religious houses. Also called *Frank Alms.*

Frank Alms. The same as *Frank Almoigne.*

Frankincense. v. *Incense.*

Franklin. 1. A freeholder. 2. A bailiff of land.

Frantzchi. Franciscans.

Frascetus. A whistle.

Fratella. A nun.

Frater. A monk.

Frater House. 1. The refectory or dining-hall of a monastery. 2. The calefactory or common sitting-room of a monastery. Also called *Fratery.*

Fraterculi. Monks.

Fraternitas. 1. The brotherhood existing among the faithful. 2. A community of monks. 3. The brotherhood existing among monks of different orders. 4. Payment due to monasteries. 5. A feudal right denoting the division of a father's goods among brothers and sisters. 6. The admission of laics to the participation of the prayers and benefits of the monks. 7. A title of honour used by one king in writing to another.

Fraternity. A society established for the promotion of piety and devotion, such as that of the rosary, founded by S. Dominic; that of the scapulary; and that of charity and death.

Fratery. The same as *Frater House.*

Fraticelli. The same as *Fratricelli.*

Fratres. Monks; a term used in and before the time of S. Chrysostom. The word *Dom*, from *Domnus*, is also a common prefix. Also called *Friars.*

Fratres Ascripti. Laymen and clerics who, though living in the world, were enrolled as members of monasteries. Also called *Fratres Conscripti.*

Fratres Conscripti. The same as *Fratres Ascripti.*

Fratres Crucis. The same as *Crucifratres.*

Fratres Gaudentes. An order which arose in Italy about A.D. 1261. They married, and lived in their own homes. They seem to be the same as those elsewhere called *Begnini.* The name was also given to Minorites of lax life.

Fratres Grisei. v. *Savigny, Order of.*

Fratres Minores. Minorites.

Fratres Ordinis Tertii. The third order of monks, founded by S. Francis for those who desired to live in the world and could not enter a monastery. Also called *Fratres Pœnitentiæ* and *Tertiarii.*

Fratres Pœnitentiæ. The same as *Fratres Ordinis Tertii.*

Fratres Spirituales. A name given to monks known for special devotion.

Fratres Tertiarii. The same as *Fratres Ordinis Tertii.*

Fratria. 1. The daughter or wife of a brother. 2. A brotherhood.

Fratricelli. 1. Heretics of Italy, who had their rise near Ancona about 1294; chiefly apostate monks, who fell into a licentious way of living. Also called *Bizochi.* 2. A Gnostic sect in Bohemia.

Fratrissa. A brother's wife.

Fratruelis. A brother's son.

Fratruus. A brother's son.

Freetatus. Adorned with frets or raised work.

Freda. 1. A canopy over the tombs of saints. 2. A reliquary.

Fredare. To exact a fine.

Fredum. A composition or fine.

Free. Christ is spoken of as "Free among the dead," because by His power of taking His life again, He was distinguished from all the rest of the dead: Ps. lxxxviii. 5.

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Free Chapel. A place of worship; so called because not liable to the visitation of the ordinary. It is always of royal foundation, or founded, at least, by private persons to whom the crown has granted the privilege.

Free Christians. An obscure modern dissenting sect of Protestants. In the census of 1851 but one meeting-house belonging to this sect is mentioned.

Free Church. A sect of Protestant dissenters of the present day.

Free Church, Episcopalian. A sect of Protestant dissenters of the present day.

Free Church of England. A sect of Protestant dissenters of the present day.

Free Gospel Church. Modern Protestant dissenters.

Free Grace Gospel Christians. A modern sect of Protestants.

Free Kirk of Scotland. The Free Kirk of Scotland became organized as a distinct communion in May, 1843. The general assembly of the establishment met on the 18th of May in that year. The moderator, instead of constituting the assembly, read a protest embodying the reasons of withdrawing themselves and meeting elsewhere. Shortly stated, the meaning of this protest is, that the sovereign is not supreme governor in spiritual matters, but only in those which are temporal. The immediate occasion of this battle on first principles was the decision of the House of Lords affirming a decision of the Court of Sessions in the Auchterarder case. Most of the questions debated in the controversy which succeeded this disruption had reference to the rights of congregations to reject a patron's nominee without assigning reasons. Upwards of 400 ministers out of a total of 1200 in the Kirk seceded and chose Dr. Chalmers for their first moderator. There are now about 900 ministers belonging to this body.

Free Quakers. Those who in the war of independence took part in the contest. Also called *Fighting Quakers.*

Free Union Church. An obscure Protestant sect of the present day.

Freehold. By the common law the church and churchyard are, it appears, the soil and freehold of the parson; but the use of the body of the church, and the repairs and maintenance thereof, is common to all the parishioners. It seems to be now decided that the rector has the freehold in the chancel in the same way as, and no further than, he has in the church and in the churchyard.

Freemason. Originally, a stone-cutter who worked with a chisel. Guilds were formed of them in the 12th century, and hence arose the society of Freemasons of the present day. Also called *Freestone Mason.*

Freeminded. A sect of Dutch Calvinists.

Freestone Mason. The same as *Freemason.*

Freethinkers. A term assumed by deists and sceptics of the last and present centuries.

Freethinking Christians. An English sect of the last century founded on the principles of free inquiry and thought. It is unconnected with any other body of professing Christians.

Freewill. The ability to accept or reject grace, salvation, and eternal life, as well as to choose between good and evil. Freewill was first publicly denied by the Manicheans, and then exaggerated by the Pelagians. The assistance of grace is required, according to the Catholic doctrine, for making a free will a good will. It is difficult to harmonize this freedom with the predestination of S. Paul, but it is assumed in Scripture and by tradition, and is adverse to the theory of the Reprobation of a certain number of men, irrespectively of their will.

Freewill Baptists. v. *Baptists, Freewill.*

Freewill, Brothers of. A Pantheist sect of the 13th century.

Freewillers. A sect of Calvinists. v. *Familists.*

French Church. v. *Gallican Church.*

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French Pierre. The Caen stone reredos at Durham.

French Prophets. v. *Camisards.*

Frepatus. Threadbare.

Frères Grisei. The same as *Benedictines.*

Frerester. 1. A sister's husband. 2. A wife's brother.

Frerots. A name in France for *Fratricelli.*

Fresco. A mode of painting in tempera on plaster whilst it is fresh enough to imbibe the colours as laid on.

Frestra. A window.

Fretwork. Minute carving or entail.

Freum. The same as *Fredum.*

Friars. Monks, especially those of the four mendicant orders: such as the Franciscans or Grey Friars; the Augustinians; the Dominicans, or Black or Preaching Friars; and the Carmelites, or White Friars. Also called *Fratres.*

Friars, Augustinian. A name for *Augustinian Friars.*

Friars, Black. A name for *Dominican Friars.*

Friars, Eremite. v. *Augustinian Friars.*

Friars, Grey. A name for *Franciscans.*

Friars Minim. A name for *Grey Friars* or *Franciscans.* Also called *Friars Minor.*

Friars Minor. The same as *Franciscans.*

Friars of Fiesole. v. *Fiesole, Friars of.*

Friars of the Holy Trinity. v. *Holy Trinity, Friars of the.*

Friars, Preaching. A name for *Dominicans.*

Friars, White. A name for *Carmelites.*

Friary. A house or establishment for the reception of friars or brotherhoods.

Frico. One who performs menial work in a monastery.

Friday of the Lesson of the Cross. Welsh name for Good Friday.

Fridstol. Stool of peace. A seat placed near the altar for those who claimed the privilege of sanctuary in churches. Also called *Frithstool.*

Friend. Christ: Prov. xviii. 24.

Friends. v. *Quakers.*

Friends of God. A name assumed by a certain school of German Mystics in the 15th century.

Frieslanders. The same as *Flandrians.*

Frieze. v. *Entablature.*

Frigdora. A musical composition founded on the two modes called the Phrygian and the Dorian.

Frimantia. A pecuniary fine imposed on those who gave bail.

Fringe. A bordering of threads containing as many colours as are worked into the piece. Fringes are placed on frontals, stoles, and maniples.

Frinigildum. A fine on a free man.

Friperia. Worn-out clothes; hence Frippery.

Frisum. A fringe.

Frithstool. The same as *Fridstol.*

Frittiola. A cook's shop.

Froccus. A monk's upper robe of wool. Also called *Roccus.*

Frock. A monastic gown with large sleeves.

Frocus. The same as *Flocus.*

From God the Father comes to Earth. S. A. H. No. 131. *A Patre Unigenitus.* Hymn for the Epiphany. Translated, after various versions, by Rev. T. I. Ball.

From Greenland's icy Mountains. H. A & M. No. 217. Hymn for missions. By bishop Heber.

From highest Heaven, th' Eternal Son. H. A & M. No. 193. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

From Lands that see the Sun arise. S. A. H. No. 34. *A solis ortûs cardine.* Christmas hymn of Sedulius. H. N. translation.

From Pain to Pain, from Woe to Woe. S. A. H. No. 255. Hymn on the Passion. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

From Sinai's trembling Peak. S. A. H. No. 190. *Sinæ sub alto vertice.* Hymn for the festivals of Apostles. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

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Froncina. Vellum.

Frontal. The hanging which covers the front of an altar. v. *Antependium.* Also called *Fronter.*

Frontale. 1. A frontal on an altar. 2. A mitre. 3. A crown.

Frontellum. v. *Frontale* 1.

Fronter. The same as *Frontal.*

Fructuosus, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded, in the 7th century, by S. Fructuosus, a Visigothic prince, archbishop of Braga. The nuns observed the rule of the Solitaries of the Thebaid. Habit, robe, cloak, and hood of grey stuff, girdle of black leather.

Fruit. Christ, as the offspring of B.V. M., is "The Fruit of the earth:" Isa. iv. 2.

Fruit. Offering, to the Infant Jesus in the lap of the B. V. M. : S. Anne.

Fruits. Fruits are emblems of God's bounty, and as such are introduced into ecclesiastical decoration.

Fruits of the Spirit. The fruits of the Spirit mentioned by S. Paul are, 1. love, 2. joy, 3. peace, 4. long-suffering, 5. gentleness, 6. goodness, 7. faith, 8. meekness, 9. temperance. Gal. v. 22, 23.

Frustratores. The same as *Flagellants.*

Fuldenses. Monks of a reformed Benedictine congregation at Fulda.

Fulina. A kitchen.

Full of Gladness. S. A. H. No 89. *Laetabundus.* Hymn for the purification or annunciation. H. N. translation.

Fullencium. A mill for fulling cloth.

Fulminatrix, Legio. v. *Legion, Thundering.*

Fumaria. A chimney.

Fumerell. A lantern, louvre, or cover placed on the roof of a kitchen or hall, for the purpose of ventilation, or to allow the escape of smoke without admitting rain. Also called *Famerell* and *Femerell.*

Fumigatorium. A censer.

Funda. 1. A purse. 2. The exchange or place where merchants meet for business.

Fundatitiæ Literæ. Letters respecting the erection and revenues of a church or monastery.

Fundatus. 1. Grounded in the rudiments of learning. 2. The grounding of a garment or piece of embroidery.

Funebris, Absolutio. v. *Absolutio Funebris.*

Funeral Charges. An executor or administrator should bury the deceased testator or intestate in a manner suitable to the estate he has left, and the expense of the burial will be allowed for before all other debts and charges upon the estate of the deceased.

Funeral Pall. A pall for covering the bier and coffin at funerals.

Funeral Pile. On a, chafing-dish by her side: S. Agatha, V. & M.

Funeralis Libellus. A book containing the offices of extreme unction, mass for the dead, and burial of the dead.

Furigildum. A fine for theft.

Furnariæ. Women who attended to the ovens in a convent.

Furnile. A bakehouse.

Furnus, Calidus. v. *Calidus Furnus.*

Furratus. Made of fur.

Fuscina. A fork.

Fust. The shaft of a column, pilaster, or pillar.

Fustanum. Fustian, originally woven at Fustat, on the Nile, with a warp of linen thread and a woof of thick cotton, which was so twilled and cut that it showed on one side a thick but low pile. The date of its invention is unknown, but it was used for chasubles in England before the Norman invasion, and was not at that time a mean material.

Fylfot. *Four-footed.* A combination of four Greek *gammas*, making a cross.

Fytfot. The same as *Fylfot.*

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G.

G. 1. As a numeral letter, G denotes 400. With a line drawn above it, $\overline{G}$ denotes 40,000. 2. In Latin, G stands for *gens*, *gaudium*, *gratia*.

Gabata. A dish or hollow vessel.

Gabell. The same as *Gable*.

Gable. The upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the ridge of the roof.

Gable Window. A window in the gable of a building, or having its upper part shaped like a gable.

Gablets. Small ornamental gables, or canopies, formed over tabernacles, or niches.

Gabriel, Archangel, S. Commemorated on S. Michael and All Angels, September 29th. In the Roman calendar S. Gabriel has a separate festival on March 26th, and on July 13th in the Greek. Represented with lily and scroll, inscribed, *Ave Maria, gratiæ plena.*

Gabriel, Congregation of S. A society of laymen founded by Cæsar Bianchetti, at Boulogne, A.D. 1646, for improvement in Christian knowledge and virtue.

Gaçari. Waldensian heretics.

Gaddenarius. In Greek hierology, a cardinal.

Gaegium. A fine in money.

Gæons. A school of Jewish doctors of the 5th century, whose name means "excellent," or "sublime." They denied the authority of the Babylonish Talmud or Gemara. They lasted until the 10th century.

Gagelli. Plates of metal with which horses were covered.

Gagiarius. 1. A churchwarden. 2. An executor of a will.

Gaia. 1. A magpie. 2. A cage.

Gaianitæ. Followers of Gaian of Alexandria, in the 6th century, an Eutychian.

Gaigium. The same as *Gaegium*.

'Gainst what Foemen art thou rushing? H. A & M. No. 246. *Quos in hostes, Saule, tendis?* Hymn for the conversion of S. Paul. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

Gaitanum. A girdle.

Gajarius. v. *Gagiarius* 1.

Galabrunus. A kind of cloth.

Galandra. A tortoise.

Galandravum. A mediæval garment worn by men.

Galeares. The crests of helmets.

Galenists. Followers of Galen, a physician of Amsterdam, a preacher among the Mennonites.

Galeria. A gallery or corridor.

Galerus. 1. A round hat. 2. A cardinal's hat. 3. A wig.

Galeta. 1. A vessel used in the sacred offices. 2. A corn measure. 3. A small ship.

Galilæans. 1. A name of reproach given to the early Christians as followers of Jesus of Nazareth of Galilee. 2. The same as *Gaulanites*.

Galilee. I. A porch or chapel at the entrance of an abbey church, used anciently for, 1. the monks to assemble for processions; 2. bodies to be laid before interment; 3. women to hear Divine service in; 4. penitents to worship in; 5. consistory courts; and 6. baptisms of excommunicates. Processions often terminated in the Galilee, after the example of our Lord, the bishop going before, and his clergy following; whence, perhaps, the name. II. In the Greek Church, Easter week is sometimes so called from the lection, S. Matt. xxviii. 10.

Gallery. Galleries were first made for the use of women. They are now chiefly confined to the west end, to contain the organ and a portion of the choir.

Gallica. A galoche or clog.

Gallican Church. Christianity was preached in Gaul in the Apostolic age. In the 2nd century Pothinus, Irenæus, and others, established churches at Lyons and Vienne. In later times this Church, though in communion with the Church of Rome,

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maintained much independence, *i. e.* the civil power has always resisted encroachments. In 1790 the Constituent Assembly altered the status of the hierarchy. In 1801 there was a *concordat* between the pope and Napoleon; under this the existing bishoprics were annihilated, and sixty new created. Against this the old Gallican clergy protested warmly, but as these died off, Ultramontanism, controlled by the civil power, prevailed.

Gallican Liturgy. The Gallican is the chief of the fifth class of liturgies, that of S. John, or the Ephesine. It exists only in a fragmentary state, and we have no canon extant, except in the shape of a Romano-Gallican missal found in the monastery of Bobio, which adopts the Roman canon, putting in the Gallican saints. The most important remains are those discovered by Mone lately existing in a palimpsest MS. of S. Jerome. The form much resembles the Mozarabic. First came the anthem = *introit*, *hagios*, *kyrie*, *benedictus*, the preface = collect, prophecy, *psalmus responsorius*, epistle, gospel; a collect called *ante nomina*, another called *post nomina*, the *contestatio* or preface, the collect *post sanctus*, the canon, the collect *post mysterium* = the Mozarabic *post pridie*; the collect *ante orationem dominicam*, the Lord's prayer, the collect *post orationem dominicam*, the *nec æcum* = *sancta sanctis* of Eastern liturgies, the benediction which varied like the Spanish ones, *post eucharistiam*, and another collect. This liturgy was abolished in France, in favour of the Roman, between A. D. 750 and 800. v. *Liturgy*.

Gallicans. They, among Roman Catholics, who accept the articles drawn up by the synod of the Gallican Church in 1682; *viz.* that the pope has no power over princes in temporal matters; that princes are not subject in temporals to any ecclesiastical power; that they cannot be deposed by authority of the keys, nor their subjects be absolved from their allegiance; that the decrees of the synod of Constance concerning the superiority of a general synod to the pope shall remain in force; that the exercise of the papal power is to be regulated by the canons of the Universal Church; that the judgment of the Roman see in matters of faith is not infallible.

Galnabis. 1. A lined upper garment. 2. A mattress.

Galochia. A galoche or clog.

Galopedium. A sabot, or wooden shoe.

Galumma. A covering for the head.

Gama. The musical gamut or scale.

Gamacha. A boot.

Gamberia. Armour for the legs.

Gambesco. A thick woollen under-garment to protect the chest.

Gambitio. An exchange.

Gambuca. 1. A bishop's pastoral staff. 2. The same as *Baculus*.

Gambuta. The same as *Baculus*.

Gamma. 1. A boundary which includes two sides of a field, so as to form the letter *gamma*. 2. v. *Gammadium*. 3. The gamut or scale in music.

Gammadia. A Greek chasuble, on which was worked a cross, formed by the Greek capital letter *gamma*, placed cross-wise.

Gammadion. The same as *Gammadium* or *Fylfot*.

Gammadium. An ornament in the form of the Greek letter *gamma*. Four gammas were joined together so as to form a cross, and are often met with in patterns upon silk and other stuffs, besides being wrought upon gold and silver for use in churches. Also called *Fylfot*.

Gammarra. A sort of gown for women.

Gamula. The same as *Gammadium*.

Gandenga. A kind of garment.

Gang Dagas. v. *Gang Days*.

Gang Days. The old Scotch for the Rogation days, from the *ganging* or going in procession. In Anglo-Saxon these days were called *Gang Dagas*, and Rogation week itself *Gangwuca;* in German it still is

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Gangwoche. Also called *Ganging Days.*

Gang Week. Rogation week.

Ganging Days. v. *Gang Days.*

Gannacha. A garment reaching to the heels.

Gaons. The same as *Gæons.*

Gapo. 1. A cramp-iron. 2. The frost-nails of a horse-shoe.

Gardacorsium. That part of a woman's garment which protects the chest.

Garderoba. A wardrobe.

Gardianus. A guardian or warden.

Gardinum. A garden.

Gargarismus. 1. A gargling. 2. A modulation of the voice.

Gargle. The same as *Gurgoyle.*

Gargoula. The same as *Gurgoyle.*

Gargoyle. The same as *Gurgoyle.*

Gargylle. The same as *Gurgoyle.*

Garlanda. 1. A chaplet. 2. The top of a wall or of a building.

Garlands. These are either placed before altars, or carried before corpses, or were, in some cases, placed on the heads of the assistant clergy at mass in mediæval times. They are occasionally made of precious stones, and placed upon images.

Garment. The Garments of Christ are His whole Church: Ps. xlv. 8. So the Garment (*Stola*), Gen. xlix. 11, which is washed in wine signifies the Church of Christ, which He has cleansed in His own Blood. For in the wine of this Blood the Church is washed by Christ.

Garnachia. 1. A long robe. 2. A kind of white wine.

Garnett. A kind of hinge; now called *Cross Garnett.*

Garniamentum. The trimmings of a dress.

Garrara. 1. In Greek hierology, a kind of priest's cap. 2. Sometimes a tonsure, by a corruption from the Greek.

Garratus. Rough stones for building.

Garretting. Splinters of stones inserted in the joints of coarse masonry, as flint walls, after the work is built.

Garsonostasion. A compound word in Greek hierology; a court in front of the church of S. Sophia for servants, *garçons*, of the nobles.

Garter, Knights of the. v. *George, Knights of S.*

Garth. A yard or enclosure.

Garthula. The same as *Chartula*, a deed.

Garvaria. A long robe.

Garzaria. A place for glazing and calendering cloth.

Gate. Christ: Ps. cxviii. 20.

Gate, Chain. v. *Chain Gate.*

Gate House. A house built above and on either side of a gate.

Gates, Beautiful. Doors in Eastern churches between the narthex and porch.

Gauchatorium. A fuller's mill.

Gaucho. The same as *Gauchatorium.*

Gaud. The tenth large bead in a rosary, representing a Paternoster.

Gaudentes, Fratres. v. *Fratres Gaudentes.*

Gaudete. The third Sunday in Advent; so called from the introit.

Gaudy Day. A festival day.

Gaues Week. Corruption of *Gauds Week;* a festival week.

Gaulanists. The same as *Gaulanites.*

Gaulanites. A party among the Jews, followers of Judas, a native of Gaulan, in Galilee, who, A.D. 10, excited his countrymen to take arms rather than pay tribute to the Romans. Also called *Galilæans* and *Gaulanists.*

Gausape. A table-cloth or napkin.

Gauscappa. A garment made of the same stuff as *Gausape.*

Gave, Guild. v. *Guild Gave.*

Gavelle. The same as *Gable.*

Gaydes. The borders or fringes of a garment.

Gazari. The same as *Gaçari.*

Gazarists. The same as *Catharists.*

Gazarites. Albigenses in the 12th century who settled at Gazare in Dalmatia.

Gazophylakion. The treasury of a basilica. Also called *Corbana.*

Gazzatum. A thin substance

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made of silk, probably from Gaza, in Palestine. This gauze was used in Europe for casting over the tombs of saints as palls, or as linings for thicker silken vestments.

Gehenna. The Hebrew word for 1. the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where human sacrifices were once offered to Moloch; 2. hell the place prepared for the devil and his angels, which will be inhabited by lost souls after the day of judgment.

Gemal. The same as *Chymol.*

Gemara. According to the Rabbins the Pentateuch is the Law which is first in dignity, then come the two parts of the Talmud, the Mishnah and the Gemara. This word means perfection, being an application of the Mishnah or Second Law. The Gemara is supposed to be the Word of God, preserved in tradition, but committed to writing by the Talmudists. There were two, one compiled by the Babylonian School of Jews, the other by that of Jerusalem.

Gemarists. The order of Jewish Doctors who formed a school near Babylon, and compiled a Gemara, or commentary, on the text of the Talmud. Also called *Amorajim.*

Gemell. The same as *Gimmer.*

Geminarium. A double bath, one for men, the other for women.

Geminatio. The repetition of a word used in singing.

Gemini. Twins; the third sign in the Zodiac. The sun enters Gemini on the 21st May, which day is sometimes called Gemini.

Gemipunctus. A double stop . . used in titles of letters in the place of proper names, or as an abbreviation.

Gemote, Cire. v. *Cire Gemote.*

Gemote Holy. The same as *Cire Gemote.*

Genarches. In Greek hierology, the first of a race, *e. g.* Adam.

Genealogia. 1. A family. 2. Ancestral property.

Gener. 1. A brother-in-law. 2. A son-in-law.

General. v. *General of an Order.*

General Assembly. The highest presbyterian court in Scotland, composed of a representation of the ministers and elders of the Kirk.

General Baptists. Baptists who hold the tenets of Arminius on Universal Redemption.

General Confession. The confession of sins made by a number of persons together, as in Morning and Evening Prayer.

General of an Order. The superior or chief of a religious order, or of all the houses of a religious community.

General, Superior. The same as *General of an Order.*

Generatio. 1. The degrees of affinity within which matrimony could not be contracted. 2. A family. 3. A sort or kind.

Generation, Eternal. v. *Eternal Generation.*

Genesis. Generation; especially the creation of the world and man.

Geneviève, Regular Canons of S. Founded by pope Eugenius III. during his residence in Paris, 1147. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white cassock and cotta, hood lined with fur, black biretta. To this Congregation belonged the famous Peter Lombard, the "Master of the Sentences." Also called *Sleeping Fathers.*

Genistæ. A name of reproach for the Jews, who boasted of their descent from Abraham.

Genitor. 1. A great grandfather. 2. A father.

Genlese. Apparently the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway. Also called *Gentese.*

Genovefines. A nursing and educational order founded, in 1636, by Françoise de Blonet. Also called *Daughters of S. Geneviève.*

Gens. 1. The heathen. 2. An army. 3. Serfs and vassals. 4. A number of persons. 5. The king's revenue officers.

Gentese. The same as *Genlese.*

Gentile, Donne. A name for the nuns of three Benedictine monasteries at Venice, because only the daughters of senators and those of the first families were received into them.

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Gentiles. Such as belong to any nation but that of the Jews. The word is common in both the Old and New Testament. S. Paul often uses the word Greek as synonymous with Gentile. There are many allusions in the Old Testament to the calling of the Gentiles, especially in the Psalms and in the prophet Isaiah.

Genu. 1. A degree of affinity. 2. An angle or corner.

Genuale. A garter.

Genuculum. v. *Genu* 1 and 2.

Genuflectentes. One of the four stages through which the catechumens passed in the early Church. They were allowed to kneel in church during some part of the liturgy, and to receive the benediction with imposition of hands. The other three stages were those of the *Exothoumenoi*, *Audientes*, and *Competentes*. Also called *Gonuklinontes*.

Genuflection. The action of resting for a moment on one knee and then rising. The chief postures in the early Church were standing and kneeling, the former that of adoration, the latter that of prayer. Gradually these two postures reversed themselves and kneeling became the gesture of adoration. Standing was, however, retained at mass, but in the Roman missals of the 16th century a sort of compromise was effected by the insertion of the rubric to genuflect after the consecration. In many religious orders, however, the missal remains as it was originally, and no genuflection is made. At other times, as in passing before the blessed Sacrament and at the *Incarnatus est*, a profound inclination was formerly the customary observance where now we are wont to genuflect or kneel.

Genuflexorium. A cushion for kneeling on.

Genuineness. A document is said to be genuine when its text remains as it left the author's hands.

Genus. 1. A standard measure or weight. 2. A daughter's husband.

Geola. A gaol.

Geometrical Decorated Tracery. A term sometimes used to distinguish the early form of tracery in windows in which circles, trefoils, quatrefoils, and geometric patterns are used.

Geometrical Gothic. A style between early English and Decorated, which dates from about 1245 to 1315. Crockets appear, while the dog-tooth ornament disappears. The elements of tracery are simple, and do not run into each other.

George, Knights of S. 1. Founded, in 1330, by Edward III. Habit, blue mantle, with collar and star, and garter round the left knee. 2. Order of Montesa, founded for war against the Moors, by James III. of Aragon, about 1319. 3. An order at Genoa. 4. Order founded by the emperor Frederick III. in 1468, to guard the frontiers of Bohemia and Hungary against the Turks. Called also *Knights of the Garter*.

George, M. & Pt. of England, S. A soldier of Cappadocia. Martyred at Nicomedia, in Asia Minor. Commemorated April 23rd. Represented with a white banner, with a red cross: standing in armour, piercing a dragon with a spear, having a cross and banner at the top: standing with cross on his armour and shield, striking a dragon with his sword, or with a spear, cross-topped: in armour, with a dragon by his side: on horseback, with a dragon below: on horseback, tilting at a dragon: idol of Apollo falling before him.

George, Regular Congregation of S. Founded by A. Carraro, afterwards Gregory XII., and G. Condalmieri, afterwards Eugenius IV., at Alga, near Venice. Habit, a cassock, blue mantle, shoulder scarf, and cap. Order suppressed by pope Clement IX., 1668. S. Laurence Giustiniani belonged to this Congregation.

Georgians. v. *Iberians*.

Gerhardites. A sect of German heretics in England, A.D. 1160, who took their name from a teacher named Gerhard. They were condemned at a synod held at Oxford, and punished. They rejected the use of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's

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Supper and were adverse from marriage.

German Architecture. A style developed in the 11th and 12th centuries in Germany, which took the form of a modified basilican arrangement. The type was a double apsidal cruciform ground-plan with double transept, domes, and lanterns.

Germanitas. A title of honour used by bishops in writing to one another.

Gernus. A son-in-law.

Gerocomium. A place where the aged poor and infirm were lodged and fed.

Gerontes. 1. Senior bishops in the African Church. 2. Monks.

Geronticon. In Greek hierology, a monastic hagiology or book containing the lives of the fathers.

Gerontocomus. The warden of an hospital for the aged in the Greek Church.

Gersuma. A fine in money.

Gesso. A coating of whiting and size to receive painting and gilding.

Gesta. 1. Public acts and deeds. 2. History of events. 3. A deed of gift. 4. Yeast.

Gestantes. Godparents; so called from bearing in their arms the children to be baptized by the priest.

Gestatile. A name given to a portable altar. Called also *Antimensium* and *Viaticum*.

Gestatorium. 1. A litter. 2. A reliquary.

Gestus. A habit or dress.

Ghetto. The portion of a town, *e.g.* Rome, set apart for Jews to live in; from a Hebrew word meaning *separation*.

Ghibelines. The Italian faction which, in the 13th century, espoused the course of the emperor against the Guelphs, who sided with the pope. The powerful rival houses of the Colonna and the Orsini supported, the former the Ghibelines, the latter the Guelphs. Gibbon says, "The eagle and the keys were displayed in their adverse banners, and the two factions of Italy most furiously raged when the origin and nature of the dispute were long since forgotten."

Ghost. Saxon word for 1. spirit, and 2. breath or life; whence Holy Ghost, to give up the ghost, and ghostly or spiritual.

Ghost, Giving up the. A phrase for dying.

Giant. Christ: Ps. xix. 5, Prayer Book version. He never flagged or tired in running the course which He had set before Him. As He is the Saint of saints, so is He the Giant of giants, that is, the Chiefest of all those who in His Church excel in spiritual strength.

Gichtellians. Followers of John Gichtel, a Behmenite of Amsterdam, who died in 1710.

Giezia. The sin of Gehazi: 2 Kings v. 25.

Gift of Tears. A special grace, expressive of sorrow and devotion, sometimes granted by God to devout souls.

Gift of Tongues. A power given by the Holy Ghost to the apostles and others of speaking in languages which they had never learned.

Gifts of the Holy Spirit. The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, described in Isaiah xi. 2 as the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and the spirit of holy fear, which form the inward grace of confirmation.

Gilbertines. An order founded under S. Austin's rule, at Sempringham, by Gilbert of Lincoln, 1148; a mixed order consisting of both sexes. Habit, white, cloak edged with lambskin, hood lined with the same for the canons. The habit of the nuns was black, the veil bordered with lambskin. The rule was carried out with greater rigour than had ever been previously practised in England. Also called *Sempringham Canons* and *Nuns*.

Giles, Ab. & C., S. Native of Athens. Founded a Benedictine monastery at Vallis Flaviana in Gaul, of which he was abbot. Died there A.D. 725. Patron of cripples and of

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the city of Edinburgh. Commemorated September 1st. Represented with a hind lying at his feet: hind resting her feet on his knee, the other knee wounded with an arrow: hind wounded, leaping up to him: shot with an arrow, hind lying by him: seated, arrow in his breast, hind resting her feet on his knees: standing with a book in his right hand, his left wounded with an arrow, in the act of protecting a hind leaping up to him: hind leaping up to him, its hinder foot on the staff of his crozier: imposing his hands over king Charles Martel.

Gimmer. 1. A hinge. 2. A double ring. Also called *Chymol* and *Gemell.*

Gin. Our Lord coming in His low estate, and by the humility of His Passion disappointing the carnal expectations of the Jews. Thus were they, by this means, through their own fault, snared and taken in their lusts: Isa. viii. 14.

Gingriba. A kind of musical horn.

Girdella. A girdle.

Girder. A main beam which sustains the joists of a floor when additional support is required.

Girdle. Anciently a narrow band of silk to keep the alb in its place. It is generally now of plain white cord. Choristers when wearing the alb generally have red girdles. Formerly they were of all colours. The pope wears a sash in addition

Girdle. Receiving a, from the B. V. M. at her assumption: S. Thomas, Ap.

Girl. Giving sight to a: S. Valentine, M.

Glad Light umes this Day. S. A. H. No. 199. *Lux illuxit triumphalis.* Hymn for the festival of any saint. Translated by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Glad sight! the Holy Church. H. A & M. No. 351. S. A. H. No. 325. Hymn for holy baptism. Translated by Rev. Francis Pott from the Syriac.

Glassites. Followers of one John Glass, a minister of the Scottish establishment, who was deposed in 1728, but again restored to the status of a preacher in 1739. His son-in-law, Robert Sandeman, carried out Glass' views, however, and developed them in his letters on Rev. James Harvey's Theron and Aspasio. This was in 1757. The body is not large. They have a weekly communion, and they dine together every Lord's day. They admit new members with the kiss of charity, abstain from blood, wash each other's feet; and have so far community of goods that every one, to the full extent of his income, is bound to support his church and the the poor. It is unlawful with them to take interest for money. They believe that the bare death of Christ, without a deed or thought on the part of man, is sufficient to present the chief of sinners spotless before God. Also called *Sandemanians.*

Glebe. The land possessed as part of an ecclesiastical benefice. Every church of common right is entitled to house and glebe. The assigning of these at the first was of such absolute necessity, that without them no church could be regularly consecrated. Glebe and house formed a *manse.* By our law the parson may not alienate nor exchange glebe, except under certain conditions, nor may he waste it. The word originally meant a ball or clod, and was applied to collections of relics, and in the Theodosian codex to a sum paid by senators to the emperor.

Gliserius. A churchwarden.

Glizzum. Linen with a gloss upon it.

Glo. A contraction for *Gloss.*

Globe. 1. With a, and arrow: S. Edmund, K. 2. Bearing a, with cross, seraph on either side: S. Mary the Virgin.

Globuli. A name for the beads by which prayers are counted on a rosary.

Glodus. A nail.

Gloria. 1. Pomp. 2. A title of honour given to kings. 3. The hymn "Gloria in excelsis." 4. The gloria sung at the end of each psalm. 5. One portion, viz. the eighth, out of the nine into which the host is divided in the Mozarabic office of the mass.

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Gloria in Excelsis. A hymn of praise in mass, called also the angelic hymn, because it commences with the words sung by the angels at Bethlehem. It is found in the Apostolical Constitutions. Its use was established in the church by the council of Toledo, A.D. 633. The Greeks call it the *Great Doxology.*

Gloria, Laus, et Honor Tibi sit, Rex Christe Redemptor! v. 1. *All glory, laud, and honour.* 2. *Glory, and laud, and honour.*

Gloria Patri. The Latin title of one of the primitive doxologies of the Church, the first part of which is as old as S. Basil's time. The form as now used was adopted as the standing doxology of the Church against the Arians, whose version ran thus: "Glory be to the Father, by the Son, in the Holy Ghost." The Latins use it after each psalm; the Greeks at the end of the last psalm.

Gloriantissimus. A title of honour given to an archbishop.

Gloriosi Salvatoris. v. *To the Name of our Salvation.*

Glorious King of Martyrs. S. A. H. No. 194. *Rex gloriose Martyrum.* Hymn for the festivals of martyrs. Translated by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Glory, and Laud, and Honour. S. A. H. No. 54. Hymn for Palm Sunday by S. Theodulph of Orleans. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Glory be to Jesus. H. A & M. No. 92. S. A. H. No. 299. Eucharistic hymn. Translated from the Italian by Rev. E. Caswall.

Glory to Thee, my God, this Night. H. A & M. No. 10. Evening hymn. By bishop Ken.

Glory to Thee, O Lord. H. A. & M. No. 54. Hymn for the feast of the Holy Innocents. By Mrs. N. Toke (Emma Leslie).

Glory to Thee, Who safe hast kept. Part III. of *Awake, my soul.*

Gloss. Another word for comment, especially such as explains obsolete or strange words, whence *Glossary.* It is used by Aristotle. Among the authorities of canon law are *Glossæ in Extravagantes et Gratianum.* Short comments on Scripture are called by the same name. The *Glossa Ordinaria* is by Strabo, a disciple of Rabanus, 9th century.

Glossa Ordinaria. An exegetical manual of the holy Scriptures formed by Walafrid Strabo, abbot of Reichenau, who followed his master Rabanus Maurus.

Glossatus. A book explained by glosses.

Gloves. Ceremonial gloves were formerly used by all ecclesiastics, but latterly have been confined to bishops, and such as have the privilege of the mitre granted them. At first they were often of linen, in later times they varied with the colour of the vestments. Those of William of Wykeham, kept at New College, Oxford, are of red silk embroidered with the holy Name in gold.

Gnosimachi. Professed enemies of the speculative knowledge of Christianity.

Gnosticism. An early form of error, a compound of Oriental philosophy, Platonism, and Judaism, said to have been introduced into the Church by heresies of Valentinus, Saturninus, Bardesanes, and Basilides. The Gnostics taught that a certain number of emanations or æons, of whom Christ was one, proceeded out of the *pleroma* or fulness of the Godhead, extending itself in outspreading circles till it comprehended the universe. The world was said to be created by the Demiurge, an inferior God, out of matter, which they considered corrupt. This Being was the God of the Jews, from whom Christ delivered mankind. They arrogated a special knowledge of these doctrines, and held that the soul was purified thereby. Hence their name. They also taught the heresy of the Docetæ, and Ebionites. They are often alluded to and condemned in the Apostolical Epistles.

Gnostics. A word used, 1. of the adherents of the Gnostic heresy; 2. by S. Clement of Alexandria, in a good sense, for the perfect Christian.

Go to dark Gethsemane. H. A

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& M. No. 103. Hymn on the Passion. By James Montgomery.

Goat. The man who was appointed to carry the scape-goat into the wilderness is our Lord Jesus Christ, because He is the appointed Judge of all, and because at the last day He shall banish the wicked from the presence of God for ever: Lev. xvi.

Gobonatus. Embossed work.

God. The one Spiritual Being, Who is the Cause and Origin of all things.

God Cakes. Cakes made at Coventry on New Year's day.

God ended all the World's array. S. A. H. No. 3. *Post facta celsa Conditor.* Hymn for Saturday evening. H. N. translation.

God Eternal, mighty King. H. A & M. No. 229. By Rev. J. E. Millard.

God from on High hath heard. H. A & M. No. 48. *Jam desinant suspiria.* Christmas hymn. Translated (after Rev. J. R. Woodford) by the compilers.

God Kitchell. A cake given by sponsors to their godchildren when they asked for their blessing.

God moves in a mysterious Way. H. A & M. No. 192. By Cowper.

God of Grace, O let Thy Light. H. A & M. No. 219. By Rev. E. Churton; from Ps. lxvii.

God of Mercy and Compassion. S. A. H. No. 284.

God of Mercy, God of Grace. H. A & M. No. 63. Epiphany hymn. By Rev. H. F. Lyte.

God of our Life, to Thee we call. H. A & M. No. 234. By Cowper.

God the Father, from Thy Throne. H. A & M. No. 120. Hymn for Rogation days. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

God the Father, Who didst make me. S. A. H. No. 257.

God the Father, Whose Creation. H. A & M. No. 359. S. A. H. No. 334. Hymn for a harvest festival. By Rev. J. M. Neale.

God Vote. An ecclesiastical or church fine paid for crimes and offences committed against God.

God, Who madest Earth and Heaven. H. A & M. No. 18. S. A. H. No. 112. Evening hymn. First verse by bishop Heber; second verse by archbishop Whately.

Godebertus. A military garment.

Godfather. The man who answers in the child's name at holy baptism.

Godmother. The woman who answers in the child's name at holy baptism.

Godparents. Persons who answer for a child at baptism, as sureties or sponsors, and are witnesses at confirmation, are so called. In S. Augustine's time parents were often sponsors. The godparent is intended to be a spiritual guardian as well as to answer for those who cannot answer for themselves. Persons under disabilities may not stand. A council of the 9th century directs that parents may not be *susceptores* for their own children. Sponsorship creates a spiritual relationship between priest, sponsors, child, and parents, and is an impediment to marriage. The number has varied from time to time.

God's Board. A name for the altar.

Goetæ. Deceivers, a name of reproach given to the early Christians.

Gold. Christ's Divinity: Cant. v. 11.

Golden Bull. 1. Any pontifical bull sealed with gold. 2. The ordinance of Charles IV. to regulate the ceremonial of the empire.

Golden Friday. Friday in Whitsun week; so called by the Nestorians.

Golden Numbers. Numbers indicating the cycle of the moon; so called from being marked in letters of gold in ancient kalendars. This cycle is a period of nineteen years, at the end of which time the various aspects of the moon are, within an hour, the same as they were on the same day of the month nineteen years before. The *metonic cycle*, being incorrect, has been partly abandoned, save that golden numbers are placed in the kalendar before March 21st and April 18th, which are the paschal

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limits. For a limited time, till 1899 inclusive, the days of the full moons are marked in tables by these numbers; after that year they must be removed to different days.

Golden Prebends. v. *Golden Stalls.*

Golden Rose. A rose of beaten gold blessed by the pope on Lætare or Mid-lent Sunday, symbolical of the joy which is expressed by the Church in the introit at mass on that day. *Lætare Jerusalem et conventum facite,* Isa. lxvi. It is usually sent to some female sovereign as a mark of respect from the pope.

Golden Rose Sunday. v. *Dominica Rosæ.*

Golden Stalls. Richly endowed prebendal stalls in the cathedrals of S. Paul's, Hereford, S. David's, and Lincoln. The endowment of the stalls have now been diminished. Also called *Bishop's Prebends* and *Golden Prebends.*

Golden Star. A monstrance used at the papal mass on Easter day.

Golden Wedding-day. The fiftieth anniversary of a marriage, on which some golden token of its occurrence was formerly presented to the married pair.

Gomarists. Followers of Francis Gomar, professor of Divinity in the university of Groningen, a rigorous Calvinist, who, at the beginning of the 17th century, opposed Arminius. They were also called Antiremonstrants, in contradistinction to the Remonstrants, or Arminians.

Gomelli. Waldensian heretics.

Gonela. 1. A kind of payment. 2. A petticoat.

Gonfalon. A standard shaped like the *Labarum* of Constantine, used in the pope's army.

Gonuklinontes. The same as *Genuflectentes.*

Gonzaga, Hermits of. An order founded by Hieran Regnini, a squire of the marquess Gonzaga, confirmed by Alexander VI.

Good Friday. The anniversary of the crucifixion of our Lord. Also called *Long Friday* by the Saxons.

Good Friday Bread. Bread baked on Good Friday, and preserved as a remedy in cases of sickness.

Good Friday Buns. Probably a Pagan institution connected with heathen sacrifices. As continued by Christians they may be symbolical of the unleavened cakes of the Jews at the Passover. Their present form, that of a sweet bun, with a cross stamped on it, seems to be a corruption derived from the name *boun* or cake.

Good Shepherd, Nuns of the Order of the. Founded, in the 17th century, by Eudes, a priest of the French Oratory, for the reformation of penitents. Rule of the order of the Visitation, which is founded on that of S. Augustine. Habit, white serge, black veil, blue girdle, silver heart on the breast.

Good Thursday. Maundy Thursday; so called in Brunswick.

Good Wednesday. Ember Wednesday in Whitsun week; so called in Holstein because, though a fast, it has so many attributes of a feast.

Good Works. Those acts of a Christian which are done by the aid of God's Spirit, in sacramental union with our Lord, for the promotion of the greater glory of God.

Gorgerin. The neck of a capital, or, more commonly, the part forming the junction between the shaft and the capital, which is either a projecting fillet or moulding, or a concave channel.

Gorra. 1. A Spanish hat. 2. An osier.

Gorsum. The same as *Gersuma.*

Gortonians. Followers of Samuel Gorton of New England, in 1643, an Antinomian heretic.

Gospel. Good Tidings. 1. The system of salvation through Christ. 2. The history of the same by the four Evangelists. 3. A portion of the last said or sung at mass and other offices.

Gospel. Holding S. Matthew's: S. Barnabas, Ap.

Gospel Antiphons. Antiphons used at the holy gospel in mass.

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Gospel, Everlasting. v. *Everlasting Gospel.*

Gospel Lights. 1. The candles which are lit at the reading of the holy gospel at high mass. 2. The large candlesticks placed on the floor of the choir before modern altars.

Gospel Oak. An oak under which a portion of the gospel was read at the perambulation of the bounds of a parish on Ascension day.

Gospeller. 1. The priest or deacon who reads the holy gospel at mass. 2. An evangelist. 3. A name assumed by certain Protestants.

Gospellers. A sect of Antinomians which arose at the Reformation.

Gospels, Book of the. v. *Book of the Gospels.*

Gossib. (*God-sib, God's-kin.*) One who stands sponsor at baptism. The relationship between a person and his sponsors was called *gossiprede.* Marriage is forbidden between those who stand in such mutual relationship.

Gossilia. Thick tunics.

Gossip. The same as *Gossib.*

Gossiprede. v. *Gossib.*

Gothic Arch. The pointed arch of the middle ages.

Gothic Architecture. The style in which the pointed arch is used is generally so called, and may be divided into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pointed, or the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles.

Gothic Missal. The same as *Mozarabic Liturgy.*

Gothic Version. The translation of the Bible made by Ulfilas, bishop of the Goths, in the 4th century.

Governments. 1 Cor. xii. 28. An abstract noun for a concrete, and signifies all who govern in the Church, as bishops, parish-priests, those who managed the temporalities (though this rather comes under *Helps*), spiritual guides, and confessors.

Gown. The academic robe, adopted from the monastic garb of the Preaching Friars.

Graal, Holy. The chalice used at the institution of the blessed Sacrament. It is the subject of many traditions and legends. Also called *Holy Grail.*

Grabatarii. A name given to those who deferred baptism till their deathbed. This was not uncommonly done from supineness, or fear of falling after baptism. Constantine may have waited for one of these reasons, or from a desire to be baptized in the Jordan. Also called *Clinici* and *Lecticarii.*

Grabati. The minor canons of Meissen, a town in Saxony, were so called.

Grace. 1. The help of God, given chiefly through the means of the sacraments. 2. The favour of God conveyed to man by Christ. 3. The title of an archbishop. 4. A faculty, licence, or dispensation.

Grace, Actual. v. *Actual Grace.*

Grace after Meals. A thanksgiving for food.

Grace before Meals. An incorrect expression for the benediction of food about to be eaten.

Grace, Co-operative. v. *Co-operative Grace.*

Grace, Effectual. v. *Effectual Grace.*

Grace, Expectative. v. *Expective Grace.*

Grace, Expective. v. *Expective Grace.*

Grace, Habitual. v. *Habitual Grace.*

Grace of Condignity. v. *Condignity.*

Grace of Congruity. v. *Congruity.*

Grace, Prevenient. v. *Preventive Grace.*

Grace, Preventive. v. *Preventive Grace.*

Gracious Saviour, Gentle Shepherd. H. A & M. No. 365.

Gracious Spirit, Holy Ghost. H. A & M. No. 315. Hymn to the Holy Spirit. By bishop Christopher Wordsworth.

Gradale. 1. The same as *Gradual.* 2. A step or degree. 3. A kind of dish.

Gradalicantum. A gradual.

Gradanaites. The same as *Barsanians.*

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Gradata, Apsis. v. *Apsis Gradata.*

Gradatory. An ascent by steps.

Gradilis Panis. Bread distributed to the poor at Constantinople.

Gradin. A retable or altar-ledge.

Gradual. 1. A book containing the offices or *introits, kyries, gloria in excelsis*, graduals, *alleluias*, tracts, sequences, *credo*, offertories, and communions; in fact, all the musical portions of the service at mass. 2. The antiphon after the epistle, as the deacon ascends the steps of the altar, which was originally sung. Also called *Gradale, Graduale*, and *Grail.*

Gradual Psalms. The Psalms from Psalm cxx. to cxxxiv. inclusive. Also called *Songs of Degrees.*

Graduale. A book containing the graduals.

Graduate. The holder of a University degree.

Gradus. 1. The ambo, or part of the church where the gospel was sung and the holy Scriptures were read. 2. A year. 3. A porch of a church. 4. A strait or narrow passage. 5. A workshop. 6. The story of a house. 7. Holy orders. 8. The degrees of relationship.

Gradus Presbyterii. The step before the presbytery. The place where those stood who came late to service.

Graffio. A style of writing.

Grafia. 1. A county or district of a grave or count. 2. A writing.

Grail. The same as *Gradual.*

Grail, Holy. v. *Graal, Holy.*

Grala. A kind of trumpet.

Grammaticaster. A scribe or notary.

Grammatofora. A writing or diploma.

Granarer. One who had charge of the grange, granary, or barn of a monastery.

Granarius. The officer in monasteries who provided for the victualling of the house.

Granatarius. The same as *Granarius.*

Grancrenelle. An old French name for a certain antiphon in the office for the feast of the nativity of the B. V. M.

Grand Day. A holiday in each of the terms of the Inns of Court.

Grand Montines. v. *Benedictines.*

Grand Penitentiary, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Grand Penitentiary.*

Grandmont, Order of. Grandmontines founded by Stephen of Auvergne, 1076, a mixed rule from the Benedictine regular canons and hermits. Habit, white tunic, black mantle, and hood.

Granea. A granary or barn.

Grange. A barn or granary belonging, 1. to the lord of a manor, or 2. to a monastery.

Grangiarius. A monk charged with the management of one of the farms of the monastery.

Grapes, Benediction of. v. *Blessing of Grapes.*

Grapes, Blessing of. v. *Blessing of Grapes.*

Graphia. v. *Grafia* 2.

Graphikon. In Greek hierology, a quotation from holy Scripture.

Graphite. An inscription or cutting on plaster. Of this description is the celebrated graphite, discovered at Rome, of a human figure with an ass's head crucified.

Graphium. An iron style or pen for writing on wax tablets.

Grass Table. The same as *Ground Table Stone.*

Grass Week. Rogation week; formerly so called in the Inns of Court, because the commons then consisted chiefly of salads and vegetables.

Grate. An ornamental iron screen around a monument.

Gratia. 1. The holy Eucharist. 2. Holy baptism. 3. The imperial dignity. 4. Renown.

Gratian's Decretal. The foundation of canon law authorized by Eugenius III., 1151. Gratian was a Bolognese, a Benedictine or Camaldulensian monk.

Grationarii. Certain presbyters in the church of S. Stephen at Vienna were so called.

Grave. Stepping into: S. John, Ap. and Evan.

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Grave. The last earthly resting-place of the human body.

Greale. The same as *Gradual.*

Great Chartoplylax. v. *Exocatacœloi.*

Great Entrance. v. *Eisodos Megale.*

Great Fast. Lent; so called in Greek and Russo-Greek Church.

Great Friday. Bohemian name for Good Friday.

Great God, what do I see and hear? H. A & M. No. 37. Advent hymn after the German of Ringwald. By Collyer and others.

Great God, Who hid from mortal Sight. H. A & M. No. 23. *O Luce, Qui mortalibus.* Hymn for Sunday evening. Translated by the compilers.

Great Martyr. S. George; so called in the Greek Church.

Great Mover of all Hearts. H. A & M. No. 72. *Supreme Motor cordium.* Hymn for Quinquagesima. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Great New Year's Day. A name in Saxony for the feast of the Epiphany.

Great Night. The night before Easter day; so called in Bohemia.

Great Œconomus. v. *Exocatacœloi.*

Great Sacellarius. v. *Exocatacœloi.*

Great Saturday. Easter eve; so called throughout the East except Armenia.

Great Tithes. The tithes of corn, hay, peas, beans, tares, or the fruits of the trees and orchards, as apples, pears, and the like. These were also called *prædial* tithes.

Great Week. Holy Week; so called in the East.

Greater Antiphons. Anthems sung before and after the Magnificat during the last nine days of Advent.

Greater Chapter. v. *Chapter, The Greater.*

Greater Entrance. v. *Eisodos.*

Greater Excommunication. The shutting out of a person from the use of all Divine service, and from the communion of saints. v. *Excommunication.*

Greater Ferial. The weekdays of Holy Week.

Greater Oblation. The solemn offering to God the Father of the Body and Blood of our Lord at mass.

Grecanic Work. Glass tesselated work in gold and colours.

Greces. The same as *Grees.*

Greek Church. 1. The ancient or orthodox Eastern Church prevails in Russia, Siberia, European Turkey, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and other neighbouring countries. Many sees exist after an uninterrupted succession of 1800 years. Some suppressed by the Saracens afterwards revived, such as Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. In Russia there is no patriarchate, but a synod controlled by the emperor. Russia and Greece, which has a synod also, defer to Constantinople. 2. Under the title of the modern Greek Church may be comprised the Christians under the patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the holy synod of all the Russias, the synod of the Grecian kingdom, of Athens, that of Cyprus, and Mount Sinai. 3. The modern Church of Greece in communion with the patriarch of Constantinople.

Greek Cross. 1. A cross in which the vertical and transverse beams are the same length. 2. A cross with three transverses: first, a small one near the top, representing the inscription; second, the usual transverse beam; third, one set at an acute angle lower down, denoting the foot-rest.

Greek Doctors, Four. v. *Doctors, Four Greek.*

Greeks. Members of the Eastern Church, under the patriarchate of Constantinople, whose liturgical and theological language is Greek.

Green. Generally used throughout the Western Church in the present day as the ferial and Sunday colour out of Advent, Septuagesima, Lent. In some dioceses in France it was the colour for the Epiphany,

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and for holy Women's days. In England anciently, it seems to have been used on ordinary days.

Green Sunday. Second Sunday after Easter, in the Armenian kalendar, because the spring is then bursting forth.

Green Thursday. German name for Maundy Thursday.

Grees. Short for *gradus*, the steps of the altar.

Greeting House. A place adjoining a church where bishops and priests used to sit to receive the salutations of the faithful, or to give spiritual advice. Also called *Receptorium*, *Salutatorium*, and *Secretarium*.

Gregorian Chants. v. *Gregorian Tones*.

Gregorian Style. The new style invented by Gregory XIII. to correct the Julian, which had become incorrect by about ten days. It was adopted at Rome in 1582, in England in 1753.

Gregorian Tones. A collection of chants compiled by S. Gregory the Great, consisting of eight tones, four of which, called authentic, he is said to have found, to which he added another four, plagal. They are said to have been used by the Jews in the temple.

Gregoriana. v. *Collegio Romano*.

Gregory, Bp. of Rome, C. & D. of the Church, S. A monk. Sent S. Augustine of Canterbury on a mission to England. Improved ecclesiastical music. One of the Four Doctors of the Western Church. Died A.D. 604. Commemorated, March 12th; in the Greek Church, March 11th. Represented with a tall cross and book: double-barred cross: double cross, writing on a scroll on a lectern, dove at his ear: triple cross and tiara: eagle before him: our Lord appearing to him at mass: dove at his ear: dove hovering over his shoulder: saying mass: our Lord appearing to him scourged, supported by two angels with scourge and rod: chained to a rock: our Lord and B. V. M. appearing to him.

Grelare. To proclaim by sound of a trumpet called grala.

Gremial. A silken veil adorned with a cross placed over the bishop's knees when sitting during pontifical high mass.

Gremium. The nave of a church.

Grenarium. A granary.

Grey Friars. Franciscan friars; so called from the colour of their habit.

Gridiron. 1. And sword: S. Cyprian, Abp. 2. And sword: S. Faith, V. & M. 3. Deacon holding a: gridiron and book: extended on a gridiron: palm, hot gridiron near him: deacon with thurible, standing on a gridiron: S. Laurence, M. 4. Body burnt on, with bowels torn with a hook: with a gridiron with spikes: S. Vincent, M.

Grille. A wicket of wood or metal before or in the gate of a monastery, or elsewhere, through which persons may speak without passing.

Grisei, Fratres. v. *Benedictines*.

Grisei, Frères. v. *Benedictines*.

Grithbrech. Breaking the peace.

Grith-stole. A place of sanctuary.

Groin. Groined ceiling.

Gronda. The eaves of a house.

Gross, Advowson in. v. *Advowson in Gross*.

Grossa. 1. A groat. 2. Engrossment of a writing or deed.

Grotesque. A term applied to ornaments which, as a whole, have no type in nature, consisting of figures, animals, or foliage, all connected together.

Ground. The Body of Christ: Ps. lxxviii. 69, "established for ever," never to be separated from the divinity, through eternal ages.

Ground Table. v. *Earth Table*.

Ground Table Stone. The plinth. Also called *Earth Table* and *Grass Table*.

Grouped Columns. v. *Clustered Column* and *Coupled Columns*.

Gructa. A crypt.

Gruppus. 1. A knot. 2. A flourish added to a sign manual.

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Grympa. A sacred veil, a relict of S. Agatha, preserved at Catania.

Guabaysho. A thick woollen under-garment to protect the chest.

Gualaderium. A holy water stoup.

Guarda Nobile. The pope's guard at Rome, composed of nobles who attend him at solemn functions.

Guardacamera. An antechamber.

Guarded. Garnished or bordered.

Guardian Angel. The term which expresses the pious belief of all ages that an angel is assigned to each person at baptism, as a guide to good and a guardian from evil.

Guardian of the Spiritualities. The person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed during the vacancy of the see. When the see of an archbishop is vacant, the dean and chapter are the guardians; when that of a bishopric, the archdeacon.

Guardian of the Temporalities. The person to whose custody a vacant see or abbey was committed by the crown.

Guarentiana. A deed confirming an act or covenant.

Guarnellum. A garment made of hemp and cotton.

Guascapus. The same as *Gauscappa.*

Gubernator. 1. An abbot. 2. One with cure of souls.

Guelphs. v. *Ghibelines.*

Guest Hall. The same as *Guest House.*

Guest House. A room or house in which hospitality was exercised towards strangers in a religious house. Also called *Guest Hall, Guesten Hall,* and *Hostry.*

Guesten Hall. The same as *Guest House.*

Gueux. A Dutch name for heretics, signifying beggars. The Greek, *Eranistes,* was used in the same way.

Guide me, O Thou great Redeemer. H. A & M. No. 338. By W. Williams.

Guideme. A guitar.

Guidones. Clerics appointed by Charles the Great to guide pilgrims at Rome to the sacred places. One of the five gates of the Vatican basilica was called *Guidonia,* now the Holy Gate.

Guidonia. v. *Guidones.*

Guild. A voluntary association for religious or other purposes dating from Anglo-Saxon times. Also called *Guildship.*

Guild Gave. A religious play by which a guild celebrated its patron saint's day.

Guild Priest. The chaplain of a guild, appointed to say mass for the health and well-being of the living and for the soul's rest of all its departed brethren.

Guildhall. A place of meeting of guilds or communities formed for secular or religious purposes.

Guildship. The same as *Guild.*

Guilemette, Disciples of. v. *Guilielminæ Sectarii.*

Guilielminæ Sectarii. Followers of an heretical and immoral woman named Guilemette, who came to Milan from Bohemia, and, dying about the end of the 13th century, was reckoned a saint by her party. She wore a priestly habit, and gave the tonsure to other women. Called also *Disciples of Guilemette.*

Guillelmites. An order founded by William, a hermit of Malaval, in Tuscany, about A.D. 1155.

Guimpa. A wimple.

Guiterna. A guitar.

Gula. 1. In heraldry, gules or red. 2. A purse. 3. A month. 4. A name for the feast of S. Peter *ad vincula;* either from a certain miraculous cure of gluttony, or from feasts which had been instituted by Augustus on the same day. 5. The same as *Cymatium.*

Gula Augusti. Gule of August. An old name for Vincular mass, Lammas day, the feast of S. Peter's chains, August 1st. The name arose from the festivities common at this period, from the age of Augustus.

Gula Mantelli. The opening in a garment for the head to go through.

Guppa. A mediæval cloak sometimes used by soldiers.

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Gurgoyle. A rain-water spout projecting from the eaves in Gothic architecture, usually in the form of some grotesque animal or human figure. Also called *Gargoyle.*

Gurgustium. 1. A fish-pond. 2. An eating-house. 3. The throat.

Gutteria. The goitre; once thought to have been inflicted on women as a punishment for original sin.

Gymmer. The same as *Chymol.*

Gymnasium. 1. A bath. 2. A monastery. 3. A school for boys.

Gynæceon. The same as *Gynecæum.*

Gynæcona. 1. A place for women in a church. 2. A place at Constantinople where women wove the emperor's garments.

Gynecæum. 1. The women's part of the church. 2. The women's part of the house. 3. A house for spinning and weaving.

Gypcer. A pouch at the girdle. Also called *Gypciere, i. e. gibecière,* a game-bag.

Gypciere. The same as *Gypcer.*

Gyro. 1. A lappet. 2. In a woman's dress, an apron. 3. An enclosure of walls.

Gyrovagi. Rambling monks condemned in the rule of S. Benedict.

H

H. The numeral letter H denotes 200. With a line drawn over it, H denotes 200,000.

Habergagium. A domicile or dwelling-place.

Habergamentum. The same as *Habergagium.*

Habilamentum. Clothes.

Habilitati. The minor canons or chaplains in cathedral or collegiate churches.

Habit. Black, with leathern girdle: S. Augustine, Bp.

Habit. The dress of a monk or nun.

Habit, Angelic. v. *Angelic Habit.*

Habitacle. An old word for a dwelling or habitation; sometimes applied to a niche for a statue.

Habitaculum. The same as *Habergagium.*

Habitual Grace. That kind of grace which is the result of the covenanted and sacramental means of grace, and is not acquired by ourselves personally.

Habituati. The same as *Habilitati.*

Habitues. Chaplains in French cathedrals; so called from wearing the choir habit.

Habitus. The monastic dress.

Habunculus. An uncle; corrupted from Avunculus.

Hac Die surgens Dominus. v. *Christ being raised from death of yore.*

Hacheya. A kind of fine and public punishment for a crime, inflicted on common people.

Hadbote. A compensation for an affront offered to a priest.

Haddon's Office. A translation of the Prayer Book into Latin made A. D. 1569 by Walter Haddon, who is said to have followed a translation of the Prayer Book of 1549 by Alexander Ales.

Hades. Hell; so called in Greek. The word signifies *invisible,* and is applied to the place where the souls of the departed, just and unjust, await the judgment day. The special place of torment is called Gehenna.

Hadubba. A kind of trumpet.

Hæc rite Mundi gaudia. v. *The world and all its boasted good.*

Hæmorissa. A statue, mentioned by Eusebius, representing the woman cured by our Lord of a bloody flux.

Hæreditoria Charta. A deed or letter by which a natural daughter is promoted to the inheritance. Also called *Hæreditoria Epistola.*

Hæreditoria Epistola. v. *Hæreditoria Charta.*

Hæretico Comburendo, Writ de. A writ against a heretic, who, having been convicted of heresy by the

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bishop, abjured it, and afterwards fell into the same again, or some other, and was thereupon delivered over to the secular power to be burned. Established by 2 Henry IV. c. 15, abolished by 29 Car. II. c. 9.

Hæsitantes. Eutychian heretics who neither accepted nor rejected the decrees of the council of Chalcedon.

Haga. 1. A fence or hedge. 2. A house with a shop attached. 3. A wood enclosed by hedges. 4. A cottage.

Hagada. A legend, anecdote, or saying in the Talmud, illustrative of the Law.

Hagha. 1. A shed. 2. A cottage.

Hagiasma. 1. Any hallowed thing. 2. The temple at Jerusalem. 3. The sanctuary of a church. 4. A sacrament. 5. The Eucharistic species. 6. The blessed bread or *Antidoron*. 7. Holy water.

Hagiastera. 1. A font. 2. A baptistry.

Hagiasterion. The same as *Hagiastera*.

Hagiographa. 1. The Bible. 2. The third of the triple division of the Old Testament by the Jews, *a*. Law, *b*. Prophets, *c*. Hagiographa, *i.e.* Psalms, Proverbs, Canticles, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Chronicles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes.

Hagiographer. A writer of lives of the saints.

Hagiographi. The writers of holy Scripture.

Hagiokerion. An altar-candle.

Hagiokladon. A palm branch which has been blessed.

Hagiology. The study of the saints of the Church.

Hagiopolites. 1. A native of Jerusalem, the holy city. 2. Especially S. Andrew of Crete.

Hagioreites. 1. A monk of a mountain convent. 2. Especially of Mount Athos.

Hagioscope. An opening through the wall of a church in an oblique direction, for the purpose of enabling persons in the transepts or aisles to see the elevation of the blessed Sacrament at the high altar. Also called *Squint*.

Hagiosemantron. v. *Hagiosideron*.

Hagiosideron. An iron instrument used in Eastern churches instead of a bell.

Hagiotaphites. A monk from the holy sepulchre.

Hagiozume. The dietary of a Greek convent.

Hagmena. The same as *Hogg Night*.

Hail. Striking down her torturers: S. Catharine, V.

Hail! festal Day, for evermore adored. S. A. H. No. 62. *Salve, festa Dies, toto venerabilis ævo.* Easter hymn. H. N. translation.

Hail! gladdening Light. H. A & M. No. 278. An evening hymn. Translated from the Greek by Rev. John Keble.

Hail! holy Wounds of Jesus, hail! S. A. H. No. 241. *Salvete, Christi vulnera.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. H. N. Oxenham.

Hail! Jesus, hail! Who for my sake. S. A. H. No. 297. *Vive, viva, Gesu.* Translated by Rev. F. W. Faber.

Hail! Mary. The angelic salutation contained in Luke i. v. *Angelus* 2.

Hail! Spear and Nails. S. A. H. No. 244. *Salvete, Clavi et Lancea.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Hail the Day that sees Him rise! H. A & M. No. 121. Ascension hymn. By Charles Wesley and Martin Madan.

Hail the Love and Power amazing! S. A. H. No. 195. Hymn for the festival of S. Thomas of Canterbury.

Hail! Thou living Bread. S. A. H. No. 215. Translation of an Italian hymn on the blessed Sacrament. By Rev. E. Caswall.

Hail to another Year! S. A. H. No. 333. Hymn for the New Year.

Hail to the Lord's Anointed! H. A & M. No. 66. Epiphany hymn. By James Montgomery.

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Hail! triumphant King of Glory. S. A. H. No. 268.

Hail! true Body born of Mary. S. A. H. No. 214. *Ave, verum Corpus.* Hymn on the blessed Sacrament. Translated after Rev. H. N. Oxenham.

Hair. Standing covered with her, flowing: S. Mary Magdalene.

Hair Shirt. An under-garment of horse-hair, worn next the skin as a penance.

Haira. A rough garment made of hair.

Halaka. The ultimate conclusion of Talmudic rabbis on a disputed question.

Halbert. 1. With a: S. Jude, Ap. 2. Book and inkhorn: S. Matthew, Ap. 3. Bearing a: S. Matthias, Ap.

Halcyons. An American sect which took its name from Halcyon church, in Columbia, in 1802. They reject all creeds and confessions, and are a sort of Deists who use baptism.

Haldanites. Followers of the brothers Haldane, Scotch Baptists who seceded from the Established Kirk.

Half Bulls. Pontifical letters issued by a new pope before his coronation.

Half Communion. A term for the administration of the paten only to the laity in the Roman communion. Also called *Communion in One Kind.*

Half-pace. *Haut pas*, a platform. The same as *Dais.* Also called *Foot-pace.*

Halidom. Holy doom, the last day.

Haligdom. 1. A shrine holding the relics of a saint. 2. The gospel. 3. A sacrament. 4. Holiness.

Hall, Virgins of. A religious community of women formed at Hall, in Germany, by three princesses, daughters of Ferdinand I. of Austria, A.D. 1569, under the direction of the Jesuits.

Halla. 1. A hall. 2. A house.

Halle E'en. v. *Hallow E'en.*

Hallel Psalms. Six Psalms, from Psalm 113 to Psalm 118.

Hallelujah. Alleluia. Praise ye the Lord. A word of adoration used in all liturgies, especially at Easter.

Hallelujah Band. A sect of Protestant dissenters.

Hallow. To bless.

Hallow E'en. The Scotch name for the vigil of All Saints.

Hallow Mass. The feast of All Hallows, that is, All Saints.

Hallowing of the Font. v. *Font, Hallowing of the.*

Halymote. A holy or ecclesiastical court.

Ham. A village or town.

Hamartegenia. A poem of Prudentius against the Marcionists.

Hamartigenia. The same as *Amartigenia.*

Hammer Beam. A beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending across so as to connect the opposite sides.

Hampton Court Conference. A conference held by king James I. at Hampton Court Palace, A.D. 1603, to take into consideration certain proposed alterations in the Book of Common Prayer made to him by the Puritans in the Millenary Petition. The conference was first between the king and the bishops, and then between the king and the Puritan divines, concluding with the royal determination.

Hampuling Towels. Cloths to wipe away oil in chrism or unction.

Hamsoca. The right to search a house.

Hanap. A drinking-cup.

Hand. Reaching him a cross: S. Boniface, Bp.

Hand. The Right Hand signifies the Son Himself: Ps. lxxx. 15, and Isa. xli. 10. In Ps. lxxx. 17, Cant. ii. 6, Right Hand denotes Christ's Divinity. In Cant. ii. 6, Left Hand is His Humanity.

Hands, Ablution of the. v. *Ablution of the Hands.*

Hands, Imposition of. v. *Imposition of Hands.*

Hands-washing. v. *Ablution of the Hands.*

Handsel Monday. The first Monday of the new year; formerly so called in Scotland, from the presents

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er *handsel* then made by scholars to their masters.

Hangardum. A shed.

Hanging Stile. The stile of a door, to which the hinges are attached.

Hangings. Called in inventories *Panni*, used in great feasts of the Church to adorn the walls of the choir, to surround the pillars, or to ornament other parts of the church.

Hannapus. An incense-boat.

Hanot. The destruction and burning of a house belonging to a person convicted of homicide or other grievous crime.

Harahun. The same as *Arahun.*

Harberjamentum. A dwelling-place. Also called *Habergagium.*

Hardiata. A kind of cloak.

Hardita Tunica. The same as *Hardiata.*

Harigola. A mediæval garment.

Hark! a thrilling Voice is sounding. H. A & M. No. 33. *En clara Vox redarguit.* Ambrosian Advent hymn. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Hark! an awful Voice is sounding. S. A. H. No. 118. *En clara Vox redarguit.* Ambrosian Advent hymn. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Hark! hark! my Soul, Angelic songs are swelling. H. A & M. No. 325. S. A. H. No. 349. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

Hark! the glad Sound, the Saviour comes. H. A & M. No. 40. An Advent hymn. By Doddridge.

Hark! the Herald Angels sing. H. A & M. No. 43. S. A. H. No. 124. A Christmas hymn. By Charles Wesley and Martin Madan.

Hark! the sound of holy Voices. H. A & M. No. 378. Hymn for the feasts of martyrs. By bishop Christopher Wordsworth.

Harmiscara. A kind of fine and public punishment for a crime, inflicted on knights and nobles.

Harmonists. Certain Protestants from Wurtemburg who settled in America in 1803.

Harnascha. Harness or armour.

Harp. 1. With a : S. Cecilia, V. & M. 2. Playing on a : S. Dunstan, Abp.

Harpa. 1. A harp. 2. A reaping-hook or scythe.

Harsa. A candelabrum for a church, made in the form of a triangle.

Harum Laudum præconia. v. *The praises that the Blessed know.*

Harvestman. Christ gathering to Himself the remnant of Israel who believe in Him, during the time of their blindness and rejection as a nation : Isa. xvii. 5.

Hat. With a staff, wallet, and : S. James the Greater, Ap.

Hat, Bishop's. v. *Bishop's Hat.*

Hat, Cardinal's. v. *Cardinal's Hat.*

Hat, Papal. v. *Papal Hat.*

Hatched Moulding. An ornament used in string-courses and archivolt mouldings in Norman buildings, consisting of notches or indentations done as if with a hatchet.

Hatchet. Holding a : S. Matthias, Ap.

Hatchet, Order of the. Military order founded at Tortosa, in 1149, by Raymond Berenger, count of Barcelona, in memory of the defence of Tortosa against the Moors, by the women of that city, armed with hatchets.

Hatchment. (*i. e.* Achievement.) The coat of arms hung over a tomb.

Hattemists. Followers of Van Hattem, a Dutch Calvinist of the 17th century.

Haubergettum. A habergeon or coat of mail.

Hauberk. A corslet.

Haulla. A market-place.

Haunch. The side of an arch. Also called *Hause.*

Hauqueto. A mediæval cloak.

Hause. The same as *Haunch.*

Have mercy, Lord, on me. H. A & M. No. 81. Lenten hymn. Paraphrase of Psalm li. By Tate and Brady.

Have mercy on us, God most High. H. A & M. No. 154. S. A. H. No. 256. Hymn to the Holy Trinity. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

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He, by Whose Hand the Light was made. S. A. H. No. 38. *Præsepe foni pertulit.* Christmas hymn for the sixth hour. H. N. translation.

He comes, He comes. S. A. H. No. 165. Part II. of *No track is on the sunny sky.*

He, the Confessor of the Lord, with Triumph. S. A. H. No. 83. *Iste Confessor Domini.* Evening hymn for the festivals of confessors.

He, Who once in righteous Vengeance. 1. H. A & M. No. 90. 2. S. A. H. No. 298. *Ira justa Conditoris.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Head. 1. Of saint in a holly bush, executioner's eyes dropping out: the same, the head of the saint on the ground: S. Alban, M. 2. Carrying his, mitred in his hands: or in one hand: carrying a head bare and tonsured, his own head on, and wearing a mitre: head bare, carrying another head bare: carrying his head mitred on a book: carring his head mitred, two angels holding a crown above: carrying his mitre with top part of his head in it, lower part of his head on his shoulders bleeding. S. Denys, Bp.

Head. The Head of Christ means His Deity. *v.* 1 Cor. xi. 3; Cant. v. 2. By the priest laying his hand upon the head of the victim, Lev. iii. 2, is signified that the sins of the human race were laid upon Christ.

Head, Ablution of the. v. *Ablution of the Head.*

Head of a Church. The east end.

Head Stone. A stone placed at the head of a grave.

Head-washing. v. *Ablution of the Head.*

Headers. 1. In stonework, stones which extend through the thickness of a wall. 2. In brickwork, bricks which are so laid that only the ends are seen.

Headstone. Jesus Christ: Zech. iv. 7.

Healing. Healing a princess of Armenia: S. Bartholomew, Ap.

Healing. Touching, *e. g.* for the king's evil.

Healing Box. The box which contains the chrism for unction.

Health. This word often metaphorically expresses the state of grace, as in the sentence of the confession, "and there is no health in us" (the emphasis being on *us*). The state of sin is analogously a state of sickness. In Ps. lxvii. 2, we read "Thy saving health among all nations," that is, Thy salvation.

Hear Mass, To. To be present at the holy sacrifice of the mass.

Hearers. One of the four orders of catechumens in the early Church.

Hearpa. A harp.

Hearse. The same as *Herse.*

Heart. Holding an inflamed: an arrow or two arrows crosswise, in a heart: holding a heart pierced with an arrow: S. Augustine, Bp.

Heart, Nuns of the Order of the Sacred. Founded, 1826, by one Varin, a French priest. Rule adapted from that of S. Ignatius Loyola. The superior of the order is called the Mother-General, and is elected for life. This order is chiefly employed in the education of girls of the middle and upper classes. The nuns also teach in poor schools, and take charge of orphanages. Habit, black, black cape, white cap, and black veil.

Hearth Money. The same as *Hearth Penny.*

Hearth Penny. A prescription for the tithe of wood cut down and used for fuel.

Heathen. Unbaptized persons who have no knowledge of Christianity. The Greek synonym of Gentiles.

Heaven. The place of reward for the blessed, where the presence of God is fully manifested.

Heavenly Choirs, with Anthems sweet. S. A. H. No. 157. *Adeste, Cœlitum chori.* An Easter hymn. By Nicolas le Tourneaux. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Heavenly Father, send Thy Blessing. H. A & M. No. 364. Hymn for the young. By bishop Christopher Wordsworth.

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Hebdomada Authentica. Holy Week.

Hebdomada Crucis. Holy Week.

Hebdomada de Excepta. The last week in Advent; so called in the Ambrosian rite.

Hebdomada Expectationis. The week before Pentecost; so called because the Apostles were waiting for the promised gift of the Holy Ghost.

Hebdomada Indulgentiæ. Holy Week.

Hebdomada Major. Holy Week.

Hebdomada Passionis. The week before Holy Week.

Hebdomada Pœnosa. Holy Week.

Hebdomadalis Collecta. The collect of the Sunday to be used throughout the week.

Hebdomadaria. The officer in convents and chapters responsible for the performance of divine service during each week. Also called *Aquilarius Canonicus* and *Hebdomadarius.*

Hebdomadarius. 1. The same as *Hebdomadaria.* 2. In the Scotch universities, a superior who superintends the students for a week.

Hebdomadary. The same as *Hebdomadaria.*

Hegira. Epoch of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, Friday, July 10th, A.D. 622, to Medina. After this he began to propagate his tenets with the sword. The Mohammedan year is of 354 days, and is found by subtracting 622 from the year A.D., multiplying by 365·52, and then dividing by 354. Properly *Hijra.*

Hegumen. In the Greek Church, 1. the abbot of a second-class convent; 2. the prior of a first-class convent.

Hegumeneia. 1. Abbatial rank. 2. A monastery of the second class.

Hegumeniarchus. The hospitaller of a convent.

Hegumenus Universalis. The same as *Abbot Catholic.*

Heidones. Heathens.

Height of an Arch. The distance from the intrados to the chord of the arch.

Heilaterium. A roll of manuscript.

Heileton. An unconsecrated corporal. Also called *Eileton.*

Heir. The Son of God; having, by virtue of His eternal Generation, all power both in heaven and earth: S. Matt. xxi. 38. See also Heb. i. 4.

Heirmos. A strophe, or portion of a Greek hymn, serving as a structional model of succeeding ones.

Helcesaites. The same as *Elcesaites.* Also called *Elcesaitæ, Elcescanes,* and *Sampsæans.*

Helemosinarius. The monk charged with the management of the hospital.

Helicites. A sect of dancing heretics which appeared in the 7th century.

Hell. 1. The place of punishment for the lost, where God's presence is not manifested. 2. The monastic term for a prison. 3. Hades.

Hellenistic. Belonging to the Greek-speaking Jews.

Hellenists. Grecianized Jews.

Helmus. 1. A helmet. 2. A top or roof. 3. A piece of money; so called from the helmet stamped on it.

Helowe. A roof.

Helps. A term used by S. Paul for deacons. *v.* 1 Cor. xii. 28.

Helvetic Confession. A Protestant confession of faith put forth in 1532 and 1561. Also called *Confession of Basle.*

Helvetics. Swiss theologians who followed Zwinglius in opposition to Luther.

Helvidiani. The same as *Helvidians.*

Helvidians. Followers of Helvidius, an Arian Antidicomarianite.

Helying. The same as *Hiling.*

Hemera, Kyriake. v. *Kyriake Hemera.*

Hemerobaptists. Early heretics who are said to have used daily baptism, amongst others the Christians of S. John.

Hemiphorium. A clerical robe.

Hen. The Divine Wisdom, which gathers her chickens together under her wing, lest the unclean spirits of the air should devour them. The

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figure of a hen too is well applied to Christ, because when she has young ones, she weakens and stints herself for the sake of her brood: S. Matt. xxiii. 37.

Hence Night and Clouds that Night-time brings. S. A. H. No. 21. *Nox et tenebræ et nubila.* Hymn for Wednesday morning. H. N. translation.

Hengle. The joints on which gates and doors turn; a hinge.

Henosis. 1. The perfect union between the Divine and the human nature in Christ. 2. The scheme of Constantine Porphyrogenitus to allay the dispute about third marriages.

Henoticon. The conciliatory edict of Zeno, dated from Constantinople, 482. It supported the enactments of the councils of Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon, against Arians, Nestorians, and Eutychians, and mediated between Catholics and Monophysites. It was condemned by Felix II. Also called *Henoticum.*

Henoticum. The same as *Henoticon.*

Henricians. 1. Followers of Henry, a monk of the 12th century, who rejected the baptism of infants. He died in prison. 2. The followers of the emperor Henry, who opposed Gregory VII. in favour of the anti-pope Gubert.

Heortastika. Gifts made on heortai, or feasts, in the Greek Church.

Hepigonation. The same as *Epigonoticon.*

Heptapapadon. Oil for the unction of the sick, consecrated by seven priests in the Eastern Church.

Heptateuch. The seven first books of the old Testament.

Heracleonites. Followers of Heracleon, a leader of a branch of the Valentinians, in the first quarter of the 2nd century, who is mentioned by S. Clement of Alexandria as branding the ears of his converts, so as literally to baptize them by fire as well as water.

Heraclitæ. Followers of Heraclitus, a Pythagorean, commonly called the Crying Philosopher, from his weeping over the vices of his countrymen. His moral principles resembled those of the Stoics, and his natural philosophy that of Epicurus.

Herbagagium. A house or dwelling-place.

Herbary Court. The court in a monastery which led to the garden.

Herberagium. A house.

Herbergagium. The right of a lord to be entertained in the house of his vassal.

Herbergeria. A tavern.

Herberjagium. 1. A dwelling-house with portion of land attached. 2. The same as *Herbergagium.*

Hercia ad Tenebras. A triangular standard candlestick, containing fourteen yellow wax candles, signifying the Apostles and the three Maries, with a white one in the centre representing our Lord. It is used at the service of the Tenebræ. Also called *Ezra* or *Occa.*

Hereford Use. One of the three great uses which formerly obtained in England. There is only one edition known of it, that printed at Rouen in 1502. Though on the whole like the other two uses of Sarum and York, it differs from the others in the prayers of oblation, and of the communion of the priest. It probably prevailed throughout Wales.

Heregia. A fine paid by heretics.

Heremita. 1. An hermitage. 2. A hermit.

Heremitagium. 1. A monastery. 2. A desert place.

Heremite. The same as *Hermit.*

Herenacus. 1. A cleric in minor orders who collected the revenues of the bishop, and the debts due to the Church. 2. A title of tonsured laics in the Irish Church, who collected church dues and distributed them to the bishop, the poor, and the church.

Heresiarch. The chief teacher of any heresy is so called. Among such are Simon Magus, Cerinthus, Nicolas, Cerdo, Tatian, Praxeas, Arius, Nestorius, Eutyches, Luther, Calvin, Swedenborg, and others.

Heresy. An opinion of private

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men materially different from that of the orthodox Church.

Heresy, Abjuration of. v. *Abjuration of Heresy.*

Heresy, Exterior. That which is exhibited by signs, words, or writing.

Heresy, Formal. Conscious and deliberate heresy.

Heresy, Material. Heresy unconsciously or ignorantly maintained.

Heresy, Mixed. Heresy partly formal and partly material.

Heresy, Negative. Heresy consisting in the denial of a truth.

Heresy, Occult. Heresy which is not manifested by external acts.

Heresy, Positive. Heresy consisting in the assertion of a false doctrine.

Heresy, Public. Heresy which is manifested by external acts.

Heresy, Simple. Heresy which is not accompanied by any other crime.

Heresy, Virtual. Heresy which is implied in the assertion of a false principle.

Hereticity. The note of censure affixed by the Church to an heterodox proposition. It is the converse of Catholicity.

Heretics. Those who obstinately persist in error contrary to the Church's faith. Heretics were always regarded as cut off from the Church, and to be avoided by all Christians. But inveterate and invincible ignorance is held by divines to excuse from the sin of heresy.

Heretics, Affirmative. v. *Affirmative Heretics.*

Herga. A mediæval garment.

Herigaldus. The same as *Herga.*

Heriot. 1. Originally a tribute to the lord of the manor of the horse or habiliments of the deceased tenants. 2. It was the practice also to have a heriot paid to the parish-priest, which was commonly the best, or second best, horse of the deceased, led before the corpse, and delivered at the place of sepulture.

Herireita. A hostile band of soldiers.

Hermaphrodite Orders. Religious communities of both sexes, who lived apart, and worshipped only in a common church.

Hermeneutæ. A name given in primitive times to the interpreters who rendered one language into another in the public services. This was often indispensable, as the teacher might be of a different nation from his audience, and two languages were spoken in Palestine, in Africa, and in other places.

Hermeneutics. The science of the interpretation or explanation of holy Scripture.

Hermesianism. A rationalizing theory held by some German Catholics, derived from George Hermes, professor at Bonn.

Hermians. Followers of Hermius, who, like the Seleucians and Heracleonites, maintained baptism by fire.

Hermit. A monk who lived in places far away from the dwellings of men. Also called *Eremite* and *Hermite.*

Hermitage. Cells constructed for hermits to live in.

Hermitorium. A chapel belonging to a hermitage.

Hermits of S. Augustine. v. *Augustinian Friars.*

Hermogenians. Disciples of Hermogenes, a Christian stoic of the 2nd century.

Herpica. The same as *Harsa.*

Herrid. 1. A house. 2. A shop.

Herring-bone Ashlar. A mode of arranging bricks or stones, so that those in each course are placed obliquely to the right and left alternately; so called from the resemblance which two such courses bear to the bones of a herring.

Herring-bone Work. A disposition of bricks laid diagonally. In this work each brick received in its length the end of the adjoining one.

Herrnhuters. A title of the Moravian sect, from Hutberg or Herrnhut, one of their earliest settlements.

Herrum. A granary.

Herse. 1. A framework of iron or wood set up over the coffins of deceased persons, and covered with tapers. 2. A low framework of iron put over a tomb in churches, with sconces to hold candles. 3. The modern use of the word means a mourning coach to convey the coffin to the place of sepulture.

Herse Light. *Herciæ ad Tenebras,* an old English term for triangular candlesticks used for *Tenebræ* in Holy Week.

Hersia. The same as *Harsa.*

Heshusians. A Socinian sect, followers of Heshusius, a Lutheran preacher.

Hesitants. Eutychians who were

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undecided as to receiving or rejecting the decrees of Chalcedon.

Hesperai. Greek vespers.

Hestiaterion. A Greek refectory.

Hesychastæ. Contemplative monks.

Hesychasterium. The cell of a contemplative monk.

Hesychasts. 1. Greek Quietists. 2. A hermit; whence *Hesychasterium.*

Heteriarchia. Abbot or prior of a monastery.

Heterodox. That which differs from the doctrine of the Church.

Heteromala. A garment with hair on one side.

Heterousians. A name for *Arians.*

Hexabiblos. The books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles.

Hexameron. A treatise on the sixs day of creation.

Hexapla. A polyglot version of the Old Testament by Origen is so called, though in parts it was Octapla, and in parts Enneapla. It contained the Hebrew, the same in Greek letters, the translation of Aquila, that of Symmachus, an amended text of the lxx., a translation by Theodotion. It was destroyed when the library of Cæsarea was burnt at the irruption of the Saracens, 653. A few fragments of the corrected version of the Septuagint remain. It was contained in fifty volumes.

Hexapsalmos. Psalms 3, 38, 63, 88, 103, and 143.

Hexedra. The same as *Exedra.*

Hibernian Work. 1. Enamel. 2. Stud-building.

Hic breve vivitur. v. *Brief life is here our portion.*

Hic est enim Calix Sanguinis Mei. Part of the Latin form of our Lord's words used for consecrating the species of wine in the holy Eucharist.

Hic reparandarum Generator. v. *Ever sparkling, ever mounting.*

Hichinarius. A word occuring in a catalogue of sacred vessels, of doubtful meaning.

Hide. By a "God Who hideth" Himself is denoted the Incarnation of the Son, veiling the brightness of His Divinity by human flesh: Isa. xlv. 15.

Hieracians. Early heretics, followers of one Hierax, who taught that none in the married state could obtain the kingdom of heaven. This error was condemned by the council of Gangra.

Hierarch. The chief of a sacred order, as an archbishop.

Hierarchy. The system of government in the Church, by patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and, in an inferior degree, priests, is thus named. It applies also to the angels. The Catholic church is hierarchical in its polity, differing therein from the sects.

Hierateion. 1. The bema. 2. The nave. 3. The congregation. 4. An assembly of priests.

Hieratikos. A priest.

Hierodiaconos. A monk in deacon's orders.

Hieromartyr. A martyr in holy orders.

Hieromnemon. An official of the Greek Church. He had charge of the roll of bishops, and in case of a vacancy in any diocese, he appointed readers and consecrated churches.

Hieromonachus. A monk of the Eastern Church in priests' orders.

Hieronimians. A religious order founded by J. Colembino of Sienna, 1454, under S. Austin's rule. Their churches were almost all dedicated to S. Jerome. Habit, white, a grey cloak, white hood, a leathern girdle, and sandals. Called also *Apostolic Clerks* and *Jesuates.*

Hieronticum. A missal.

Hieronymites. Hermits of the order of S. Jerome. Also called *Jeronymites.*

Hierophylacion. The sacristy.

Hieroxylon. The same as *Cresselle.*

Hierurgia. The liturgy.

Hierusalem, Dominica de. v. *Jerusalem Sunday.*

High Altar. The chief altar in the church, which, generally, in large churches stands in the midst.

High Celebration. A name for high mass.

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High Church. A cathedral.

High Commission Court. Established by 1 Eliz. c. i. It was instituted to reform and correct the ecclesiastical state and persons, and all manner of errors, heresies, schisms, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities. This court was abolished by 16 Car. I. c. xi.

High Dais. v. *Dais.*

High Dese. v. *Dais.*

High let us all our Voices raise. S. A. H. No. 198. *Fortem virili pectore.* Hymn for the festivals of holy women. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

High Mass. The service of the holy Eucharist when performed with deacon and subdeacon. It is held by some that originally high mass was the only mode of celebration; and that low mass, or the service of the eucharist as performed by a single priest, with a server, commenced only about the 8th century. But in primitive times these distinctions were unknown.

High Priest. Aaron's office, Numb. xvi. 46, may be thus understood: "The true Priest, Jesus Christ, having assumed the censer of human flesh, together with the fire of the altar, even His most lofty soul, with incense too, which is His immaculate spirit, stood between the living and the dead, and suffered death to advance no farther; but as the Apostle says, He destroyed him that had the power of death."

High Priest. The whole tribe of Levi was appointed to the sacred ministry, but the house of Aaron, of the family of Kohath, son of Levi, was chosen for the high priesthood. Aaron was succeeded by Eleazar, his son, and Eleazar by Phinehas; but the succession of eldest sons after many interruptions was set at nought by Herod and the Romans. The high priest alone entered the holy of holies, and typified our Lord.

High Thursday. Maundy Thursday; so called in Switzerland.

High Tomb. The same as *Altar-tomb.*

High Wednesday. Wednesday in Whitsun week; so called in Germany.

Hijra. The same as *Hegira.*

Hilary, Bp., C., & D., S. Of Gaul. Instructor of S. Martin. Opposed Arian heresy. Died A.D. 368. Commemorated January 13th, in the Roman Church January 14th. Represented on an island among serpents, as a bishop with three books, with a child in a cradle at his feet.

Hiling. 1. The covering or roof of a building. 2. Sometimes corruptly used for an aisle. Also called *Hyling* and *Helying.*

Hind. Lying at his feet: hind resting her feet on his knee, the other knee wounded with an arrow: hind wounded, leaping up to him; shot with an arrow, hind lying by him: seated, arrow in his breast, hind resting her feet on his knees: standing with a book in his right hand, his left wounded with an arrow, in the act of protecting a hind leaping up to him: hind leaping up to him, its hinder foot on the staff of his crosier: S. Giles, Ab.

Hip. The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping roofs.

Hip Knob. The same as *Finial.*

Hip Roof. A gable sloping backwards.

Hippocoercium. A forge for shoeing horses.

Hippolytus, Friars of S., and of Charity. Bernardin Alvarez, a Mexican, A.D. 1583, founded a hospital in Mexico, dedicated it to S. Hippolytus, and associated a society with the hospital, under the sanction of pope Gregory XIII.

Hird. A house.

Hirmos. The same as *Heirmos.*

His Trial o'er, and now beneath. S. A. H. No. 148. *Opprobriis Jesu satur.* Hymn for Palm Sunday. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

Hisca. A long cloak used in riding to cover the rider and the hind quarters of the horse.

Hissus. The same as *Hisca.*

Histopedes. The same as *Eunomians.*

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Historia. A picture in a Greek church.

Historiæ. 1. Lessons from the historical and other books of the Old Testament, read on certain days in church. 2. Anthems composed from Scripture or the lives of the saints.

Historical Pantheists. Those who hold that all things which happen not only in the world, but in man, are so many necessary evolutions of God, whether truth or errors, virtues or vices. Hence every epoch and doctrine is evolved by a necessary law, and thence the theories of infinite progress and the infinite perfectibility of man.

Hlothota. The fine imposed on those who had been present at an unlawful assembly.

Hoc Day. The day, Nov. 13th, of the massacre of the Danes by Ethelred; afterwards commemorated on Whitsun Tuesday.

Hoc est enim Corpus Meum. The Latin form of our Lord's words used for consecrating the species of bread in the holy Eucharist.

Hock Tide. An annual parochial festival, beginning on the 15th day after Easter, formerly kept in Suffolk and elsewhere. Also called *Hough Tide.*

Hodegetria. 1. The Guide. A name given by the Greeks to the Blessed Virgin. 2. A picture of the Blessed Virgin Mary, ascribed to S. Luke, and placed by the empress Pulcheria in the church of the *Hodegoi* or Guides.

Hoeva. A portion of land with house attached.

Hoffmanians. v. *Hoffmanists.*

Hoffmanists. A sect of Lutheran dissenters. Hoffman was a professor at Helmstadt in 1598, who taught that reason and religion are antagonistic. Called also *Hoffmanians.*

Hogg Monay. v. *Hogmanary.*

Hogg Night. Three Thursday nights preceding Christmas; so called in Scotland from an uncertain reason. The same as *Hagmena.*

Hogmanary. A name in Scotland for the last day of the year. Also called *Hogg Monay.*

Hoke Day. Tuesday fortnight after Easter, kept in memory of the Danes being driven from England, A.D. 1002. The same as *Hoc Day.*

Holes. The "holes in the rock" are the wounds of Christ: Isa. ii. 19.

Holiday. The day of some ecclesiastical festival. Rubric after Nicene creed: "The curate shall then declare unto the people what holy-days or fasting-days are in the week following to be observed."

Holiday Monday, The Monday after S. Crispin's Day, Oct. 25th. Vulgarly called Saint Monday.

Holidome. The same as *Haligdom.*

Holiness. A term for all high degrees of goodness, the highest being in Him who said "Be ye holy, for I am holy."

Holocaust. A sacrifice wholly consumed by fire. Such was the daily sacrifice of two lambs in the Jewish Church, acknowledging the dominion of God over all things, and expressing man's gratitude for His beneficence. It also signified the complete oblation of the will of the Son to the will of the Father.

Holocausta. The Host in the sacrifice of the mass.

Holosericum. A fabric of entire silk.

Holy Anna, Juda's glory. S. A. H. No. 180. *Ciaræ diei gaudiis.* Hymn for the feast of S. Anna. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Holy Bread Cloth. A cloth in which the holy bread was placed and so delivered to the people.

Holy Bread Skep. A basket to hold the eulogæ. Also called *Maund.*

Holy Candle. The candle used in a form of blessing the dying and dead.

Holy Child, Nuns of the Order of the. Established, about 1845, by a lady named Conolly. Rule founded on that of S. Ignatius Loyola. Habit, black, black cape, white coif, black veil. The nuns are employed in teaching, chiefly in the poor schools, in the care of orphanages, and in other works of charity.

Holy City. Jerusalem is so called

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in S. Matt. iv. 5, and xxvii. 5. The name is also applied to the city seen in the vision of S. John, Rev. xi. 2. At the present day Jerusalem is called in Arabic El-Khuds, "The Holy," or Beit Elmakdis, "The Holy House," but the latter name is less common. Hierosolyma was the Greek form of Jerusalem, but was supposed to be compounded of two words meaning the Holy Solyma.

Holy Communion. A term applied to the Lord's Supper on account of the fellowship of Christians taught and realized therein.

Holy Cross. An order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the 17th century.

Holy Cross Day. The feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, which, after its discovery, Sept. 14th, A.D. 335, was first kept in the basilica raised for its reception.

Holy Cross, Exaltation of the. v. *Exaltation of the Holy Cross.*

Holy Cross, Invention of the. v. *Invention of the Holy Cross.*

Holy Day. 1. The first Sunday in Lent. 2. v. *Feast.*

Holy Doors. The doors which separate the choir from the bema in an Eastern church.

Holy Eastern Church. A title of the Greek Church.

Holy Eucharist. The Eucharist is called holy, because therein thanksgivings are addressed to God with special solemnity, being accompanied with the oblation of the Body and Blood of Christ. It is also holy in virtue of the sanctifying grace conveyed in that sacrament.

Holy Family. The term applied to a painting of the Blessed Virgin, Holy Child, and S. Joseph, with or without other attendant saints, *e. g.* S. John Baptist.

Holy Father. A title of respect applied to the pope.

Holy Fire. Fire obtained by means of a lens from the sun in order to light the candles at the celebration of the holy Communion on the Saturday in Holy Week.

Holy Friday. 1. Good Friday; so called in most of the Romance languages. 2. Fridays in the Ember weeks.

Holy Gemote. v. *Cire Gemote.*

Holy Ghost, Clerks Regular of the Order of the. Founded, in the 13th century, by pope Innocent III., for the care of foundling-boys, and of the sick. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, black cassock, with double white cross on the breast, black cloak, with double white cross on left shoulder.

Holy Ghost, come down upon Thy Children. S. A. H. No. 282. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

Holy Ghost, Illuminator. Part II. of *See the Conqueror mounts in triumph.*

Holy Ghost, Invocation of the. v. *Invocation of the Holy Ghost.*

Holy Ghost, Nuns of the Order of the. 1. Established, in the 13th century, by pope Innocent III., for the care of foundlings, and the service of the sick. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, black, with double white cross embroidered on the breast, black veil. 2. An uncloistered branch of the order is devoted exclusively to the service of hospitals. Habit, as above, with white veil.

Holy Ghost, Order of the. An order instituted, in 1198, by pope Innocent III., and reformed by their general, Cigrelli, 1564, for service to the sick. Habit, black, with a white cross on the breast, and a cloak.

Holy Gospel. The portion of the gospel appointed to be said in mass.

Holy Graal. v. *Graal, Holy.*

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty. H. A & M. No. 135, S. A. H. No. 167. Hymn for Trinity Sunday. By bishop Heber.

Holy Jesus, Saviour blessed. S. A. H. No. 276. By bishop Mant.

Holy Loaf. The pain béni, or blessed bread.

Holy Loaf Money. An ecclesiastical due, payable on Lammas or Loaf-mass day.

Holy Night. 1. The night before holy day, the first Sunday in Lent. 2. Christmas eve in Germany.

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Holy Office. A title of the Inquisition.

Holy Oil. Oil blessed and brought from Jerusalem.

Holy Order. The ordination of priests has generally been counted among the five lesser sacraments of the Church. Orders are conferred by a bishop, and convey an indelible *character*. The Church has seven degrees of orders; priests, deacons, and subdeacons, being esteemed holy orders, the rest minor orders. The Sundays following the four ember seasons are appointed for ordinations.

Holy Roman Church. The same as *Roman Church*.

Holy Rood. The cross.

Holy Rood Day. Holy Cross day.

Holy Scriptures. The thirty-nine Books of the Old, and the twenty-seven Books of the New, Testament; so called because they are held by Christians to be inspired. This *Bibliotheca Sacra*, as S. Jerome called them, is written in Hebrew and Greek, saving a few chapters which are in Chaldee. The Sacred Books differ in date, authorship, character, and language, but agree in their testimony to the incarnation. The canonicity of these books depends on the tradition of the first four centuries.

Holy Sepulchre. The sepulchre of our Lord at Jerusalem.

Holy Sepulchre, Canonesses of the Order of the. A convent of this order existed at Jerusalem in the time of S. Helen. Rule of S. Austin. Strict enclosure observed. The nuns undertake the education of girls. Habit, black serge, with double red cross on left sleeve, short white cotta, black veil; in choir, a long black cloak, with double red cross on left side.

Holy Souls, Order of the Helpers of the. Founded by Eugenie de Smet, assisted by the Curé d'Ars, 1856. Rule adapted from that of S. Ignatius Loyola. Habit, black. The nuns devote themselves to prayer for the departed; they visit the dying, prepare the bodies of the dead for burial, and if the dead person has no friends, they attend his remains to the grave. They recite the office for the dead daily.

Holy Spear. The instrument for cutting the altar-bread in the Greek liturgy.

Holy Spirit, Gifts of the. v. *Gifts of the Holy Spirit.*

Holy Stoup. v. *Stoup.*

Holy Table. The name for the altar when the Eucharist is viewed as a sacrament. When considered as a sacrifice the holy table is termed the altar.

Holy Thursday. Ascension day.

Holy Trinity, Friars of the. Also called *Matharins*, from their founder John de Matha, and *Trinitarians*.

Holy Union, Nuns of the Order of the. An educational order, established about 1828 by Debrabant. Habit, black, black shawl, white coif, black veil, large silver cross. Rule founded on that of the Sacred Heart.

Holy Vessels. Any vessels dedicated to the service of God. The term is sometimes confined to the vessels of the altar.

Holy Water. Water blessed by the priest and placed at the entrance of churches. Before high mass it is customary to sprinkle it over the people. Formerly there was a procession to the churchyard as well, and there the souls of the dead were prayed for; this has been given up in most countries. v. *Aqua Benedicta.*

Holy Water Font. The same as *Holy Water Stoup.*

Holy Water Sprinkler. The same as *Aspergillium.*

Holy Water Stock. The same as *Holy Water Stoup.*

Holy Water Stoup. The stone stoup, stock, vat, or font, or other receptacle for holy water, placed near the entrance of churches.

Holy Water Vat. The same as *Holy Water Stoup.*

Holy Week. The last week of Lent.

Holyrood Day. v. *Holy Cross Day.*

Homage. An act of subjection to a temporal superior. Monks were

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forbidden to do homage for earthly possessions.

Homagium. Homage.

Homiliarius. A book containing the homilies of the Fathers.

Homilies. 1. Sermons. 2. Authorized printed discourses to be read to a congregation. 3. In the Greek Church, bishops' charges.

Hominagium. Reparation for injuries done.

Homines, Boni. v. *Boni Homines.*

Hominicolæ. A term applied by Apollinarians to the worshippers of our Lord.

Hominium. The homage which a client or vassal pays to his lord. Also called *Homagium.*

Hommes, Bons. v. *Bons Hommes.*

Hommes d'Intelligence. Followers of a Carmelite friar of the 12th century charged with blasphemies, who recanted before his death.

Homo. 1. A serf or vassal. 2. A subject. 3. An husband.

Homoion. 1. A term used by the semi-Arian heretics to signify the likeness of God the Son to God the Father. 2. A Greek hymn of the same metre as the hymn which precedes it.

Homoiousians. The same as *Arians.*

Homoiousion. An heretical term signifying that the Son of God is of a similar, and hence denying that He is of the same, substance with the Eternal Father.

Homologetes. 1. One who suffers for the faith. 2. A monk. 3. One who confesses his sins; a penitent.

Homologumena. An epithet applied by Eusebius to the generally acknowledged books of the New Testament, to distinguish them from the *Antilegomena.*

Homoousians. The orthodox.

Homoousion. The orthodox term translated "of one substance with" in the Nicene creed.

Homophorion. The pall worn by Eastern prelates.

Homuncionites. Photinian heretics who denied the Divinity of our Lord, and held that the Image of God is impressed on the body, not on the mind of man.

Honey. The Eucharistic Body of Christ in its sweetness: Prov. xxiv. 13. It is "good," because enlightening the eyes: 1 Sam. xiv. 19; Isa. vii. 22. S. John Baptist eating "wild honey" signifies Christ taking the sweetness of the unfruitful Gentiles, as the locust denotes converted Jews.

Honey, Milk, and Salt. Honey, milk, and salt were formerly given to the newly-baptized in the Greek Church, to signify the food of the Gospel.

Honor Cathedræ. The same as *Cathedraticum.*

Honorabilitas. 1. A title of honour given to bishops. 2. Honour.

Honorarium. The fee payable to an ecclesiastic for the performance of a rite.

Honorary Canon. v. *Canon, Honorary.*

Honorificentia. 1. A title of honour given to bishops. 2. Dignity, pomp.

Hood. An ornament of silk or stuff, worn by the graduates of universities to mark their degrees. It was formerly, as the name implies, attached to a vestment, to be drawn over the head as necessity required.

Hood Mould. The same as *Dripstone.*

Hood Moulding. v. *Sable Moulding.*

Hook. The plan of our salvation, whereby, as by a snare, our enemy was taken by the Lord Jesus. *v.* Job xli. 2. The Incarnation was the only hook by which Leviathan could be overcome. He hungered after Christ to destroy Him by the death of the flesh; and that death, by the might of the Word Incarnate, which was one with the flesh, became his own destruction.

Hope. The desire and expectation of good things to come.

Hopkinsonians. Followers of an American Congregationalist named Hopkins, in 1770.

Hoplotheke. A work containing

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the opinions of the Fathers against heretics, supposed to have been compiled by order of Emmanuel Commenus.

Hora Novissima. v. *The World is very evil.*

Horæ B. V. M. The hours of our Lady. These are of three kinds: those for her feasts, those for ordinary days, and the office for Saturday. In the 11th century it was obligatory on the clergy to say them, but by the reformed breviary, under S. Pius v., it is left optional. In the middle ages the clergy endeavoured to get them into general use among the laity, in which they partially succeeded. To this end they were often translated into the mother tongue. Since the 16th century their popularity has decreased in favour of other manuals of devotion.

Horæ Canonicæ. The daily offices appointed to be said at the seven canonical hours.

Horæ Diurnæ. All the hours of the Church except lauds and matins.

Horæ Nocturnæ. Nocturns, *i. e.* lauds and matins.

Horalis. A loose great coat.

Horarius. 1. One who casts nativities. 2. The prebendary or beneficed clerk who says the hours and performs the duty of a canon in a church. 3. The officer who pays the stipends to the canons.

Horarum, Bajuli. v. *Bajuli Horarum.*

Horatorium. A chapel, or smaller church, dependent on a greater.

Horicudium. A clock or other instrument for striking the hours.

Hormastra. The rites of betrothal.

Hormesta. A book by Paulus Orosius, a Spaniard in the 5th century, was called *Liber de Hormesta seu miseria mundi.*

Horologion. The same as *Horologium.*

Horologium. 1. An ecclesiastical book among the Greeks, containing the daily hours and offices. 2. A clock. 3. The stall in choir from which the canonical hours are said. Also called *Horologion.*

Horologopulon. An abridgment of the *Horologium* of the Greek Church, answering to the *Horæ Diurnæ* of the Roman.

Horos. 1. A canon or definition. 2. The boundary of an asylum attached to a church.

Horse. 1. On a white, conquering the Saracens: S. James the Greater, Ap. 2. On a, with a dragon below: on a horse, tilting at a dragon: S. George, M. 3. On a, in a white cloak, which he divides with a poor man: S. Martin, Bp.

Horse. The ostrich "scorneth the horse and his rider," Job xxxix. 18. The hypocritical Jews are so described; for the horse signifies the pure humanity of Christ, and the rider His Divinity.

Horse-shoe Arch. Technically, an arch in which the centre is above the impost. Otherwise, a round-headed arch, generally stilted, and always formed like a horse-shoe, commonly used in Arabic or Saracenic architecture.

Hosanna. A Hebrew word signifying *Save now,* or *Save, I beseech thee,* Ps. cxviii. 25. It is much used by the Jews in their *Hosanna Rabba,* or feast of Tabernacles; the willow branches used at the feast are likewise so named. The grammatical formation of the word has been variously explained.

Hosanna Sunday. Palm Sunday; so called in Southern Europe and in the Coptic Church.

Hosanna to the Living Lord. H. A & M. No. 172. By bishop Heber.

Hospital. A name given to any charitable institution for the relief of distress, and sometimes to places of instruction and entertainment. In law, an eleemosynary corporation. Some are corporations aggregate of many, as of master or warden, and his brethren; some, where the master or warden hath only the estate of inheritance in him, and the brethren or sisters power to consent, having college or common seal; some, where the master or warden hath only the estate in him, but hath no college or

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common seal. And of these hospitals, some be eligible, some donative, and some presentable.

Hospitaller. The monk in a monastery who purchased the furniture, food, and fuel for the guest-house.

Hospitallers. v. *John of Jerusalem, Knights of.*

Hospitallers, Knights. v. *John of Jerusalem, Knights of S.*

Hospitium. The place in monasteries where pilgrims and other strangers were lodged. Also called *Domus Hospitium.*

Hospitum, Aula. v. *Aula Hospitum.*

Host. The oblation of bread in the mass; so called, 1. by anticipation, before consecration; 2. in reality, after consecration.

Host, Elevation of the. v. *Elevation of the Host.*

Hostalaria. The same as *Hostellaria.*

Hoste dum Victo triumphans. v. *When the Patriarch was returning.*

Hostel. An inn or lodging-house, such as were common once at Oxford for students.

Hostellaria. 1. An almshouse. 2. The strangers' house in monasteries. 3. The office of entertaining strangers in monasteries. 4. An hotel, hostelry, or inn.

Hostellarius. 1. The monk who entertains the strangers in a monastery. 2. An innkeeper.

Hostelrie. An inn or rooms attached to a religious house, in which hospitality was exercised towards strangers. Also called *Hostel, Hostellaria, Hostiliarum,* and *Hostric.*

Hosterius. An innkeeper.

Hostia. The Host in the blessed Eucharist.

Hostiarius. 1. One whose place is near the door in a church. 2. A title of the second master in some endowed schools.

Hostilarius. 1. The head of the hostel in a monastery. 2. One who inhabits a house at an annual rent.

Hostilia. An hostelry or inn.

Hostiliaria. The same as *Hostellaria.*

Hostiliarium. The same as *Hostelrie.*

Hostilium. A place where strangers are entertained.

Hostillar. The monk who entertained the guests in a monastery. The monk who relieved those who came to the gates of the monastery was termed *Hostillar External;* while he who entertained guests residing in the monastery was termed *Hostillar Intrinsic.*

Hostillar External. v. *Hostillar.*

Hostillar Intrinsic. v. *Hostillar.*

Hostis Herodes impie. v. 1. *Why doth that impious Herod fear.* 2. *Why, impious Herod, vainly fear.*

Hostrie. The same as *Hostelrie.*

Hostry. The same as *Guest House.*

Hotel Dieu. The name for the chief hospital in a French city.

Hough Tide. v. *Hock Tide.*

Hour Glass. A glass vessel formed in such a way that when sand had run out from one half of it into the other half, it indicated a period of time. They were often attached to pulpits.

Hour Glass. Two angels by him, writing: hour-glass, reproved in a vision by the words, *Ciceronianus es:* S. Jerome, C.

Hours, Canonical. v. *Canonical Hours.*

Hours for Marriage. The canonical hours are between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

Hours, Forty. v. *Quarant' Ore.*

Hours of our Lady. v. *Horæ B. V. M.*

Hours of Prayer. The seven canonical hours. Those bound to recite them in the Western Church are, 1. all clerics in holy orders; 2. all clerics having benefices; 3. all professed religious of the choir.

Hours of the Blessed Trinity. v. *Hours of the Cross.*

Hours of the Cross. Hours or *horæ* of the same nature as those of our Lady, and often bound up with them; they are most of them the composition of the 12th to 15th centuries, and, together with the *Horæ*

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B. V. M., have given way to other manuals of devotion. Also called *Hours of the Blessed Trinity* and *Hours of the Passion*.

Hours of the Passion. v. *Hours of the Cross*.

Householder. Christ: S. Matt. xx. 1.

Housel. 1. The blessed Sacrament. 2. To communicate.

Houselling Bell. The sanctus bell.

Houselling Bread. The bread which was used in offering the sacrifice of the mass. Also called *Singing Bread*.

Houselling Cloth. A cloth spread over the rails at the communion of the people. It was formerly held under the communicants, to prevent any fragments of the blessed Sacrament falling to the ground.

Houselling People. Communicants.

Housellus. Stockings.

Housia. A long cloak.

Housing. A tabernacle or niche for a statue. Also called *Hovel*.

Hovel. The same as *Housing*.

How blest the Matron, who endured. H. A & M. No. 269. *Fortem virili pectore*. From Sylvius. Translated by the compilers.

How blest were they who walked in Love. H. A & M. No. 70. *Vos ante Christi tempora*. Hymn for Septuagesima. Translated by the compilers, after Revs. Isaac Wiliams and J. Chandler.

How bright those glorious Spirits shine. H. A & M. No. 262. Hymn for festivals of martyrs. By W. Cameron, after Isaac Watts.

How shalt Thou bear the Cross. S. A. H. No. 316. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

How sweet the Name of Jesus sounds. H. A & M. No. 185. By John Newton.

How welcome was the Call. H. A & M. No. 213. Hymn for holy matrimony. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Hubert, Knights of S. Founded 1444 by Gerard, Duke of Cleves. Habit, black, with a gold collar, cross, and image of S. Hubert.

Hucha. 1. A coffer or chest. 2. A public proclamation.

Hugh, Bp. & C., S. A Benedictine monk of the Great Chartreuse, prior of a Benedictine monastery at Witham, Somerset, bishop of Lincoln. Died A.D. 1200. Commemorated November 17th. A representation of S. Hugh is uncommon. He is sometimes mistaken for the legendary boy-martyr of the same name, who is represented as a child nailed upon a cross, or as standing with palm and cross.

Huguenots. A name given to French Protestants in 1568, possibly from a gate in Tours, called Hugon.

Hulsean Lectures. Divinity lectures delivered at Cambridge, under the will of John Hulse, of Elworth, dated 1777. The number was originally twenty, but is now reduced to eight.

Human Worship. Veneration that may be paid to our fellow-creatures.

Humani Generis. v. *The sighs and sorrows*.

Humanitarians. Arian heretics who hold the simple humanity of our Lord.

Humanity of our Lord. The Human Nature which has been joined to His Divine Nature since His conception by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary.

Humble Access, Prayer of. The prayer before the canon in the English office.

Humbled. The same as *Humiliati*.

Humeral Veil. A veil of silk, in which the subdeacon, or acolyte in some churches, holds the paten till after the *Pater noster*. It is also used to muffle the hands in when the priest gives benediction with the blessed Sacrament.

Humerale. The same as *Amice*.

Humiliates. The same as *Beghards*.

Humiliati. 1. A reformed Benedictine order, founded, 1017, by some Milanese gentlemen. Order suppres-

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sed by pope Pius v., 1571, because of an attempt made by its members to assassinate S. Carlo Borromeo, who desired to reform them. 2. A heretical sect of the 13th century. 3. An order of men and women in Lombardy, living by rule, and in community. The order was dissolved by popes Lucius III. and Innocent III., on account of heretical teaching and superstitious practices.

Humilis. A title of humility often used by bishops, kings, and others in power.

Huntingdonians. Members of "the countess of Huntingdon's Connexion," founded by George Whitefield, after his separation from the Wesleys, and becoming her chaplain in 1748. v. *Whitefieldians.*

Huntingtonians. Followers of one Huntington, a High Calvinist in the last century.

Husband. The Lord is the "First Husband:" Hos. ii. 7. He unites to Himself the chaste soul, by means of the love of the Holy Spirit. And when that soul has turned to the desire of earthly things, and been stung by the adversities of the world, she understands more fully how much better things were with her when she was with her "first husband."

Husseling People. The same as *Housselling People.*

Husseyites. Followers of Joseph Hussey, a divine of Cambridge. He taught the pre-existence of our Lord's soul, and of a spiritual and glorious body, in which He appeared to the Patriarchs, and which he considered to be the image of God. He was a Supralapsarian.

Hussites. Followers of John Huss, professor of the University of Prague, in Bohemia, whose opinions were derived from Wickliffe. He was condemned by the council of Constance, together with Jerome of Prague, and was burnt alive in July, 1415. Jerome suffered the following May. Also called *Bohemians, Calixtins,* and *Taborites.*

Hutch. A chest or locker in which sacred utensils were kept.

Hutchinsonians. The followers of John Hutchinson, a Yorkshire enthusiast, who died in 1737.

Huvata. A mediæval hat.

Huveti. A kind of garment.

Hydromysta. An official in charge of the holy water.

Hydroparastatæ. The same as *Aquarians.*

Hyemantes. Those who did penance in the open air in sackcloth.

Hyling. The same as *Hiling.*

Hymn. A sacred chant or song in rhythm or metre.

Hymnal. A collection of hymns.

Hymnar. The same as *Hymnal.*

Hymnarium. A book containing the hymns in the breviary.

Hymnum canamus Gloriæ. v. *Sing we triumphant hymns of praise.*

Hymnum canentes Martyrum. v. *A hymn for Martyrs sweetly sung.*

Hymnus Angelicus. The *Gloria in excelsis.*

Hymnus Cherubicus. A hymn in the Greek liturgies following the prayers for the faithful, and preceding the great entrance. Also called *Hymnus Mysticus.*

Hymnus Mysticus. The same as *Hymnus Cherubicus.*

Hymnus Seraphicus. The *Tersanctus.*

Hypapante. 'The meeting" of our Lord by Simeon and Anna in the Temple. The Greek name for the Purification.

Hyperbolic Arch. An arch which has its intrados in the form of a hyperbola.

Hyperdulia. A term for the veneration paid to the Blessed Virgin, intermediate between the adoration, *Dulia,* due to God and the reverence, *Latria,* paid to other saints.

Hyperesia. 1. A ministry, especially of subdeacons. 2. Church vessels.

Hypereulogemene. 1. An epithet of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 2. A theotokion beginning with this word.

Hyperoon. A gallery for women in the Greek Church.

Hypertimos. A title of a metropolitan.

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Hyphasmata. Four pieces of cloth embroidered with the evangelistic symbols placed on the altar of a Greek Church before the altar-cloth.

Hyphos. A copy of the Gospels in the Greek Church.

Hypocamisium. 1. An under-garment of linen. 2. A cassock worn under the alb in the Greek Church.

Hypocaust. An underground heating apparatus for buildings.

Hypocaustorium. A stove.

Hypodiaconorum, Festum. The same as *Feast of Fools.*

Hypodiaconus. A subdeacon.

Hypogonation. A lozenge-shaped ornament worn by bishops at the left side of the girdle. The same as *Epigonotikon.*

Hypomanikion. A maniple.

Hypomimneskon. 1. An official charged with memorials addressed to a patriarch. 2. The prompter of the patriarch in reciting a public office.

Hypomnematographos. The secretary of the college of bishops.

Hypopsalma. The same as *Acrostic.*

Hypopsephios. 1. A candidate for a bishopric. 2. A bishop elect.

Hypoptosis. The third order of penitents, who remained prostrate in the nave.

Hypostasis. A term used to express the subsistence, essence, substance, or *persona* of each person in the Blessed Trinity.

Hypostatic Union. The perfect union of the Divine Nature with the Human Nature in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Hypothetical. That which is supposed or conditional; as in hypothetical baptism, when the sacrament is conditionally administered, on the supposition that it has not been administered before.

Hypsipodes. The same as *Eunomians.*

Hypsistarians. Certain heretics of the 4th century were so called from "worshipping the Most High" only in one Person. Some of their notions were Pagan, some Jewish, some Christian. The father of Gregory Nazianzen was once of this sect, but became a Christian, and afterwards was made a bishop.

Hypsosis. 1. The elevation of the Host. 2. The elevation of the panhagia, or bread cut crosswise and distributed to monks in refectory before meals. 3. Holy Cross day.

Hysopus. A plant used for sprinkling persons and things with water.

Hyssop. The same as *Hysopus.*

I.

I. As a numeral letter, I denotes 100. With a line drawn above it, Ī signifies 1000.

IHS. The first three letters in Greek of our Lord's Name, Jes(us).

IHS. The first letters of the Latin words *Jesus, Hominum Salvator.*

I heard the Voice of Jesus say. H. A & M. No. 317. By Dr. Bonar.

I love, I love Thee, Lord most High. S. A. H. No. 300. *O Deus, ego amo Te.* By S. Ignatius Loyala. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

I loved the beauty of the Earth. S. A. H. No. 311. By Rev. E. Caswall.

I need Thee, Precious Jesu. H. A & M. No. 340. By Rev. F. Whitfield.

I worship Thee, sweet Will of God. S. A. H. No. 310. *Dei voluntas.* Translated by Rev. F. W. Faber.

Iberians. Eastern Christians of Iberia or Georgia, in communion with the Greek Church.

Ichthus. The emblematical Fish, represented by the architectural aureole, as representing the initials of our Saviour's title, Jesous Christos, Theou Uios, Soter.

Ichthys. The same as *Ichthus.*

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Icon. A picture or fresco in Eastern churches.

Iconobortsi. Greek dissenters, who not only were Iconoclasts, but also destroyed religious pictures, and rejected the consecration of churches.

Iconoclasts. Enthusiasts in the 8th century, who, favoured by the Greek emperors Leo, Constantine, Caballinus, and their successors, broke down images and even pictures in the churches; whence their name. In 726 Leo abolished the use of images. A synod in Constantinople, A.D. 744, condemned the use of images, but this decree was reversed by the synod at Nice, in 787. The latter decision was again rejected by the Eastern Church after many struggles arising from the policies of different emperors. This has ever since been a point of difference between the East and West.

Iconomachi. The same as *Iconoclasts.*

Iconostasion. 1. The screen between the sanctuary and choir in the Greek Church. 2. A shrine.

Iconostasis. The screen which separates the choir and bema in an Eastern church. In form it is like a solid rood-screen, and has three doors: one leading to the diakonicon, another to the altar, and a third to the prothesis. On the right and left of the centre-door are the icons of our blessed Lord and our Lady. It corresponds to the altar-rails of the Western Church, not to the rood-screen.

Ides. The middle of the month; part of the Roman system of the kalendar adopted by the Church.

Idiarion. A benefice in the Greek Church.

Idiocera. A writing under one's own hand.

Idiocheiron. A profession of faith made by a Greek emperor at his coronation.

Idiomelon. A Greek hymn not forming part of a canon of odes, but complete in its own structure.

Idiorithmos. A Greek religious, not bound by monastic rule, and partly maintained by a prebend.

Idiotai. 1. In the early Church laymen were sometimes distinguished by this name from the clergy. The word occurs 1 Cor. xiv. 16, where we translate it "unlearned." It is used by S. Chrysostom, Origen, and others. 2. Monks not in holy orders.

Idol. An image or representation of something which takes the place which God should fill in the heart of man.

Idol of Apollo. Falling before him: S. George, M.

Idolater. A worshipper of idols.

Idolatry. The adoration of that which is not God.

Idolium. A temple of an idol.

If there be that skills to reckon. S. A. H. No. 99. *Si quis valet numerare.* Hymn for the festival of All Saints. H. N. translation.

Ignis. 1. The hearth or house. 2. The right of cutting firewood. 3. The ordeal of fire. The hand was put into fire, and must be brought out unscathed to prove innocence.

Ignorance, Invincible. v. *Invincible Ignorance.*

Ignorant Friars. The same as *Brothers of Charity.*

Ignosce. A form of speech common among monks, like *Pardon me.*

Iisdem creati fluctibus. v. *The fish in wave and bird on wing.*

Ilasterion. The bema in the Greek Church.

Ile. The same as *Aisle.*

Illatio. The preface in the Ambrosian, Mozarabic, and Gallican rites.

Illegitimatio. The condition of a natural son.

Illuminare. To baptize. v. *Illuminatio.*

Illuminati. 1. A title of the newly-baptized in the ancient Church. 2. A Spanish sect which arose about the end of the 16th century, and continued about fifty years. Like the Quakers, they claimed special illumination, which superseded the necessity of sacraments. They spread into France A.D. 1635. An extraordinary union with God was the foundation of their extravagant claims. 3. A title adopted by the Rosicrucians. 4. A modern society founded by Weishaupt, a Ger-

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man professor who held the political and infidel opinions of Voltaire. Called also *Alumbrados* and *Illuminés*.

Illuminatio. The effect of baptism was frequently expressed in the early Church by this word. In the *Veni, Creator Spiritus* we have "Lighten with celestial fire," and

"Enable with perpetual light"

The dulness of our blinded sight. In the epistle to the Hebrews the baptized seem twice to be called by this title.

Illuminés. The same as *Illuminati*.

Illustris. A title of honour.

Image Breakers. The same as *Iconoclasts*.

Images. Statues of our Lord and the saints. v. *Iconoclasts*.

Imbolus. The same as *Ambulatory*.

Imbowment. An arch or vault.

Imbreviaria. An epitome or minute.

Imbulus. A covered walk.

Imitatio Mariæ. A devotional work on the imitation of our Lady, after the plan of the *Imitatio* by Thomas à Kempis.

Imizilum. A thin silk or sarcenet.

Immaculate Conception. 1. The conception of our Lord by a Virgin, *i.e.* without the means which convey original sin. 2. A pious belief declared to be an article of faith in the Roman Church by Pius IX., December, 1854, which asserts the conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in a state of sinlessness.

Immanent. An act which abides within the agent, without external result.

Immanuel. v. *Emmanuel*.

Immense cœli Conditor. v. *O great Creator of the sky*.

Immersi. A name given in England to the early Baptists, as introducing the practice of dipping in baptism. They were also called *New Men*, because of this innovation, and *Dippers*.

Immersion. The primitive and proper mode of baptism; affusion being allowed only when the child or person to be baptized is weak in health. In immersion, first the right side, then the left, and then the face is immersed.

Immersor. The officiant who dipped catechumens at baptism.

Immolare. To make any offering to the Church.

Immolatio. One of the seven prayers of the *Missa Fidelium* in the Gallican liturgy; in the Roman and Ambrosian it is called the *Præfatio*, in the Mozarabic *Illatio*. Also called *Contestatio*.

Immolation. 1. The sacrifice of our Lord on the cross. 2. The unbloody oblation of Him in heaven and earth in the mass. 3. The preface in the Gallican liturgy.

Immovable Feasts. Feasts of the Church which do not depend for their occurrence on the day on which Easter falls, as the feast of Christmas, the Circumcision, and the Epiphany.

Immunitas. The right of asylum in churches.

Imnarium. A hymnarium, or book containing the hymns sung in church.

Impanalare. To put on a register.

Impanation. A word expressing the heterodox opinion that by consecration in the Eucharist, the substance of our Lord's Body and Blood co-exists in union with the substance of bread and wine. It is akin to *Consubstantiation*.

Impanator. The same as *Companator*.

Impanatores. A name given to Lutherans who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Imparsonée. A clergyman inducted into a benefice.

Imparted Righteousness. The Catholic doctrine that, being members of Christ, by union with our Lord, our acts become His, and hence His righteousness becomes ours.

Impartitio. A fine.

Impeccables. A title of certain Gnostic heretics who asserted their incapacity to sin.

Impediments to Marriage. Certain causes which stand in the way of lawful matrimony, such as consanguinity.

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Imperante Christo. A form often met with in charts and rolls, to denote the Christian era.

Imperare Antiphonam. To precent the antiphon.

Imperfect Arch. An arch which contains less than a semi-circle, and is consequently flatter. Also called *Diminished*, *Skeme*, and *Skene Arch.*

Imperial Abbot. The same as *Abbot Regal.*

Imperiale. A kind of precious cloth.

Imperiales Literæ. Writs to annul a contract.

Implicit Faith. Childlike disposition which accepts truth on the trustworthiness of him who teaches; or which is general and separable from a belief in particulars to be inferred.

Imponere Psalmum. To precent a psalm.

Imposition. Of hands over king Charles Martel: S. Giles, Ab.

Imposition of Hands. The laying on, or the touch, as in signing the cross, of a bishop's hands in ordination and confirmation.

Impost. The horizontal mouldings or capital from which an arch springs.

Imprimatur. 1. Licence to print or publish. 2. Approval of that which is printed or published.

Improperia. The Reproaches, a Good Friday anthem.

Impropriation. The appropriation of the great tithes of a benefice by others than the actual occupant.

Impropriator. The holder, other than the actual occupant, of the great tithes of a benefice.

Imputation. The doctrine which supposes our sins to be imputed to Christ, and Christ's righteousness to be imputed to us.

Imputed Righteousness. The Calvinistic theory that the righteousness of Christ is imputed to us, and reckoned or adjudged by God as our own. It is opposed to the Catholic doctrine of Imparted Righteousness.

In Days of old on Sinai. H. A & M. No. 344. Hymn for the Transfiguration. From the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

In Globo. The term used for the condemnation of an entire book as heretical.

In Grief and Fear to Thee, O Lord. H. A & M. No. 236. Hymn for times of pestilence. By Rev. W. Bullock.

In hoc Anno circulo. v. *In the ending of the year.*

In Noctis umbra desides. v. *When shades of night around us close.*

In our common Celebration. S. A. H. No. 6. *Omnes una celebremus.* Hymn for Sunday morning. H. N. translation.

In Passione Domini. v. *In the Lord's atoning grief.*

In stature grows the Heavenly Child. S. A. H. No. 133. *Divine crescebas Puer.* An Epiphany hymn. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

In the ending of the Year. S. A. H. No. 352. *In hoc anno circulo.* Processional hymn for Christmas. By Rev. J. M. Neale.

In the Lord's atoning Grief. H. A & M. No. 96. S. A. H. No. 233. *In Passione Domini.* Passion hymn. By S. Bonaventura. Translated by Rev. F. Oakeley.

In this our bright and Paschal Day. S. A. H. No. 78 (and part of No. 59). *Claro Paschali gaudio.* Hymn for festivals of Apostles in Eastertide. H. N. translation.

In token that thou shalt not fear. H. A & M. No. 352. Hymn for baptism. By Rev. H. Alford.

Inaction. The term applied by the Mystics to the state of body and mind preparatory to trance in Divine communications.

Inactitare. To insert among the public acts.

Inatrium. A hall.

Incarcerati. Monks living in a solitary cell.

Incardinate. To admit to any clerical dignity. A word used by S. Gregory.

Incarnation. 1. The act by which "the Word was made flesh." 2. The doctrine that the Son of God became

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Man, and remains Man as well as God. 3. The first portion of the Host in the Mozarabic liturgy.

Incastamentum. A reliquary.

Incense. A mixture of aromatic gums for burning in Divine service. Incense has been used in all parts of the Church from an early period. When low masses arose in the West about the 8th century, this was one of the ceremonies which was retained for high mass only.

Incense. Christ's perpetual intercession: Lev. xvi. 14. But the incense which was offered on the great Day of Atonement signified also the good works which Christ performed for our salvation, and wherewith He, as it were, filled His hand.

Incensorium. A censer.

Incensum. Incense.

Incest. Sexual intercourse between persons within the prohibited degrees of kindred.

Incisio. 1. A tax. 2. A chapter or division of a book. 3. The stamp on a piece of money. 4. A gutter or drain.

Inclaustrum. 1. An enclosure. 2. A cloister.

Inclinatio. A form of salutation among monks.

Inclination, Prayer of. A prayer in the Greek liturgy before the communion of the people, somewhat similar to the prayer of humble access.

Incluse. A recluse.

Inclusus. A monk living in a solitary cell; a recluse.

Inclusorium. The same as *Anteclusorium*.

Incommunicatus. One who dies without the viaticum.

Incompatible, Benefice. v. *Benefice Incompatible*.

Incomprehensible. That which is without limit of space. It is a mistake to suppose that it means *unintelligible* in the Athanasian creed.

Incopolitus. A proctor or vicar.

Incorporare. 1. To receive the body of Christ in the blessed Eucharist. 2. To mortgage.

Incorporatus. A canon of the second order in the Churches of Lyons and Vienne.

Incorruptibles. A section of the Monophysite Copts which arose in Alexandria in the time of Justinian; so called, as holding the incorruptibility of our Lord's body. Also called *Aphthartodocetæ*, *Incorrupticolæ*, *Julianists*, and *Phantasiastæ*.

Incorrupticolæ. v. *Incorruptibles*.

Incredentes. A name for Saracen infidels.

Inculcation of Orders. The giving or taking too many of the holy orders at once. By archbishop Peckham's constitutions, A.D. 1281, it was enacted "as contrary to the dignity of the most reverent sacrament to confer five orders to one man at once, *i.e.* four unsacred, one sacred;" and ordered "that the lesser orders be given at several times, when it can be well done, out of reverence to the sacrament."

Incumbent. A clerk duly possessed of and resident in his benefice with cure, for the faithful discharge whereof he is to employ his study and utmost endeavour, for which reason especially he is so denominated as one *cui incumbit cura animarum*.

Incurrimentum. A fine.

Indefectibility. The being without defect, and without liability to fall away into sin after once being in a state of grace.

Indefectibility of the Church. 1. The perpetuity, and 2. the infallibility of the Church of Christ.

Indemnity. A pension paid to the bishop in consideration of discharging or *indemnifying* churches united, or appropriated from the payment of procuration, or by way of recompense for the profits which the bishop would otherwise have received during the time of the vacation of such churches. 2. A sum paid to the feudal lord by tenants in mortmain, as a set-off for the loss occasioned by the lands not being subject to renewal of lease.

Indentura. A contract written in duplicate, of which one part was separated from the other, and notched in such a way that the two portions fitted into each other.

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Independent Religious Reformers. A Protestant sect of the present day.

Independent Unionists. A dissenting sect of the present day.

Independents. 1. English schismatics, in the 17th century, who separated from the Presbyterians; so called because they maintained that every congregation was a complete Church within itself. They chose their own minister; which choice gave him sufficient authority without ordination, whereas the Presbyterians required that every minister should be ordained by laying on the hands of the presbytery. A covenant was drawn up between the minister and congregation, with different terms in different congregations. After about forty years' separation, the Presbyterian and Independent persuasions were for a short time united, c. 1690. 2. Modern dissenters of similar principles and Calvinistic doctrines.

Index. Sonorous wood used by some monks in the place of a bell.

Index, Congregation of the. v. *Congregation of the Index.*

Index Expurgatorius. A book issued by a congregation of the Roman Curia, containing passages condemned and to be expunged from works of the day, as bad and heretical.

Index Prohibitorius. A book containing a list of works prohibited from being used by the faithful by a congregation of the Roman Curia.

Indicative Absolution. Sacramental absolution which takes the indicative form, "*Absolvo te*, I absolve thee from all thy sins."

Indicavit. A writ of prohibition that lieth for the patron of a church, whose clerk is defendant in the ecclesiastical court in an action for tithes, commenced by another clerk, and extending to the fourth part of the value of the church at least, in which case the suit belongs to the king's court by statute 13 Edw. I. c. v.

Indicium Dei. A term applied by our ancestors to the now prohibited trials of secret crimes, as those by arms and single combat; and the ordeals, such as those by fire or red-hot plough-shares, which were founded on the belief that God would work a miracle rather than suffer truth and innocence to perish.

Indictio. 1. A tax. 2. A chronological era beginning September 1st, A.D. 312. From this date successive periods of fifteen years were reckoned, and any separate year is called the indiction. But in the 12th century, the period of fifteen years was called the indiction, and the number of indictions were reckoned from the birth of Christ. To find the indiction, the rule is to add 3 to the date, divide by 15 for the indiction, and the remainder is the year of the indiction. There are also other ways of reckoning an indiction: 1. that of Constantinople, used by the Greek emperors, commencing with September; 2. Imperial or Constantinian, commencing September 24th; 3. Papal, commencing December 25th, or January 1st; 4. French, dating from October 5th. Gregory VII. is said to have introduced another, commencing March 25th.

Indiction. 1. The notice for convening a synod. 2. A cycle of fifteen years. v. *Indictio.*

Indictos. The beginning of the ecclesiastical year.

Indiculus. An index.

Indifferentists. Latitudinarians in religion, who, by an abuse of the principle of private judgment, maintain that all sects and doctrines are equally secure, so long as a man is persuaded in his own mind that he holds the truth, and that no particular belief or communion is necessary to salvation.

Indite. "My heart is inditing a good matter," Ps. xlv. 1. "Eructavit cor meum verbum bonum," Vulg. Spoken of the eternal generation of the consubstantial Word by the Father.

Indoles. An honorary title of young princes.

Induction. The act of putting the parson, after institution, into actual possession of the church and glebe, or

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the making of a clerk the complete incumbent of a church.

Indulgence. 1. The relaxation of canonical penance. 2. The remission of the temporal punishment due to sin. In both cases after repentance and the forgiveness of the guilt of sin. It may be plenary, *i. e.* complete, or partial.

Indulgence, Partial. v. *Indulgence.*

Indulgence, Plenary. v. *Indulgence.*

Indulgence Sunday. Sixth Sunday in Lent.

Indulgentia. 1. The same as *Indulgence.* 2. A law by which the Roman emperors every five or ten years pardoned those who were guilty of lesser crimes.

Indult. The power of presenting to ecclesiastical benefices granted by the pope. It has been granted to various kings and emperors, to the parliament of Paris, and to the college of cardinals.

Indult of Kings. The power of nominating to bishoprics and other consistorial benefices, granted to Francis I. by Leo X. The same privilege was given to several French kings. In the Gallican Church the interference of the pope in nominations has been constantly resisted.

Indumina. Garments of any kind.

Indusiari. To put on one's clothes.

Indwelling-Scheme. v. *Pre-existents.*

Infallibility. The impossibility of falling into error.

Infallibility of the Church. The truth that the Catholic Church as a whole is not suffered by the Holy Ghost to fall into error.

Infallibility of the Pope. An opinion that the infallibility which belongs to the Church Catholic as a whole centres in the pope.

Infans Collectus. A child exposed, but rescued and educated by the Church, or some charitable person.

Infant. A term for a servant in ecclesiastical writers.

Infant. On the ground near him: infant in his arms: S. Britius, Bp. & C.

Infant Baptism. The baptism of children of tender age; the custom of the Church Catholic.

Infant Communion. A practice of the early Church, and continued still in the East, of communicating infants.

Infant Jesus. Standing behind, and our Lady: offering fruit to the Infant Jesus in the lap of the B. V.: Infant Jesus on her arm, B. V. before her: B. V. M. on her knee, Infant Jesus on the knee of the B. V.: carrying our Infant Saviour in one arm, and our Lady in the other: standing, holding out her mantle, the B. V. with Infant Jesus in front: S. Anne, Mother of the B. V. M.

Infant Jesus, Sisters of the Congregation of the. Established at Rome, in the 17th century, by Anna Moroni. The sisters live in community, and take the simple vows. They are employed in teaching poor girls. Habit, dark brown, black veil.

Infant Mayor. A choir boy in a Spanish cathedral; so called from reciting the martyrology, and marking the offices in the choir books.

Infantes. 1. The recently baptized. 2. Those under age. 3. In Spain, the children of the king. 4. Choir boys.

Inferani. Lutherans who denied the descent of the soul of Christ into Hades.

Inferioris, Clausum. A name for Low Sunday.

Infertorium. 1. A vessel for incense. 2. Any sort of vessel.

Infertum. Wine for the holy Eucharist.

Inferus Damnatorum. v. *Limbus.*

Infidels. A name applied generally to unbelievers; heresy being misbelief; infidelity being unbelief of the truths of revelation.

Infinity. That which has neither beginning, nor bounds, nor end. An attribute of God, inseparable from that of self-existence.

Infirmarer. The same as *Infirmarius.*

Infirmaria. An infirmary.

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Infirmarian. The same as *Infirmarius.*

Infirmarius. The monk to whom was entrusted the care of the sick.

Infirmary. The place for sick and aged monks, consisting of a hall with beds at the side and a chapel at the east end.

Informator. The head master of a school.

Infortiatum. The second part of the Digest of Justinian.

Infula. 1. A lappet of a bishop's mitre. 2. The imperial diadem.

Inghamites. Followers of Benjamin Ingham, one of the early Methodists. He then joined the United Brethren; afterwards he adopted the opinions of the Glassites and Sandemanians, and eventually set up a sect of his own.

Ingressa. The introit in the Ambrosian missal.

Ingrossare. 1. To engross. 2. To exchange by means of a public instrument under the judge's authority.

Inhibition. A writ to forbid a judge from further proceeding in a cause depending before him, being in the nature of a prohibition.

Inhumanatio. The incarnation of Christ.

Initiated. The same as *Initiati.*

Initiati. A word, 1. applied by the Romans to those made acquainted for the first time with any sacred mysteries, and 2. borrowed by the Christians for the baptized. The name was given to those who had passed from the state of catechumens into the full privileges of the baptized. All Christian knowledge was not communicated to the unbaptized, whence the phrase, common in the Fathers, "the initiated will understand."

Initiation. A term for baptism.

Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth. v. *Advertisements of Queen Elizabeth.*

Injungere Antiphonam. To precent the antiphon.

Ink-horn. 1. Scroll, cross, staff, and lion at his feet: carrying an ink-horn: ink-horn on his knee: S. Jerome, C. 2. Halbert, book, and ink-horn: S. Matthew, Ap.

Ink-horn. The "writer's ink-horn," Ezek. ix. 2, signifies our Lord's dictation of the Holy Gospels to the Apostles through the Spirit; for by the "One Man clothed in linen" among the six, our Lord is meant.

Inkstand. Angel holding, for him: S. Matthew, Ap.

Inn. Formerly any house used as a lodging-house, such as the inns or halls at Oxford or Cambridge, which were merely lodging-houses for the scholars. The inns of court in London were of a similar character, for the use of law students. Also called *Hostel.*

Innocentia. The same as *Acacia.*

Innocents' Day. The feast of the Holy Innocents, December 28th.

Innotescentia. A citation or summons at law.

Innubæ. Virgins dedicated to God.

Inoleare. To anoint, 1. with the chrism, 2. with extreme unction.

Inquiry, Articles of. v. *Articles of Inquiry.*

Inquisition. A tribunal established in the 13th century, first in France, and then in Spain, for the examination and punishment of heretics and other ecclesiastical delinquents.

Inquisition, Congregation of the. v. *Congregation of the Inquisition.*

Inquisitor. An officer of the inquisition.

Inquisitores Fidei. At the conversion of the Empire, ecclesiastical officers were appointed to inquire into matters of doctrine and faith. The ecclesiastical court determined what was heresy, and the civil court enforced the penalties. Afterwards S. Dominic and his followers were sent to Languedoc by pope Innocent III. to excite the Catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics, to inquire their number and quality, and to send a faithful account of them to Rome. They were called Inquisitors, and the tribunal was called the Inquisition.

Insabbatati. A name given to

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Vaudois, from a sort of wooden shoes (*sabots*) of a particular make, which they cut in the upper part, to show their feet naked, like the Apostles.

Inserted Column. A column partially inserted or built up in a wall.

Insertum. A mode of building, in which each course of stones is formed of cubes of nearly uniform thickness, and the whole regularly bonded together in every course.

Insigne. 1. An ensign. 2. A military cloak. 3. A seal.

Insobrinus. A cousin.

Inspiration. 1. A term used to express the influence of the Holy Spirit upon the minds and wills of prophets and other messengers of God. 2. The ordinary assistance given by God to Christians to work out their own salvation.

Inspiration of Holy Scripture. That influence of the Holy Spirit by which the writers of the Old and New Testament were controlled, so that what they wrote was the Word of God.

Installation. The ceremony of formal inducting, or investing with any charge, office, or rank, as the placing a bishop into his see, an abbot into his religious house, a dean or prebendary into his stall or seat, or a knight into his order. It is generally followed by a *Te Deum*.

Instantis Adventum Dei. v. 1. *The Advent of our God.* 2. *The Advent of our King.*

Instaurum Ecclesiæ. Vestments, plate, or other effects, belonging to a church.

Instertitia. Laws on the degrees by which an ecclesiastic might ascend to the higher spiritual offices.

Institution. Institution, according to the canon law, is a verbal collation to a benefice, or some other ecclesiastical living.

Institution of a Christian Man. A book put forward by Henry VIII., A.D. 1537, at the instigation of the bishops and clergy, containing an explanation of the creed, the seven sacraments, the ten commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the angelical salutation or Ave Maria, with two articles on justification and purgatory.

Insula. 1. A house separated from others. 2. The same as *Aisle.*

Insulated Column. A column totally detached from any other building.

Intabulamentum. The pedestal of a column.

Intabulati. Persons entered by the hebdomadarius on the tabula, or list, of a cathedral, for the performance of divine service.

Intellectualists. The school of Rationalists who, after Plato, took the laws of man's inner nature as an axiomatic foundation in their search after truth.

Intelligence, Hommes d'. v. *Hommes d'Intelligence.*

Intention. 1. Interior assent to an external act; held by some theologians to be essential to the validity of such an act, when of a sacramental character, on the part of the minister thereof. 2. The special purpose to celebrate the Eucharist, or to say the Lord's prayer, or other devotions, with a particular object in view, as for the benefit of some person, or the gain of some grace.

Inter Canem et Lupum. A phrase for twilight in ecclesiastical writers.

Intercession. Prayer for others than ourselves.

Intercession of Saints. The belief that the saints intercede constantly for us, in virtue of the universal fellowship of Christians. The mother of our Lord, who occupies the chief place among the saints, is held to be, after Christ, both in the East and West, the most prevailing advocate with God.

Intercession of the B. V. M. v. *Intercession of Saints.*

Intercessor. 1. One who pleads. 2. A bishop who administers a vacant see till it is filled up. 3. An officer appointed to collect the revenues of a province.

Intercharaxare. The same as *Interlineare.*

Intercolumniation. The same as *Intercolumnium.*

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Intercolumnium. A space between columns, forming a colonade.

Interdict. An ecclesiastical censure, prohibiting the performance of divine service, and the administration of religious rites to particular persons, or in particular places, or both.

Interim. The name given to the formulary obtruded on the Protestants by Charles V. It was intended to continue in force till a free general council could be held. It was presented to the diet at Augsburg, 1548, and, though accepted at first, was soon repudiated, both by Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Interimists. Lutherans who accepted the Interim.

Interitus. A fine due to a lord for homicide or for homage.

Interlineare. To write between lines for the sake of correction or addition.

Interlocutory Decree. v. *Decree, Interlocutory.*

Interlunium. The new moon.

Intermediate Double, Benefice. v. *Benefice Intermediate Double.*

Intermediate State. The condition of disembodied souls between death and the day of judgment. Also called *Purgatory.*

Internal Dignitaries. The dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer in a cathedral.

Interni Festi Gaudia. v. *Our festal strains to-day reveal.*

Interpretation. An explanation of holy Scripture. There are four kinds of interpretation : 1. the literal ; 2. the allegorical ; 3. the tropological; 4. the anagogical.

Interpreter. One whose office it was to render one language into another, both in reading holy Scripture and in the homilies which were made to the people.

Interpreter. Christ: Job xxxiii. 23. He interprets the counsels of heaven into the language of earth.

Interstare. Monks in choir were said *interstare* when during the office one sat between two who stood up.

Interveners. v. *Intervention.*

Intervention. A third person, not originally a party to a suit, but claiming an interest in the matter, may interpose at any stage of the suit, in defence of his own interest, whenever it is affected, either as to his person or property. This proceeding is called an intervention, and is peculiar to the ecclesiastical courts. An intervener must take the cause in which he intervenes as he finds it at the time of his intervention, and can only do what he of right might have done had he been a party in the first instance. The court may relax this rule under special circumstances.

Interventor. The same as *Intercessor.*

Intinction, Communion by. The practice in the holy Eucharist of administering the sacred Body and precious Blood together. This is the custom for the laity in the East. In the West intinction is retained at mass, when the priest breaks a portion of the Host, puts It in the chalice, and receives both together.

Intitulare. To affix the title to written books.

Intonation. 1. The recitation of the first words of a piece of ecclesiastical music by the precentor alone. 2. The singing of the notes which precede the recitation in each verse of a psalm. 3. The musical performance of his part in an office by the priest.

Intoning. 1. The saying of the prayers in the services of the Church on a monotone, with or without inflexions.

Intrados. The soffit or under surface of an arch, as opposed to extrados.

Introducere. To administer the sacrament of extreme unction.

Introit. An anthem and psalm sung before mass, as the priest enters the sanctuary. The old English term for it is the *Office.*

Introit Antiphons. Antiphons used at the introit, before mass. v. *Antiphon.*

Intrusion. Entrance on a benefice or dignity not canonically void.

Inundatio. Private baptism.

Invention of the Cross. The feast which commemorates the day on

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which the Cross was discovered by S. Helena, May 3rd, A.D. 326.

Inverted Arch. An arch directly the reverse of the usual form of arch, having all its members below, instead of above, the horizontal chord. This form of arch may be seen in Wells cathedral.

Investiture. The act of conferring a bishopric, by delivering a pastoral staff or ring.

Invincible Ignorance. Ignorance of the truth, the result of circumstances beyond a person's control, and hence irresponsible before God.

Invisibles. Heretics who denied the visibility of the Church; followers of Osiander, Flaccius, Illyricus, and Swenkfeld.

Invitatory. A verse chanted before the *Venite*, and recited wholly and in part, alternately, after each strophe of that psalm, which also itself was called the Invitatory Psalm.

Invitatory Antiphons. Antiphons used in connexion with the invitatory psalms. v. *Antiphon.*

Invitatory Psalm. v. *Invitatory.*

Invocation of Saints. Asking the prayers of the saints of God on behalf of ourselves or others.

Invocation of the Holy Ghost. 1. A form used more or less definitely in all liturgies, calling upon God the Holy Ghost to make the elements to become the Body and Blood of Christ. 2. In all liturgies except the Petrine and those derived from it, this occurs after the consecration; it may, perhaps, originally have had the same place in the Petrine.

Invocavit. The first Sunday in Lent; so called from the introit.

Ipnos. A piscina in the Greek Church.

Ira justa Conditoris. v. *He Who once in righteous vengeance.*

Irish Church. The Church which practically owes its origin to S. Patrick, in the 5th century.

Irish Cross. The same as *Cross of Iona.*

Irish Liturgy. The early type of liturgy used in this country seems to have been brought from Spain, and was in form Gallican. At a later period it was influenced by contact with the Anglo-Roman liturgy, which was partially established on the conquest of Ireland by Henry II.

Irish Prayer Book. In 1608 the Book of Common Prayer was printed in Irish, having been translated by William Daniel, or O'Donnel, archbishop of Tuam, who had, in 1602, published the first Irish version of the New Testament.

Iron Hook. 1. In her hands: S. Agatha, V. & M. 2. With an: with a deacon holding an iron hook: torn with iron hooks and burnt with torches: bowels torn with a hook and body burnt on a gridiron: S. Vincent, M.

Irregulares, Clerici. The same as *Clerici Irregulares.*

Irregularity. An ecclesiastical censure which hinders a man from being admitted into holy orders, or condemns him, if in orders, to perpetual suspension.

Irrotulare. To insert among the rolls.

Irvingite Prayer Book. A form of prayer composed of parts of the Roman, English, and Eastern liturgies, used by the sect of Irvingites.

Irvingites. Followers of Edward Irving, of the Scotch Kirk. In 1830 he claimed "utterances of unknown tongues," and was expelled, three years later, from the Kirk. His congregation, under the title of "the Catholic and Apostolic Church," was "reconstituted," they affirm, "with the threefold cord of a sevenfold ministry," and framed a distinct liturgy in 1842, which was enlarged in 1852. They claim the recovery of special spiritual ministrations, and of the Apostleship, distinct from the Apostolical succession in the Episcopate. By the census of 1851 they had thirty chapels in England.

Isapostolic. 1. An epithet loosely applied to persons and things almost Apostolic in date or value. For instance, the Fathers who were alive in the time of the Apostles, and the customs presumably instituted by them,

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are Isapostolic. 2. A term applied to holy women resembling Apostles in sanctity. 3. Founders or supporters of Christianity in any given country.

Isbraniki. Russian dissenters of the 16th century, who separated from the Church on the ground of the office books being corrupted when they were then for the first time printed. They are said to have denied the existence of various orders of clergy.

Isembrunus. A kind of cloth.

Isidore, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded, in the 5th century, by S. Isidore, bishop of Seville. Rule of S. Benedict. Habit, black, black cloak and hood.

Isidorian Decretals. A portion of the forged decretals, containing nearly a hundred letters, written in the names of early bishops of Rome, as Clement and Anacletus, with letters from supposed correspondents of the popes and acts of unknown councils, put forth by a writer who styled himself Isidore about A.D. 830.

Iso-Christæ. Those of the Origenists who maintained that the Apostles were raised to equal glory with Christ.

Isodomum. Masonry in which the courses are of equal thickness.

Iste Confessor Domini. v. *He, the Confessor of the Lord, with triumph.*

Istranici. Russian dissenters.

It is my sweetest Comfort. S. A. H. No. 270. By Rev. E. Caswall.

Itacism. The substitution of one vowel for another in MSS.

Italian Architecture. A style introduced by architects of Italy at the end of the 15th century. It arose from the revival of classical literature.

Italic Version. The old italic version of the Scriptures in use before the time of S. Jerome, made early in the 2nd century. The Vulgate, or version of S. Jerome, superseded it.

Italo-Greeks. Greeks comprised in the Roman Catholic Church are so called, as living within the jurisdiction of the Latin see.

Ite, Missa Est. The last words said by the deacon in the mass.

Iteration. A second mass said by the same priest on the same day.

Itinerarium. 1. A map in which the military stations and roads were marked. 2. An office to be said whilst travelling.

J.

Jack o' Lent. A straw figure which used to be carried about at the beginning of Lent, and is said to have represented Judas Iscariot.

Jacobin Friars. The same as *Jacobins.*

Jacobins. A name given to the French Dominicans, from their chief convent being near the gate of S. James in Paris. This convent was the resort of the republicans at the Revolution; hence the name was equivalent with revolutionist.

Jacobites. The sect of the Eutychian heresy; so called from Jacobus Baradaeus, a Syrian disciple of Eutyches and Dioscorus, its zealous defender in the 6th century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Monophysite Copts and Syrians.

Jacob's Staff. A pilgrim's staff, from the staff which is a symbol of S. James the Apostle.

Jacob's Stone. The stone which was brought from Scone by Edward I., and placed in Westminster Abbey; reputed among the Scots to have been the very stone which supported Jacob's head at Luz.

Jacque. A mediæval cloak.

Jacqueta. A jacket.

Jactamur heu quot Fluctibus. v. *When storms and tempests o'er us roll.*

Jactitation. A false pretension

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to marriage. See 20 & 21 Vic. c. 85, s. 2.

Jam Christus Astra ascenderat. v. 1. *Above the starry spheres.* 2. *Now Christ, ascending whence He came.*

Jam desinant Suspiria. v. 1. *God from on high hath heard.* 2. *Now suspend the wistful sigh.*

Jam Lucis orto Sidere. v. *Now that the daylight fills the sky.*

Jam sanctius moves Opus. v. *To-day, O Lord, a holier work.*

Jam ter quaternis trahitur. v. *Now thrice four hours have pass'd away.*

Jamb. The vertical lining or side of a chimney, door, window, or other opening in a wall.

James, Hermits of S. An order, near Lucca, united to the Augustinians by Alexander IV.

James I., Prayer Book of. The Book of Common Prayer as altered at the Hampton Court conference, at which James I. presided, and published by authority February 9, 1603.

James, Liturgy of S. v. *Liturgy of S. James.*

James of Compostella, Knights of S. An order confirmed by pope Alexander III., 1175, under the Austin rule.

James of Haut-Pas, Order of S. A French order of Canons Hospitallers.

James of the Sword, Canons Regular of the Order of S. Founded, in the 12th century, by pope Alexander III. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white woollen cassock, white linen cotta. This is the religious branch of the order of S. James of Compostella.

James of the Sword, Knights of. 1. A Spanish order established at Compostella; and 2. a Portuguese, at Palmela.

James of the Sword, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded, in the 14th century, by Don Pelayo Perez and Maria Mendez, his wife. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, black, on the right side a cross-handled sword with scallop shell on the hilt embroidered in red, black veil; in choir, a white mantle. The nuns were under obedience to the grand master of the knights of S. James, and were employed in serving the hospital established for poor pilgrims visiting the shrine of S. James at Compostella.

James "the Great," Ap. & M., S. Brother to S. John Evangelist, beheaded by Herod Agrippa, c. A.D. 43. Patron of Spain. Festival, July 25. Represented by a pilgrim with staff: staff and shell: staff, shell, hat, and wallet: staff and wallet, with shell upon it: as a child with staff and wallet: staff and book: holding a shell: on a white charger conquering the Saracens: with a sword.

James "the Less," Ap. & M., S. The first bishop of Jerusalem, martyred, A.D. 62, by being cast from a pinnacle of the temple, and then stoned and beaten to death with a club. Festival, together with S. Philip, May 1. Represented with a fuller's club in his hand: as a child, with a toy mill in his hand: as a child, with a palm branch: his brains beaten out with a fuller's club: a saw in his hand.

Janitor. The ostiarius or doorkeeper; the lowest of the ecclesiastical orders.

Janitrices. Brothers' wives.

Janizeries. Officials of the Roman chancellery.

Jansenists. Followers of Jansenius, of Louvain, and bishop of Ypres. His ideas, which lean to the doctrine of irresistible grace, are set forth in a book called after S. Augustine. Pascal defended his opinions; Urban VII. condemned them in 1642, as well as Innocent X. in 1652, Alexander VII. in 1656, and Clement XI. in 1705 in the bull *Unigenitus*. The archbishop of Utrecht presides over the Jansenists in Holland. v. *Port Royalists.*

Jappa. A petticoat.

Jaqueta. The same as *Jacqueta.*

Jasper. The walls of the heavenly city are of Jasper: Rev. xxi. 18. This precious stone is of a green hue, and signifies the everlasting continuance of the New Jerusalem.

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Javelins. Stabbed with: S. Lambert, Bp.

Jawbone. The jawbone wherewith Samson slew the Philistines, Judg. xv. 15, denotes Christ using the Apostles to preach the Gospel to the carnal, and so to slay them with regard to the Old Man. His was the Hand of Power which wrought by their means mightily.

Jazeran. A coat of mail.

Jeffniteed. A kind of oath.

Jehovah. The sacred name of God.

Jejunales. Fast days.

Jejunia Quatuor Temporum. The fasts of the four Ember seasons.

Jejunii Caput. v. *Caput Jejunii.*

Jejunium. A fast.

Jejunium, Biduanum. v. *Biduanum Jejunium.*

Jerichomium. A place where old men are taken care of.

Jerome, C., Pt., & D. of the Church, S. Native of Pannonia. A lawyer of Rome. Ordained priest at Antioch. Lived in the East and Holy Land. Died at Bethlehem, A. D. 429. One of the four doctors of the Western Church. Author of the Vulgate. Commemorated September 30. Represented with cardinal's hat, or robes, or both: the same with inkhorn, scroll, cross, staff, and lion at his feet: cardinal's hat on, lion leaping up to him: lion at his side: carrying an ink bottle: ink bottle on his knee: carrying a church: beating his breast with a stone: a stone in his hand: trumpet sounding in his ear: crucifix-headed staff, lion at his feet: extracting a thorn from a lion's foot: writing, two angels by him, hour-glass, reproved in a vision by the *Ciceronianus es:* holding a skull: kneeling on thorns, or wearing a garment woven with thorns: a stone lying near him: cardinal's hat at his feet.

Jerome, Hermits of S. 1. Founded, in 1366, by Peter Fernandez. Habit, white, black cloak and hood. Rule of S. Augustine, 2. An order following the rule of S. Austin, confirmed by pope Urban VI., in 1380. Habit, a cassock, scapular, and brown cloak. Also called *Congregation of Montebello* and *Hieronymites.*

Jerome, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded, in the 14th century, by Maria Alvarez, a member of the family of the dukes of Alva. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white, black cloak, black veil. Contemplative order, observing the solitary life in strict enclosure.

Jeronymites. The same as *Hieronymites.*

Jerusalem Cross. A cross crosslet cantoned with four crosses. Also called *Cross Potent.*

Jerusalem luminosa. v. *Light's abode, celestial Salem.*

Jerusalem, my happy Home. H. A & M. No. 180. S. A. H. No. 351. By Francis Augustine Baker.

Jerusalem on high. H. A & M. No. 323. By Crossman.

Jerusalem Sunday. The second Sunday in Advent; so called in the Latin Church, 1. from first response at matins; 2. from the communio; 3. from a station held at the Jerusalem church of Rome. Called also *Dominica de Hierusalem.*

Jerusalem the Golden. Part II. of *Brief life is here our portion.* Part V. of *The world is very evil.*

Jerusalem the Onely. Part VI. of *The world is very evil.*

Jesse. 1. A window containing the genealogy of Christ from David. 2. A candelabrum with many branches.

Jesse Tree. A representation of the genealogy of our Lord, in which the different persons from whom He was descended are placed on scrolls or foliage branching out from one another. It is a common subject in sculpture, painting, or embroidery.

Jesse Window. A window containing as its subject a Jesse Tree, either painted on the glass or carved on the mullions.

Jesseans. Primitive Christians; either from Jesse the father of David, or from the holy name of Jesus.

Jesu, as though Thyself wert here. S. A. H. No. 253. *Jesu,*

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dulcis amor meus. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Jesu, at the Vesper-hour. S. A. H. No. 341. A vesper hymn. By Rev. James Skinner.

Jesu, Corona Virginum. v. *Jesu, the virgin's crown, do Thou.*

Jesu, Creator of the World. S. A. H. No. 296. *Auctor beatæ sæculi* Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Jesu, dulcis Amor meus. v. *Jesu, as though Thyself wert here.*

Jesu, dulcis Memoria. v. 1. *Jesu! the very thought is sweet.* 2. *Jesu! the very thought of Thee.* II. A & M. No. 157, Part I.

Jesu, for the Beacon-light. H. A & M. No. 381. Hymn for feasts of martyrs. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Jesu, grant me this, I pray. H. A & M. No. 177. *Dignare me, O Jesu, rogo Te.* Translated by Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Jesu, Lord, at dead of Night. S. A. H. No. 336. A matin hymn. By Rev. James Skinner.

Jesu, Lord, at Hour of Prime. S. A. H. No. 337. Hymn for prime. By Rev. James Skinner.

Jesu, Lord, for Sins of mine. S. A. H. No. 338. Hymn for terce. By Rev. James Skinner.

Jesu, Lord, Who three long Hours. S. A. H. No. 339. Hymn for sext. By Rev. James Skinner.

Jesu, Lord, with bleeding Brow. S. A. H. No. 340. Hymn for none. By Rev. James Skinner.

Jesu, Lover of my Soul. H. A & M. No. 179. S. A. H. No. 272. After Charles Wesley.

Jesu, Meek and Gentle. H. A & M. No. 189. S. A. H. No. 289. By Rev. G. R. Prynne.

Jesu, Meek and Lowly. H. A & M. No. 152. S. A. H. No. 288. By Rev. H. Collins.

Jesu, Mercy. An invocation of our Lord, frequently introduced on scrolls in sepulchral brasses.

Jesu, my Lord, my God, my All. H. A & M. No. 178. S. A. H. No. 274. By Rev. H. Collins.

Jesu, nostra Redemptio. v. 1. *Jesu, our hope, our heart's desire.* 2. *Jesu, redemption all divine.*

Jesu, our Hope, our heart's Desire. H. A & M. No. 125. *Jesu, nostra Redemptio.* Ascension hymn. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

Jesu, quadragenariæ. v. *Jesu, the law and pattern, whence.*

Jesu, Redemption all Divine. S. A. H. No. 67. *Jesu, nostra Redemptio.* Hymn for Ascension day. H. N. translation.

Jesu, Redemptor omnium. v. 1. *Jesu, the World's Redeemer, hear.* 2. *O Thou Whose all-redeeming might.* 3. *Jesu, the Father's Only Son.*

Jesu, Sacerdotum decus. v. *Jesu, Thy priests' eternal prize.*

Jesu, Salvator sæculi. v. 1. *Jesu, the World's redeeming Lord.* 2. *Jesu, Who brought'st redemption nigh.*

Jesu, the Father's Only Son. S. A. H. No. 33. *Jesu, Redemptor omnium.* Christmas hymn. H. N. translation.

Jesu, the Law and Pattern, whence. S. A. H. No. 50. *Jesu, quadragenariæ.* Lenten hymn. H. N. translation.

Jesu, the Soul hath in Thy Love. S. A. H. No. 264. Part IV. of *O Jesu, King most wonderful. Jesu, Tua dilectio.*

Jesu, the very Thought is sweet. H. A & M. No. 65. S. A. H. No. 43 & 44. *Jesu, dulcis memoria.* Hymn of S. Bernard. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Jesu, the very Thought of Thee. H. A & M. No. 157. *Jesu, dulcis memoria.* Hymn of S. Bernard. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Jesu, the Virgin's Crown, do Thou. H. A & M. No. 268. S. A. H. No. 85. *Jesu, Corona virginum.* Ambrosian or Gregorian hymn, for the festivals of virgins. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Jesu, the World's Redeemer, hear. S. A. H. No. 84. *Jesu, Redemptor omnium.* Hymn for the festivals of bishops and confessors. H. N. translation.

Jesu, the World's redeeming Lord. H. A & M. No. 118. *Jesu,*

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Salvator sæculi. Easter hymn. Translated by Rev. W. J. Copeland.

Jesu, Thy Mercies are untold. H. A & M. No. 147. *Amor Jesu dulcissimus.* Hymn of S. Bernard. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Jesu, Thy Priests' eternal Prize. S. A. H. No. 196. *Jesu, Sacerdotum decus.* Hymn for the festival of a bishop and confessor. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Jesu, to Thee we look. S. A. H. No. 306. By Rev. E. Caswall.

Jesu, true Sun of human Souls. S. A. H. No. 142, *O Sol Salutis intimis.* Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Jesu, Tua dilectio. v. *Jesu, the soul hath in Thy love.*

Jesu, Who brought'st Redemption nigh. S. A. H. No. 57. *Jesu, Salvator sæculi.* Hymn for Eastertide compline. H. N. translation.

Jesu, Whose pure Limbs for me. S. A. H. No. 342. A compline hymn. By Rev. James Skinner.

Jesuate Friars. v. *Hieronymians.*

Jesuate Order, Nuns of the. Established, in the 14th century, by Giovanni Colombini, founder of the order of Jesuate friars. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white, brown scapular, black veil over white; in choir, a brown cloak. The nuns were strictly enclosed, and observed perpetual silence.

Jesuitesses. An order of nuns which followed the Jesuit rules; was intended specially for sending missionaries into England. It was suppressed by pope Urban VIII., A.D. 1630.

Jesuits. The Society or Company of Jesus. An order of regular clerks founded by S. Ignatius Loyola, and sanctioned by Paul III., pope in 1540, with certain restrictions; absolutely and unconditionally in 1543. Besides the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, there was superadded the special obligation "to perform whatsoever the reigning pontiff should command them, to go forth into all lands, among Turks, heathens, or heretics, wherever he might please to send them, without hesitation or delay, as without question, condition, or reward." The members of this order go through a second novitiate about twelve or fifteen years after their ordination to the priesthood. During this second novitiate they recommence their studies and training *ab initio*, and are put under the orders of the lay brothers. The order was suppressed in France, 1764, in Spain, 1767, and in Naples, 1768, and extinguished by pope Clement XIV., 1773; but was restored by Pius VII. in the present century. Their superior is called the General of the order, which office is held for life. There are four classes in the order: novitiates, the approved, coadjutors, and professors of the four vows.

Jesus. Saviour. The special and sacred Name of our Lord as Man, at the mention of which we bow.

Jesus. The Greek form of the Hebrew name Joshua, or, more fully, Jehoshua—*Help of Jehovah*, or, as some render it, *Jehovah Saviour*. It is the name of seven or eight persons in the Bible. In the case of Christ, it was communicated to Joseph by "the angel of the Lord." Joshua, the son of Nun, was an eminent type of our Lord in name and deed.

Jesus Christ is risen to-day. H. A & M. No. 107. S. A. H. No. 153. Anonymous Easter hymn.

Jesus, gentlest Saviour. S. A. H. No. 353. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

Jesus, hail! Who as Thou bleedest. S. A. H. No. 248. *Ave, Jesu, Qui mactaris.* Hymn on the seven words from the cross.

Jesus is God, the solid Earth. H. A & M. No. 319. S. A. H. No. 260. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

Jesus lives, no longer now. H. A & M. No. 117. S. A. H. No. 158. Easter hymn from the German. Translated by Frances E. Cox.

Jesus, Lord of life and glory. H. A & M. No. 341. By J. Cummings, Esq.

Jesus, my Saviour, my God, my Friend. S. A. H. No. 271.

Jesus, Priests of the Good. An Italian congregation of clerks regular.

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Jesus, Refuge of the Weary. S. A. H. No. 286.

Jesus shall reign where'er the Sun. H. A & M. No. 196. By Isaac Watts.

Jeudi Saint. French name for Maundy Thursday.

Jew's Candles. The same as *Judas Candle.*

Jezidees. An Arabian sect.

Joachimites. A sect established by Joachim, a Calabrian abbot of the 13th century, who predicted the promulgation of a new Gospel and the age of the Holy Ghost.

Joannes Calidus. The feast of S. John the Evangelist before the Latin gate, held on the 6th May.

Joannites. A name given to the adherents of S. Chrysostom during the opposition made to him at Constantinople.

Joch. A fife.

Joggle. The joint of two bodies so constructed or notched as to prevent them sliding past each other.

Joggle Post. The same as *Crown Post.*

John ante Portam Latinam, S. May 6th, the day on which S. John was cast into a cauldron of boiling oil without the Latin gate at Rome.

John Baptist, M., S. Beheaded in prison by Herod, A.D. 33. Festivals: nativity, June 24th; decollation, August 29th. Represented with a lamb on a book, small cross, close crown or cap, tunic of camel's hair, cope fastened with two leather thongs crossed: lamb on a book: lamb and cross on a book: lamb and cross: lamb: lamb's trotter: lamb and locust: head on a dish.

John Baptist, Regular Canons of S. Founded, in 1425, at Coventry under Martin V. Habit, black, with black cross on scapular and mantle.

John Lateran, Regular Canons of S. Founded at Rome, 1061, under pope Alexander II. Habit, a white woollen cassock and rochet, whence their second name, *Fathers of the Shirt.*

John of Chartres, Canons Regular of S. Founded by Ivo, bishop of Chartres, 1092. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white cassock and rochet; in choir, a hood of fur. The abbey of Chartres was destroyed in the religious wars of the 16th century, and was refounded in the following century by Leon d'Estampes, bishop of Chartres.

John of God, Friars of the Order of S. Founded, in the 16th century, by a soldier, John of Evora, who died 1550, and was canonized by pope Alexander VIII., under the name of S. John of God. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, dark grey, the hood round instead of pointed, to distinguish them from the Capuchins. The friars are employed in the care of the sick poor.

John of Jerusalem, Canonesses of the Order of S. Founded about the same time as the order of the knights of S. John, 1048. The canonesses, like the knights, were to be of noble birth. Until Jerusalem was retaken by the Saracens, the canonesses served in hospitals, but afterwards the order became strictly enclosed and contemplative. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, red, white cotta, black cloak with white eight-pointed cross, black veil, coral rosary, the beads divided by eight silver shields, on which are engraved the emblems of the Passion of our Lord. After the siege of Rhodes the red habit was changed to black.

John of Jerusalem, Knights of S. (Rhodes, 1310, and Malta, 1528). An order founded by Baldwin of Jerusalem, 1104, for the protection of pilgrims to the Holy Land. They followed the Austin rule, and were composed of eight *langues,* or nations: Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, England, Germany, and Castile. Their superior was Grand Master; their chief English house was at Clerkenwell, founded in the reign of Henry I. Habit, a black cassock, with a white cross of eight points. The ecclesiastical knights wear a black cassock, white cotta, violet cape edged with red, gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, on the breast. They act as military chaplains, and serve in

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the hospitals. Called also *Hospitallers.*

John of Penance, Hermits of the Order of S. Instituted in Navarre, confirmed by Gregory XIII. Their chief is called Provincial. Habit, short cassock and cloak of reddish colour, leathern girdle, scapular, with a manual cross. The hermits observe perpetual silence, sleep on the ground, live upon vegetables and water, and take the discipline three times a week, and daily in Lent.

John the Divine, Ap. & Evan., S. The disciple whom Jesus loved, banished to the Isle of Patmos, where he wrote the Apocalypse. He lived to a great age, and died a natural death, c. A.D. 99. Festival, December 27th. Represented with a cup with serpent: as a child, with palm, cup, and serpent: sword, with serpent twined round it: the same, and a palm branch: the same, and an eagle below: palm branch alone: palm branch, scroll and eagle: eagle upon a barrel, or cauldron: eagle before him, or above his head: mounted on an eagle: stepping into grave.

Johnsonians. Followers of a Baptist minister, John Johnson of Liverpool, in the last century.

Joint, Break. v. *Break Joint.*

Joists. The timbers to which the flooring or ceiling of a room is fastened.

Jope. Probably the struts and braces in roofs. Also called *Jopy.*

Joppa. The same as *Jappa.*

Jopy. The same as *Jope.*

Jordanis Ora prævia. v. *On Jordan's bank, the Baptist's cry.*

Josephini. Waldensian heretics, followers of a man called Joseph.

Journal. 1. The day hours. 2. Diary of the daily expenses of a monastery. Also called *Diurnal.*

Jovinians. Followers of an Italian monk, Jovinian, a heretic of the 4th century, who spoke lightly of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Jovis, Dies. Thursday.

Jubé. 1. A rood-loft at the entrance of the choir, where the gospel in the mass was sometimes read, whence its name, from the words of the deacon, *Jube Domine benedicere*, asking the priest's blessing. 2. The ambo; so called for the same reason.

Jubes, et in præceps Aquis. v. *Thou spak'st the word, and into one.*

Jubilæus. The same as *Jubilee.*

Jubilate. 1. Latin name for third Sunday after Easter, from the introit. 2. The 100th Psalm.

Jubilee. 1. A festival commemorating the return of each fiftieth year after any special occurrence. 2. The Jewish festival of release at the close of fifty years. 3. A Christian feast first instituted in A.D. 1300 by Boniface VIII., who in his bull proposed that it should be kept once every hundred years; Clement VI., however, enacted that it should be every fifty, and Urban VI., in 1389, that it should be every thirty-three years; Paul II. made it every quarter of a century, and so it has remained. A pilgrimage to Rome was the original conditions of obtaining the indulgence, but latterly this is obtainable by attending the stations in villages to which later pontiffs have conceded the indulgence in lieu of going to the eternal city itself.

Judæaria. The Jewry, or part of a town inhabited by Jews.

Judæorum, Colaphus. v. *Colaphus Judæorum.*

Judaising Christians. v. *Nazarenes* and *Ebionites.*

Judas Bell. A bell blessed in honour of S. Jude.

Judas Candle. The name given to the 15th candle at the top of the triangular candlestick used at Tenebræ in Holy Week. This is taken down and held behind the altar during the chanting of the *miserere*, after which it is replaced. In some churches it is made of white wax, all the rest being yellow. Also called *Judas of the Paschal.*

Judas Colour. Red colour in the hair or beard, from the tradition that Judas Iscariot had red hair.

Judas Light. The same as *Judas Candle.*

Judas of the Paschal. The same as *Judas Candle.*

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Judas Saturday. Easter eve; so called in some parts of Germany.

Judas Torch. The same as *Judas Candle.*

Jude, Ap. & M., S. Otherwise Thaddæus or Lebbæus, martyred in Persia, A.D. 68. Festival, with S. Simon, October 28th. Represented with a boat in his hand: a child, with boat in his hand: a boat-hook: a carpenter's square: a fuller's bat in his hand: a ship with sails in his hand: carrying loaves, or fish: a club: carrying an inverted cross: medallion of our Lord on his breast, or in his hand: a halbert.

Judge. Christ: Micah v. 1.

Judgment, Door of. v. *Door of Judgment.*

Judica. 1. The fifth Sunday in Lent, or Passion Sunday; so called from the introit. 2. The psalm said according to the Roman rite, before the altar, in the entry before mass.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A tribunal established in its present form by 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 92; 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 41; and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 38, for the disposal of appeals, and such other matters as the Queen in council may refer to them. It was only by a mistake, unforeseen at its institution, that ecclesiastical causes came before the committee.

Judicial Separation. The proceeding in the Divorce court which has taken the place of a suit for divorce *a mensa et thoro.*

Judiciorum, Benedictiones. v. *Benedictiones Judiciorum.*

Judicium, Aquæ Ferventis. v. *Aquæ Ferventis Judicium.*

Judicium, Crucis. v. *Crucis Judicium.*

Judicium Dei. A term applied by our ancestors to the now prohibited trials of secret crimes: as those by arms and single combat; and the ordeals, or those by fire or red-hot ploughshares; in the hope that God would work a miracle rather than suffer truth and innocence to perish. Trials of this sort were usually held in churches in presence of the bishops, priests, and secular judges, after three days' fasting, confession, and communion. Civil judgment was called *Vulgare* and *Peregrinum.*

Jug. With a, and book: S. Vincent, M.

Jugalis. A husband or wife.

Jugulum. A grated window in a tomb beneath the altar, through which clothes were passed by pilgrims or penitents in order to come in contact with the body of the saint. Also called *Transenna.*

Juice. The juice, or blood of the grape, Gen. xlix. 11 and Deut. xxxii. 14, means the Blood of Christ; in the former passage as cleansing His people from sin, in the latter as a drink to nourish them, and make glad their hearts.

Juisium. The same as *Judicium Dei.*

Julianists. A name given to the Incorruptible section of the early Coptic Church, from their leader, Julian of Halicarnassus, a Monophysite. They held our Lord's Body to be incorruptible, in opposition to the Severians.

Jump. An abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry, when the building is on sloping ground.

Jumpers. A sect of Calvinistic Methodists which arose in Wales, c. 1760, who were subject to violent hysterical agitations during their times of worship.

Junior. A title of monks from their profession to the age of twenty-four years.

Juniores. The ecclesiastical orders below subdeacons.

Jupa. The same as *Jappa.*

Jura. 1. An oath. 2. A conspiracy.

Juramentum. An oath taken to prove one's innocence, as distinct from the other ordeals.

Jurare super Lapidem falsum. To swear by something fraudulently substituted for the Gospel.

Jurata. 1. A betrothed woman. 2. A jury.

Juratus. 1. One bound by oath to his master. 2. An alderman. 3. A juryman.

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Jure Divino. Things ordained expressly by God are said to exist *jure Divino;* opposed to this are *jure humano, jure ecclesiastico,* and *jure gentium.* Sacraments and offices in the church exist *jure divino;* the observance of certain feasts and other pious customs *jure ecclesiastico.*

Jure Ecclesiastico. v. *Jure Divino.*

Jure Gentium. v. *Jure Divino.*

Jure Humano. v. *Jure Divino.*

Juris Corpus. The civil law.

Juris Utrum. A writ that lay for the succeeding incumbent of a benefice to recover the lands or tenements belonging to the Church which were aliened by his predecessors.

Jurisdiction. 1. The faculty of any one having public authority and pre-eminence over others, for their guidance and government. It is divided into civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 2. The limits within such power and authority can be exercised. 3. The authority of any officer within the assigned limits of his province.

Jurisdiction, Actual. Actual jurisdiction is that which is exercised within local limits assigned by competent authority.

Jurisdiction, Contentious. Contentious jurisdiction is that which is exercised against unwilling subjects, *viz.* in appealing to the law.

Jurisdiction, Ecclesiastical. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is concerned with causes pertaining to the worship of God and the spiritual care of souls, and is exercised, 1. in the *forum externum* of the courts, and 2. in the *forum internum* of the conscience and sacraments. It is further divided into *voluntary* and *contentious;* and is either *habitual* or *actual.*

Jurisdiction, Habitual. Habitual jurisdiction is that which is inherent and universal, possessed by all bishops in virtue of the Apostolic commission. It requires actual jurisdiction, by which a field for its exercise is assigned in the Church.

Jurisdiction, Voluntary. Voluntary jurisdiction is that which is exercised only over willing subjects, in virtue of the Apostolic commission.

Jurisdictions, Exempt. v. *Exempt Jurisdictions.*

Jus ad Rem. An inchoate and imperfect right; such as a parson promoted to a living acquires by nomination and institution.

Jus Cyprium. A canon of the council of Ephesus, A.D. 431, which decreed that no bishop should occupy another province which had not been subject to him from the beginning; and that any one who had so offended should make restitution. The necessity for making the canon arose out of the bishop of Antioch ordaining in Cyprus.

Jus in Re. A complete and full right; a real right, or a right to have a thing to the exclusion of all other men.

Jus Patronatus. The right of patronage. This right, it seems by the common law, is a real right fixed or vested in the patron or founder in the Church, wherein he hath as absolute a property and ownership as any man hath to his lands and tenements, or any freehold whatever; and that the advowson, or patron's right to present, is a temporal and not a spiritual inheritance.

Jussu Tyranni, pro Fide. v. *An exile for the faith.*

Justiciary. A person deputed by a king to judge of the religious knowledge of a nation.

Justification. Being made righteous in the sight of God, as by holy baptism.

Justification by Faith. Christians are accepted by God as righteous through the merits of Christ, and the fulfilment on their part of the conditions of the Gospel, *i. e.* in this sense, they are justified by faith. Justification by faith only, in the Lutheran sense of the words, is an anti-Christian doctrine.

Justina, Congregation of. v. *Monte, Congregation of.*

Justitia. 1. Jurisdiction. 2. A joust or tournament. 3. The daily portion of food and wine for the monks. 4. The cup containing the allowed measure of wine in a religious house. 5. Accuracy, exactness.

Jymewe. A hinge.

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K.

K. As a numeral letter, K denotes 150 or 151. With a line drawn above it, $\overline{K}$ denotes 150,000 or 151,000.

Kadares. A sect among the Mohammedans who deny the doctrine of predestination and maintain that of free-will. Also called *Kadarites.*

Kadarites. The same as *Kadares.*

Kage. A chantry chapel enclosed by screens or lattice work.

Kalenda. 1. A meeting of a certain religious society at Halle on the kalends of each month. 2. A martyrology. 3. The beginning of any thing. 4. Sculptured agricultural scenes over doors and porches.

Kalendæ. 1. Rural chapters, or conventions of the rural deans and parochial clergy, which were formerly held on the kalends of every month. 2. Certain public rejoicings kept on the kalends of January. In consequence of the abuses connected therewith, they were at last abolished.

Kalendar. A table of saints' days attached to breviaries and missals.

Kalendar, Rectification of the. The rectification of the kalendar was enacted by stat. 24 Geo. II. c. 23, and stat. 25 Geo. II. c. 30.

Kalendarium. 1. A date. 2. A martyrology. 3. A catalogue.

Kalendarium, Festum. v. *Festum Fatuorum.*

Kalendarius. 1. The first day of any month. 2. Any day of the month. 3. The keeper of the kalendar, mentioned in the Theodosian code.

Kalendarum, Maii, Caput. v. *Caput Kalendarum Maii.*

Kalends, Brothers of the. A society which arose in the 13th century to regulate the ecclesiastical arrangements of each month.

Kandalaphti. v. *Candelabrum.*

Kantists. Disciples of Immanuel Kant, professor of moral and metaphysics in the university of Königsberg, A.D. 1770, and author of a metaphysical system entitled by him the "Critical Philosophy."

Karaites. A Jewish school of the West in the 12th century; they were opponents of the Rabbinists.

Katharine, V. & M., S. Of Alexandria in Egypt, A.D. 307. Commemorated November 25. Patroness of learning, theology, education, colleges, and noble ladies. Represented with a wheel set with spikes: wheel and sword: wheel broken and palm: wheel held by Maximin, the saint trampling upon him: wheel, sword point entering it: wheel, saint kneeling on it: crowned: wheel double, with spikes, two men under it, angel breaking it with hammer: wheel broken, and palm held by an angel, the saint crowned with white flowers: wheel at her feet: another springing from a cross behind her: two wheels supported by a post: wheels broken about her: sword in her hand: sword and book: espoused to our Blessed Lord: carried by angels to Mount Sinai: lamb and palm: hail striking down her torturers: palm and staff: palm and book.

Keithians. A sect of American Quakers who followed one John Keith. They eventually made use of baptism, and were called Quaker-baptists. Keith ultimately submitted to the Church, and was ordained.

Kelchyn. A fine paid by a homicide to the master or parents of the person killed.

Kerkeria. A church or parish.

Kernel. The same as *Crenelle.*

Key. In his hand: key and church: key and double barred cross: two golden keys: one gold and one silver key: two keys, open book with the words *Credo in Deum Patrem Omnipotentem:* keys and closed book: keys and cross: keys held back to back, so as to give the appearance of a cross held downwards: S. Peter, Ap.

Key Stone. That stone in an arch which is equally distant from its

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springing extremities. Also called *Voussoir*.

Keys, Bunch of. Carrying: the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Keys, Power of. v. *Power of the Keys*.

Khlisti. The same as *Flagellants*.

Kilhamites. Methodists of the New Connexion, who followed a preacher called Kilham, in 1741.

Kilianus. A day called after the saint of that name.

Killese. A gutter, groove, or channel. Also called *Coulisse* and *Cullis*.

Kind Fest. The Child's Feast. In the north of Germany, the Friday of Sexagesima; that day being formerly kept, by a peculiar rite, as the festival of the Invention of the Child Jesus in the temple.

Kind Tag. v. *Kind Fest*.

Kindred. Relatives by blood. v. *Consanguinity*.

King. Clovis kneeling before him, and a dove bringing him holy chrism: S. Remigius, Bp.

King. Jesus Christ: Isa. xxxii. 1, Ps. lxxii. 1.

King of Sundays. In old French, Trinity Sunday, popularly so called.

King Post. The middle post of a roof, between the tie-beam and the ridge. The same as *Crown Post*.

King's Book. v. *Eruditon of a Christian Man*.

King's Evil. Scrofula, the power of curing which was from the times of Edward the Confessor held to be exercised by the king by virtue of his office. The office used was called "The Ceremonies," or "Prayers for the Healing." The Privy Council, in January, 1683, restricted the time for the public healings from All Saints' day to a week before Christmas; and after Christmas until March 1st, to cease then until Passion week. The office was discontinued by George I.

Kirk. A church.

Kirk-master. A churchwarden.

Kirk Mote. A meeting of parishioners upon Church affairs.

Kirk of Scotland. Preachers of Protestant opinions invaded Scotland early in the 16th century. The first person who suffered for this offence was Patrick Hamilton, who was burned in 1528. In 1546, Knox, who had been ordained a priest, accepted charge of a Protestant congregation at S. Andrew's, ignoring his orders and accepting a simply congregational call as his authority for ministering. After many changes of abode he finally took up his residence in Scotland in 1559. The following year the Confession of Faith was ratified by Parliament; superintendents were appointed in place of bishops; and in 1561 a convention of the estates dissolved all existing cloisters and abbeys. The second book of discipline, which fixed the existing polity of the Kirk, was accepted by Parliament in 1578, and ratified 1592. Prelacy was re-established 1610, but the bishops were deposed in 1639-40. Bishops were again restored on the return of Charles II., but Presbytery became finally triumphant with the Revolution of 1688.

Kirk of Scotland, Free. v. *Free Kirk of Scotland*.

Kirk Scot. The same as *Church Scot*.

Kirk Sessions. A petty ecclesiastical sessions in Scotland, consisting of the minister, elders, and deacons of a parish.

Kirke. A church.

Kirkgarth. A churchyard.

Kirnal. The same as *Crenelle*.

Kirtel. 1. A mantle. 2. A sort of gown or outer petticoat.

Kiss. "Let Him kiss me with the kisses of His Mouth," Cant. i. 2. This in its highest mystical meaning is to be interpreted of the intense longing of humanity for the incarnation of her God. "Let Him assume my Body, let the Word become Flesh, and so let Him kiss me, dwelling in me, that He may become Immanuel."

Kiss of Peace. A ceremony in the celebration of the holy Eucharist, used as a sign of love among Christians. In later days a symbolical custom has been substituted for the literal. It is usually given immediately after the *Agnus Dei*, the priest

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embracing the deacon and subdeacon. In the Sarum and Rouen missals it was also given at the beginning of mass before going up to the altar. In the middle ages the priests often blessed an instrument of wood or metal called the *pax*, and then sent it to the congregation to kiss.

Kitchell, God. v. *God Kitchell.*

Kitchener. The marketer and purveyor in a monastery.

Klobouk. A cowl worn by Russian prelates.

Knee. A crooked piece of wood or iron used for bolting together two timbers at right angles to each other.

Kneelers. This name was given to certain catechumens who were allowed not only to hear sermons, but to be present at some part of public worship and receive the benediction. The same name was given to certain penitents who had the same privilege. Also called *Prostrati* and *Substrati.*

Kneeling. 1. In prayer, before an altar: S. Clement, Bp. 2. Prostrate at the feet of our Saviour: S. Dunstan, Abp.

Knell. A solemn peal for the dead.

Knell, Devil's. v. *Devil's Knell.*

Knife. 1. At her breast: in her hand, and breasts on a book: S. Agatha, V. & M. 2. With a flaying, in his hand: knife and book: knife in his hand, devil under his feet: S. Bartholomew, Ap.

Knighthood. An order in the army in the middle ages to which youths were admitted with a religious service. The candidate was stripped, bathed, then clothed with a symbolical dress. He washed his arms in the castle chapel, and confessed, and communicated. His armour was then put on him, his weapons were blessed, he was exhorted, he solemnly vowed to serve God, to protect women and the weak, to be faithful and humble, gentle, courteous, honourable, and disinterested. He then received a blow in remembrance of his new obligations; a stroke of the sword was afterwards substituted for this.

Knights of Napoleon. v. *Patriots in Christ.*

Knipperdolings. German Anabaptists of the 16th century, who followed one Knipperdoling, and held all things in common.

Knop. 1. A boss, a round bunch of leaves or flowers, or other similar ornament, as the foliage on the capitals of pillars. Also called *Knot.* 2. The part of a candlestick between the top and the base, consisting of a round ball.

Knot. The same as *Knop.*

Knoxites. Those who adhered to John Knox when he came from Geneva to Scotland, 1559, and preached a Reformation. They were also called the *Congregation of the Lord.*

Knox's Book of Common Order. A book of prayer for public use drawn up by John Knox in 1562. It was authorized by the general assembly of the Scotch Kirk in 1564, but soon fell into disuse, never having been generally used. Also called *Order of Geneva.*

Korah, Song of. The title of twelve psalms: Psalms 42 to 49, 84, 85, 87, and 88.

Ktistolatræ. Monophysite heretics of the 6th century.

Kyriake Hemera. The Lord's day is the name given to the first day of the week in the first chapter of Revelation. In this passage, however, some have thought that S. John meant the day of Judgment, others Easter day. A more common name for Sunday is "the first day of the week." Dionysius and Melito, about 170, use the phrase "the Lord's day."

Kyriakon. A place of worship; so called by the early Christians, as being the Lord's House.

Kyrie Eleison. The lesser litany which usually precedes mass; in common with certain other parts, it points to the very early times, when the service was in Greek, and not Latin. The *Kyrie* usually consists of "Lord, have mercy," and "Christ, have mercy," repeated thrice, after which "Lord, have mercy" is again said thrice.

Kyrielle. A litany beginning with *Kyrie Eleison.*

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L.

L. As a numeral letter, L denotes 50; with a line drawn above it, $\bar{L}$ denotes 50,000.

LL.B. The degree of Bachelor of Laws in a university.

LL.D. The degree of Doctor of Laws in a university.

LL.M. The degree of Master of Laws in a university.

LXX. Abbreviation for the Septuagint translation of the Old Testament.

La Chandeleuse. Old French name for Candlemas.

Labarum. A standard or banner bearing a monogram combined of X, P and A, Ω. Also called the *Cross of Constantine.*

Labbadists. Followers of John Labbadie, a French Jesuit, who established a sect of Mystics in the 17th century.

Labea. A kind of wooden tile.

Label. The outer moulding of a doorway, protecting the lintel, and descending a short distance on each side. Also called *Dripstone, Hood Mould, Label Moulding, Water Table,* and *Weather Moulding.*

Label Moulding. The same as *Label.*

Labellus. The lappet of a garment.

Labente jam Solis rota. v. *As now the sun's declining rays.*

Labis. In Greek hierology, a spoon used in the liturgy.

Laborantes. The same as *Copiatæ.*

Labulum. The lappet of a garment.

Labyrinth. The floor of a church inlaid with patterns or devices in stone, lead, or tiles, representing subjects or places.

Lace. "The Bands of Love" which, attached to the humanity of Christ, the heavenly Head, unite Him to His earthly members: Exod. xxviii. 28.

Lachrymatory. A vessel containing the tears shed for one deceased; a Roman custom Christianized.

Lacunar. 1. A panel in a ceiling or soffit of an arch. Also called *Laquear.* 2. A ceiling. 3. A wine flagon. 4. A pond.

Lada. The ordeal by an appeal to which a person tried to free himself from a criminal charge.

Ladder. The twofold nature of Christ: Gen. xxviii. 12. In respect of His Godhead the angels ascended in approaching Him, but descended in respect of His Manhood.

Lady Altar. The altar of a chapel dedicated in honour of our Lady. In most English cathedrals the Lady altar is situated at the extreme east end behind the high altar. In parish churches it is generally in an aisle.

Lady Chapel. A chapel dedicated in honour of our Lady.

Lady Day. The 25th March. Feast of the Annunciation of the B. V. M., one of the usual quarterly days for the payment of rent, and other secular matters.

Lady Day in Harvest. The Assumption of our Lady; so called in some parts of England and Ireland.

Lady Fast. A fast continued once a week for seven years, beginning on the day of the week on which Lady day falls in the first year.

Lady Mass. An early mass said in cathedrals in honour of our Lady. Also called *Mary Mass.*

Lady of Mercy, Friars of Our. Founded by S. Peter Nolasco, 1218. Habit, white, with the arms of Aragon on the breast. Rule of S. Dominic.

Lady of Mercy, Nuns of the Order of Our. Founded, in the 13th century, by Bernard of Corvara, superior of the monastery of Our Lady of Mercy in Barcelona. Habit, white, a white cross on red shield, and the arms of Arragon embroidered on the breast, black veil. Rule of S. Dominic.

Lady, Our. A title of the Mother of God, the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Lady Psalter. The rosary.

Læsione Fidei, Pro. Suits or pro-

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ceedings in the ecclesiastical courts for spiritual offences against conscience, for non-payment of debts, or breaches of civil contracts, abolished by the constitutions of Clarendon.

Lætabundus. v. *Full of Gladness.*

Lætania. A term used by S. Gregory for a festival.

Lætare Jerusalem. Offerings made on mid-Lent Sunday to a cathedral church; so called from the proper introit of the day.

Lætare Sunday. Mid-lent Sunday; so called from the first words of the introit for the day.

Laga. A law.

Laghslit. The penalty for breaking the law.

Laic. A name, meaning "the people," from early Christian times given to those not in holy orders. Tertullian uses the word *laicus*. Laymen were also called *Biotici* and *Idiotai*.

Laici Secundarii. Lay clerks at Salisbury and Exeter cathedrals; so called from their position in the second range of seats in the choir.

Laity. v. *Laic.*

Lamb. 1. And a sword on a book: led by a cord: at her side: at her feet: leaping up to her: at her feet, with a dove bringing a ring, or with a palm: S. Agnes, V. & M. 2. With a, on a book, small cross, close crown or cap, tunic of camel's hair, cope fastened with two leather thongs crossed: lamb on a book: lamb and cross on a book: lamb and cross: lamb: lamb's trotter: lamb and locust: S. John Baptist. 3. Before her, dragon behind: S. Margaret, V. & M.

Lamb. The Paschal Lamb to be eaten in the evening; and the daily evening sacrifice of a lamb signified Christ's appearing and sacrifice in the "end of the world."

Lambert, Bp. of Maestricht & M., S. Sometimes called Landebert. Martyred by Pepin, a nobleman whose immoral life he had denounced, A.D. 709. Commemorated September 17th. Represented stabbed with javelins: refusing a cup at the table of Pepin: abruptly leaving the same: praying before a church, city on fire: beaten with a club: a lance or dart: bringing hot coals in his surplice for the thurible.

Lambeth Articles. Articles drawn up in 1595, by some English divines under archbishop Whitgift. They are Calvinistic in character, and of no official authority. They were made in opposition to the teaching of certain orthodox divines of Cambridge.

Lambeth Degrees. Degrees which the archbishop of Canterbury has the power of conferring by virtue of stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21.

Lambroficare. To ceil.

Lammas. An abridgment for *vincula mass*, or the feast of S. Peter *ad vincula*, in commemoration of his delivery from chains, Aug. 1. Also called *Loaf-mass Day*.

Lamp. Holding a: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Lamp. Lamps were of course used in the catacombs; after Constantine's time they were often suspended round the ciborium. The custom of always having one burning before the blessed Sacrament seems to have been permanently established about the 11th and 12th centuries.

Lamp. The Word of God: Ps. cxix. 105.

Lampadarius. A lampadary.

Lampadary. In the Eastern Church, 1. the bearer of a lighted taper who preceded the emperor and patriarch in the holy liturgy; 2. an official who attended to the lamps, and bore a taper in processions.

Lampetians. Followers of Lampetius, a Syrian monk of the 5th century, who held to the heresy of the Carpocratians.

Lampium. The same as *Ambo.*

Lampra. The Greek name for Easter, or the bright day.

Lamprophori. The newly baptized; so called on account of their being clothed in white.

Lamprophoria. White apparel.

Lamproschola. Easter holidays.

Lance. 1. With a, or dart: S. Lambert, Bp. 2. Holding a: S. Matthias, Ap. 3. And shield: S.

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Michael. 4. With a, or spear: S. Thomas, Ap.

Lancet Arch. An arch formed on an acute-angled triangle, the head of which is lancet-shaped. Called also *Acute Arch.*

Lancet Architecture. The same as *Early English Architecture.*

Lancet Window. A long narrow light of a window whose head is lancet-shaped. They are used singly, or combined in group of two, three, five, or seven, and are common in the Early English style of architecture.

Lands, Fabric. v. *Fabric Lands.*

Laneotus. A woollen cloak.

Lanestris. Woollen.

Langeolum. An under-garment of wool.

Lantern. 1. A small structure, generally circular or of an octagon plan, standing on the top of a dome or cupola. 2. The central tower of a cruciform church.

Lantern. The incorporeal, uncreated light of Christ shines most brightly within the enclosed lamp or lantern, which God ordained for Him when He came upon earth, Ps. cxxxii. 17, which lantern is, 1. His natural Body; 2. His Body mystical, that is, the Church.

Laordose. The reredos. Also called *Lardosse.*

Laosynactes. An official of the Greek Church appointed to convene the clergy and laity on solemn occasions.

Lapse. A devolution of patronage from the patron to the bishop, from the bishop to the metropolitan, from the metropolitan to the crown. But if there be no right of institution, there can be no right of lapse; so that no donative can lapse to the ordinary, unless it have been augmented by the crown's bounty, and no right of lapse can accrue when the original presentation is in the crown. A benefice is in lapse, or lapsed, when the party who ought to present has omitted to do so within six months after avoidance.

Lapsed. The early Christians who, through fear of persecution or martyrdom, apostatized, were called lapsed. A question arose as to their capability of restoration to Church privileges; which Catholics allowed after a due course of penance, but which the Donatists refused. According to the form of their lapsing, the lapsed were called *Libellatici, Sacrificati,* and *Thurificati.* v. *Traditores.*

Lapsed Benefice. v. *Lapse.*

Lapsi. The lapsed.

Lapsus est Annus; redit Annus alter. v. *The year is gone, beyond recall.*

Laquear. The same as *Lacunar.*

Larder. The room in which the lard was kept in a monastery.

Lardose. The same as *Lardosse.*

Lardosse. The reredos. Also called *Laordosse* and *Lardose.*

Larmier. 1. The corona. 2. The eave of a house, or the brow or coping of a wall, serving to cast off the rain. Also called *Lorymer.*

Lascia. An ornament like a knot upon a garment.

Last Gospel. Verses 1 to 14 of the 1st chapter of S. John, said, as a rule to which there are exceptions, after mass. In the Sarum and most French rituals it was, and is still at Paris, said by the priest as he returned to the sacristy.

Last Things, Four. v. *Four Last Things.*

Latæ. Laths.

Latema. A kind of boat.

Latens, Bavarum. v. *Bavarum Latens.*

Lateran, Canonesses of the. Founded, in the 5th century, by the pope, S. Gelasius. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white linen rochet, black veil.

Lateran, Canons Regular of the. S. Thomas Aquinas traces this order back to the Apostolic period; others suppose it to have been founded by S. Augustine. All that is certainly known is, that the congregation was in existence in the 5th century, and was, by the pontiff, S. Gelasius, established in the Lateran basilica. Rule of S. Augustine.

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Habit, white, white linen rochet, black biretta. Also called *Canons Regular of S. Saviour.*

Lateran Church. A basilica church dedicated to S. John in Rome, and said to be the first Christian church in the city. Also called the *Constantinian Church.*

Lateraneus. A relative.

Laterculus. 1. A little tile. 2. A side table.

Latin Cross. A plain cross whose transverse beam is one third the length of the vertical one.

Latin Doctors, Four. v. *Doctors, Four Latin.*

Latin Prayer Book of Elizabeth. v. *Elizabeth's Latin Prayer Book.*

Latin Tongue. The Latin language was ordered to be used in divine service every where by Vitalius, bishop of Rome, A. D. 666.

Latin Translation of the Prayer Book, Alesius'. v. *Alesius' Latin Translation of the Prayer Book.*

Latins. Members of the Western Church, under the jurisdiction of Rome, whose common ecclesiastical language is Latin.

Latitudinarians. A name applied generally to those who hold loose and ultra-liberal notions as to the necessities of a particular religious faith or discipline.

Latria. A scholastic word used to define the worship given to God alone as distinguished from that given to God in His saints. More explicitly, however, sacrifice is the worship which the Church gives to God alone.

Latten. A mixed metal of copper, or brass, or perhaps of lead, and tin. It was sometimes gilt in mediæval metal work.

Latter-day Saints. Another name for the Mormons.

Lattice Window. A reticulated window, made of strips of lead and laths placed diagonally and glazed.

Laud the Grace of God victorious. S. A. H. No. 173. Hymn for the feast of S. Alban. By Rev. F. G. Lee.

Lauda. Words in the Mozarabic liturgy used after the gospel: "Alleluia. Remember us, O Lord, with the favour Thou bearest unto Thy people. O visit us with Thy salvation! Alleluia."

Lauda, Mater Ecclesia. v. *Exult, O Mother Church.*

Lauda, Sion, Salvatorem. v. *Praise, O Sion, praise thy Pastor.*

Laudana. Some kind of ecclesiastical vessel.

Laudis. A lute.

Laudisti. A Benedictine order instituted at Florence, in 1316, for the recitation of religious lauds in procession, which exists to this day.

Lauds. 1. The second service of the day said after nocturns, and usually included in the term matins. It is so called because of the psalms of praise with which it concludes. 2. Hymns of praise.

Laura. A collection of cells divided from each other, where the monks did not live in community, but each provided for himself.

Laureatæ. Letters enclosing a laurel as a sign of victory.

Laurell'd with the Stole victorious. S. A. H. No. 350. *Stola Regni laureatus.* By Adam of S. Victor. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Laurence, Deac. & M., S. Archdeacon of Rome, under pope Xystus II. Martyred, in the eighth general persecution, under the emperor Valerian, by being roasted on a gridiron, A. D. 258. Commemorated August 10th. Represented by a deacon holding a gridiron: gridiron and book: extended on a gridiron: palm and crucifix: palm, hot gridiron near him: deacon with thurible standing on a gridiron: church and book, long staff, tipped with a cross: distributing money, bag of it in his hand.

Lausiacus. A history of the monks of the Egyptian lauras, by Palladius, bishop of Helenopolis, named from Lausus, to whom it was dedicated.

Lautus. A lute.

Lavabo. 1. The psalm said by the priest at the washing of his hands in mass after the oblation in the Roman

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missal. In the York use, the priests said the same, but, according to Sarum, a collect was said at the lavabo instead. 2. The washing of the priest's hands in mass.

Lavacrum. The same as *Piscina.*

Lavatorium. 1. A place in the porch, or entrance of cathedral churches, where the priest and other officiating ministers were obliged to wash their hands before performing divine service. 2. A place for washing the dead in certain foreign churches. Also called *Laver.*

Laver. The same as *Lavatorium.*

Law, Ecclesiastical. v. *Ecclesiastical Law.*

Law of the Six Articles. A law passed in 1539 to the effect that such as opposed certain Articles carried by the duke of Norfolk through the committee of Parliament, should be punished either by death, or by imprisonment and confiscation. These articles are in favour of transubstantiation, denial of the cup, celibacy, vows, private masses, auricular confession.

Law Spiritual. The ecclesiastical law, or law Christian.

Lawgiver. Christ: Deut. xxxiii. 21.

Lawn Sleeves. Sleeves of fine linen, at the present day fastened to a bishop's chimere, but properly belonging to the rochet.

Lay. That which is not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

Lay Abbot. v. *Abbot, Lay.*

Lay Baptism. The sacrament of baptism when administered by men not in holy orders, or by women. This is only permitted in case of necessity.

Lay Brother. A lower order of monks, who sometimes act as servants in a monastery. They wear a different habit from the other religious, do not sit in the choir nor attend the chapters of the community.

Lay Clerk. A name for the lay members of a cathedral choir; so called in the statutes of the cathedrals founded or remodelled by Henry VIII. The name is incorrectly given to lay vicars.

Lay Communion. 1. The communion of the laity in one kind only in the Roman Church. 2. The communion of a priest who receives as a layman.

Lay Elders. Officers belonging to Presbyterianism. They are the laymen who partake in the management of the affairs of the Kirk. This novelty was introduced by Calvin at Geneva.

Lay Fee. Lands held in fee of a lay-lord, as distinguished from those lands which belong to the Church.

Lay Impropriators. Lay persons to whose use ecclesiastical benefices have been annexed.

Lay Investiture of Bishops. Putting a bishop into possession of the temporalities belonging to his bishopric.

Lay Preachers. Laymen licensed, circa A.D. 1552, to preach and read public lectures in churches.

Lay Sister. A lower order of sisters, who act as servants in a convent. v. *Lay Brother.*

Lay Vicar. A deputy, in a cathedral, of a canon or prebendary, to perform those duties which a layman may do, such as singing in the choir. They were originally in minor orders. They are sometimes members of the inferior college in a cathedral, and sometimes merely part of the foundation at large.

Laying on of Hands. v. *Confirmation* and *Ordination.*

Layman. The same as *Laic.*

Lazar House. An hospital for lepers.

Lazari. Lepers.

Lazarites. v. *Priests of the Mission.*

Lazarus. In Greek hierology, one lately dead.

Lazarus' Saturday, S. The sixth Saturday in Lent; so called in the East.

Lazarus' Sunday, S. The sixth Sunday in Lent; so called in the East.

Lead, kindly Light. By Rev. J. H. Newman.

League and Covenant, Solemn. A compact established, A.D. 1643, to form a bond of union between the

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Scottish and English Presbyterians for the extirpation of popery and prelacy. It was opposed by the English parliament, and ratified by the general assembly of the Scotch Kirk, A.D. 1645. Charles II., A.D. 1650, under compulsion, approved of it. It was ratified by parliament, A.D. 1651, and every member required to subscribe it; but voted illegal at the Restoration.

Lean-to. 1. A building whose rafters pitch against, or lean on to, another building or wall. 2. A sloping projection over a door, or flight of steps, as a protection from the weather.

Leanes. Nuns.

Leap Year. The popular name for Bissextile, or the year in which the 6th of the kalends of March is reckoned twice.

Leases. Ecclesiastical leases are regulated by the following statutes: 32 Hen. VIII. c. 28; 1 Eliz. c. 19; 13 Eliz. c. 10; 18 Eliz. c. 6; 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 20; 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 64; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 27; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108.

Least of all Friars. The same as *Minims*.

Leaves. Light folding-doors, as of a triptych. Also called *Levys*.

Lebbæus, S. The same as S. Jude.

Lebeton Synacticos. The sleeveless surplice of the Greek Church, used by monks at receptions, celebrations, and burials.

Lecht-gesceot. A tax for supplying a church with lights.

Lectern. A desk from which either the epistle and gospel or the lessons are read. Formerly these were read in the *ambones;* but when these disappeared, a small desk was used for the lessons. Also called *Lettern*.

Lectern. Writing on a, ôn a scroll, with a dove at his ear: S. Gregory the Great, M. & Bp.

Lectica. 1. A bed. 2. A bier. 3. A litter.

Lecticulæ. The little chapters in the daily offices.

Lectio. 1. A portion of holy Scripture or other authorized book read in Divine service. 2. Any writing.

Lection. v. *Lesson*.

Lectionarium. A book containing the passages from S. Paul's Epistles read in the mass.

Lectionarius. A book said to be compiled by S. Jerome containing the lections from Scripture for the year at mass. Also called *Apostolus*.

Lectionary. The same as *Lectionarius*. Also called *Apostolus*.

Lections, Book of. v. *Lectionarium* and *Legenda*.

Lector. The third of the minor orders. Their office is to read the lessons in church. It seems the only one of the minor orders now practically recognized in the East. v. *Minor Orders*.

Lectorarius. The same as *Lector*.

Lectoriale. The same as *Lectorium* 1.

Lectorium. 1. An ambo or pulpit. 2. A bed or its furniture.

Lectricium. An ambo, pulpit, or lectern.

Lectrinum. A prie-dieu or faldstool.

Lectrum. A pulpit or lectern. Also called *Legile* and *Legivum*.

Lectura. 1. Reading. 2. Skill in reading. 3. A commentary on points of law.

Lecture, Boyle. v. *Boyle Lecture*.

Lecturer. In London and other cities, a priest appointed as assistant to the rector of a church, whose duty mainly consists in the delivery of lectures. A lecturer is generally chosen by the vestry or chief inhabitants, is usually the afternoon preacher, and must be licensed as other ministers. A lectureship cannot be grafted by compulsion on a church. No person can be a lecturer without the rector's consent, except it be by custom.

Lectures, Bampton. v. *Bampton Lectures*.

Lectures, Donnellan. v. *Donnellan Lectures*.

Lectures, Hulsean. v. *Hulsean Lectures*.

Lectus. 1. A bier. 2. A shrine.

Ledger. 1. A large flat stone, such

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as is laid over a tomb. 2. A horizontal timber used in scaffolding. Also called *Ligger*.

Ledgment. A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, as base-mouldings.

Legatariæ Chartæ. Deeds of gift of farms and other property to monasteries.

Legate. Representative of the pope. Legates are of three kinds: 1. *Legati a latere;* these are cardinals sent by the pope from his own immediate presence; 2. *Legati nati*, legates born; of this kind was anciently the archbishop of Canterbury, who had a perpetual legatine power annexed to his archbishopric; 3. *Legati dati*, legates given; such as have authority from the pope by special commission.

Legati a Latere. v. *Legate.*

Legati Dati. v. *Legate.*

Legati Nati. v. *Legate.*

Legatine. Of or belonging to the office of a legate.

Legatine Constitutions. Ecclesiastical laws enacted in national synods, held under the cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from pope Gregory IX. and pope Clement IV., in the reign of Henry III., about 1230 and 1268.

Legation. 1. The function, court, jurisdiction, or rank of a legate. 2. One of the five former divisions of the States of the Church.

Legatorium. The same as *Lectrum.*

Legatum. A legacy given to the Church, or an accustomed mortuary.

Legend, Golden. v. *Golden Legend.*

Legenda. 1. The book of the acts of the saints, read throughout the year on certain days in the offices of the Western Church. 2. v. *Legend.*

Legenda Aurea. A collection of the lives of the saints, composed by James de Varase, better known as John de Voragine or Varagine, vicar-general of the Dominicans, and afterwards archbishop of Genoa, who died A.D. 1298.

Legendarius. The same as *Legenda.*

Legile. The same as *Lectrum.*

Legio Fulminatrix. v. *Legion, Thundering.*

Legion, Thundering. A Roman legion composed of Christians, who, when the army was worsted in a war with the Quadi, A.D. 174, were refreshed with rain; and aided by a storm of thunder and lightning, were enabled to defeat the enemy. The emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus named the legion *Legio Fulminatrix.*

Legivum. The same as *Lectrum.*

Legs. The legs of Christ are His mercy and His judgment, whereby He, as it were, stands in the midst of us: Cant. v. 15.

Leire. A corruption of *lieure* or *livre*, a book.

Lena. A woollen counterpane.

Lenicanarium. A kind of mediæval garment.

Lent. The forty days of fasting before Easter, for which the fathers claim Apostolic authority. Though its duration varied in early times, yet its present limits soon obtained for obvious reasons. The first day was called the Head of the Fast; the last week, the Great Week. The Greek Church observes four Lenten periods: before Christmas and Easter, and after Whitsun day and August 1st.

Lent Curtain. The veil 1. drawn between the choir and presbytery; or 2. spread before the high altar.

Lent, Great. The forty days of Lent, as distinguished from the three lesser Lenten seasons of the Greek Church.

Lent, Jack o'. v. *Jack o' Lent.*

Leonard, Deac. & C., S. Born at Le Mans in France. Converted by S. Remigius; died A.D. 559. Commemorated Nov. 6th. Represented with an ox lying near him: releasing prisoners from the stocks: chains or manacles with a lock: chains and crosier: broken fetters, with a lock: in a cave, chains near him: fetters in his hand: chain and fetter-lock: manacles and book: abbot holding fetters.

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Leonine. 1. A composition in which monks told of the good deeds and holy lives of the dead. 2. The title of a rhyming hexameter verse.

Leonistæ. The *pauperes de Lugduno*, or poor men of Lyons, were so called. They were Waldensian heretics.

Lepers' Windows. v. *Lychnoscope.*

Leprosaria. A house for lepers.

Lerins, Monks of the Order of. Founded, in the 5th century, by S. Honoratus, archbishop of Arles. The order was affiliated to the Congregation of Monte Cassino, during the pontificate of Leo X. Rule of S. Benedict. Habit, black, of the form in use by the Greek monks.

Les Rois. The French name for Twelfth Night.

Lesser Chapter. v. *Chapter, The Greater.*

Lesser Entrance. v. *Eisodos.*

Lesser Excommunication. v. *Excommunication.*

Lesser Litany. 1. The Rogation processions. 2. v. *Kyrie Eleison.*

Lesser Oblation. The solemn offering to God of 1. the unconsecrated elements; and 2. the alms at the holy Eucharist.

Lesson. A portion of holy Scripture or other religious matter read in church. Also called *Lection.*

Let every Age and Nation own. S. A. H. No. 36. *Agnoscat omne sæculum.* Christmas hymn for the first hour. H. N. translation.

Let every Heart exulting beat. H. A & M. No. 194. S. A. H. No. 181. *Exsultet cor præcordiis.* Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

Let Gentiles raise the thankful Cry. S. A. H. No. 87. *Paule, Doctor, egregie.* Hymn for the Conversion of S. Paul. H. N. translation.

Let our Choir new Anthems raise. H. A & M. No. 380. S. A. H. No. 346. Hymn for feasts of martyrs, from the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Let Saints on Earth in concert sing. H. A & M. No. 169. By Charles Wesley.

Let us Pray. A form to incite to devotion, common in ancient offices.

Let us with Hearts renewed. S. A. H. No. 217. *Sacris Solemniis.* Hymn of S. Thomas Aquinas on the blessed Sacrament. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Letarium. A kalendar.

Lettern. The same as *Lectern.*

Letters Canonical. Letters given by a bishop to one travelling, in order that he might receive the holy Communion, were of three kinds: 1. Commendatory, granted to laity and clergy who were distinguished, or whose character had been assailed, or who went on a mission to an emperor; 2. Pacificatory, Communicatory, or Ecclesiastical, granted to laity and clergy not thus distinguished; 3. Dimissory, granted to clergy alone, specially when leaving a cure. v. *Letters Dimissory.* Called also *Letters Credential.*

Letters Commendatory. v. *Letters Canonical.*

Letters Communicatory. v. *Letters Canonical.*

Letters Credential. v. *Letters Canonical.*

Letters Dimissory. A species of letters credential, now confined in England to the permission which one bishop gives to another bishop to ordain a person who is not in the diocese of the latter.

Letters Ecclesiastical. v. *Letters Canonical.*

Letters Encyclical. v. *Letters Synodical.*

Letters Missive. For electing a bishop, a letter missive from the sovereign is sent to the dean and chapter, containing the name of the person whom he would have them elect.

Letters of Absolution. The mode resorted to by an abbot for the release of his brethren, in order to qualify them for entering into some other order of religion.

Letters of Order. A document given by a bishop to a priest or deacon to certify his ordination.

Letters of Request. The mode of commencing an original suit in the court of Arches, instead of proceed-

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ing in the first instance in the Consistory court.

Letters Pacificatory. v. *Letters Canonical.*

Letters, S. Agatha's. v. *Agatha's Letters, S.*

Letters Synodical. Letters sent forth by the various councils of the Church, announcing what had been done by them. Also called *Letters Encyclical.*

Leucopeterians. A sect of the Greek Church charged with the errors of the Origenists, and with corrupting the text of the Gospel.

Leudarium. A book containing the taxes of a religious house.

Leudis. The fine for committing homicide.

Leudus. 1. A vassal. 2. A song.

Leugata. A space of about a mile round a monastery, under conventual jurisdiction by royal charter.

Levare de Sacro Fonte. To take from the holy font. The office performed by the godfather or godmother.

Levare Psalmum. To intone a psalm.

Levecel. A pent-house, or projecting roof over a door or window.

Levellers. A sect of dissenters in the time of Cromwell, who went to the extent of proclaiming our Lord as King in the streets of London.

Levita. A deacon.

Levitical Degrees. Degrees of kindred, within which persons are prohibited from marrying. *v.* Lev. xviii.

Levitonarium. A garment without sleeves, worn by Egyptian monks.

Levys. The same as *Leaves.*

Lex Figuris pingitur. v. *Christ's peerless crown.*

Lexa. A small rope or cord.

Libel. In the spiritual court, a libel is the declaration or written charges on the plaintiff's behalf in the civil litigation. It consists of three parts: 1. the major proposition, which shows a just cause of the petition; 2. the narration, or minor proposition; 3. the conclusion, or conclusive petition, which conjoins both propositions.

Libellare. 1. To give a book. 2. A chest for hiding books.

Libellant. The suitor-plaintiff who files a libel in an ecclesiastical case.

Libellatici. Those in the early Church who lapsed into idolatry, were called Libellatici, from certain libels, or writings, which they either gave to heathen magistrates in private or received from them. These certificates were sometimes obtained fraudulently, without complete apostasy; but the lapsed who used them were considered almost as culpable as the Sacrificati or Thurificati.

Libellee. The suitor-defendant against whom a libel has been filed in an ecclesiastical case.

Libellus, Funeralis. v. *Funeralis Libellus.*

Liber. A freehold.

Liber, Albus. v. *Albus Liber.*

Liber Collationum. An ancient English service-book, containing the short lections and homilies read at various times of the year, chiefly during Lent, after collation.

Liber Diurnalis. The chapter-book of a monastery.

Liber Festivalis. A book published under Henry VIII., containing a series of homilies for the holidays of the year, and the *quatuor sermones* directed to be used by archbishop Peckham.

Liber Pacis. The book which was presented by the deacon and subdeacon for the priest to kiss at mass.

Liber Pontificalis. A book containing the deeds of the Roman pontiffs.

Liber Regalis. A book belonging to the abbey church of Westminster, containing the offices for the coronation of a king, of a queen, of a king and queen together, and the service for a king lying in state. It is said to have been compiled for the coronation of Richard II. The MS. is of the 14th century; from it, substantially, the present form of coronation is taken.

Liber Sententiarum. A work of Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris, 1150. It is the basis of scholastic

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treatises, and chiefly consists of portions from the fathers on the principal points of theology.

Libera. A name for Limbus Patrum.

Libera, Cœna. v. *Cœna Libera.*

Liberæ Capellæ, Capellanus. v. *Capellanus Liberæ Capellæ.*

Liberal Abbot. v. *Abbot Royal.*

Liberalia, Cœna. v. *Cœna Libera.*

Libertas Decembrica. A name for the festival time of the election of the child-pope or boy-bishop. It is thought to have had its origin in a custom intended to ridicule the customs of the Druids. Also called *Festum Fatuorum, Hypodiaconorum,* and *Stultorum.*

Libertas Ecclesiastica. Ecclesiastical immunity.

Libertines. 1. Heretics who, about A.D. 1525, under Quintin, taught their errors in Holland. They maintained that man, being ruled by the Spirit of God, could not be guilty of sin. They were probably the remains of the Brethren of the Free Spirit. 2. The synagogue of the Libertines, Acts vi. 9, was either so called because composed of freedmen, or from Libertina, a district of Libya.

Liberty of Conscience. A term invented to express the liberty of adopting and enjoying private opinions on religious subjects, and of being allowed to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, unfettered by external control.

Liberty, Religious. v. *Liberty of Conscience.*

Liberzolus. A small book.

Librarian, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Librarian.*

Librarium. 1. A balance. 2. A library.

Librarius. A copier of books.

Library, Parochial. As to the establishment of parochial libraries, *v.* 7 Anne c. xiv. s. 1.

Libri, Feriales. The same as *Feriales Libri.*

Librunculus. A little book.

Licence. A grant of permission; a power or authority given to another to do some lawful act.

Licence of Marriage. A dispensation permitting marriage without the publication of banns.

Licentiate. One who has licence to practise any art or faculty.

Lich Gate. A covered gate-way at the entrance of a church-yard or cemetery for the coffin to rest upon before a funeral.

Lich Stone. The stone in the lich gate on which the coffin was rested.

Lichinus. The wick of a lamp or candle.

Lierne Rib. Any rib that does not rise from the impost, and is not a ridge rib, but crosses from one boss or intersection of the principal ribs to another. Vaults in which liernes are used are called lierne vaults.

Lift up your Heads; lift up your Eyes. S. A. H. No. 187. Hymn for the feast of All Saints. By Hickes.

Lifters and Antilifters. Scotch sects which divided on the custom of lifting, or not lifting, the bread before delivery in the Presbyterian service of the Lord's Supper.

Ligare. 1. To bind a book. 2. To arrange for a duel.

Ligger. The same as *Ledger.*

Light. Christ is "Light of light," both because He is the Only Begotten Son of the Father, and because He undertook to reveal the eternal, heavenly light to this world; to illuminate the dark generations of mankind by His veiled, that is, His incarnate, light. *v.* 1 Tim. vi. 16, and Luke ii. 32.

Light. 1. From heaven, with the word *veritas:* S. Augustine, Bp. 2. From heaven, holding up a pitcher: Venerable Bede.

Light, Confessors of. v. *Confessors of Light.*

Light, Death. v. *Corpse Candles.*

Light, Judas. v. *Judas Candle.*

Light of a Window. Openings between the mullions of a window. Sometimes called *Days.*

Light of the Soul, O Saviour blest. S. A. H. No. 275. *Lux alma, Jesu, mentium.* Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

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Light Scot. The same as *Church Scot.*

Lights. v. *Altar-lights.*

Light's abode, celestial Salem. H. A & M. No. 322. S. A. H. No. 100. *Jerusalem luminosa.* Hymn for the festival of All Saints. H. N. translation.

Light's glittering Morn bedecks the Sky. H. A & M. No. 109. S. A. H. No. 58. *Aurora lucis rutilat.* Ambrosian Easter hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Lights, Gospel. v. *Gospel Lights.*

Lights of Walton. Enthusiasts of the 17th century, who, at Walton-on-Thames, pretended to a revelation which abolished tithes, magistrates, the priesthood, the Bible, and the observance of Sunday.

Ligius. A sort of vassal.

Lignarium. 1. A heap of wood. 2. The right of cutting wood. 3. The freight of wood.

Liguorists. The same as *Redemptorists.*

Lilies. And white roses, wreath of, in her hand, and wreath on her head: S. Cecilia, V. & M.

Lilium. Lily-shaped ornaments in architecture.

Lily. In left hand, book in right hand: S. Etheldred, V. & Q.

Lily of the Valley. Our Lord Jesus Christ: Cant. ii. 1.

Lily, Order of the. Military order of Navarre, in the 11th century.

Limas. An apron.

Limbatus. Ornamented with a fringe.

Limbo Mastix. A pamphlet written A.D. 1604 to show that Christ's soul did not descend into hell to deliver the fathers from thence. It was dedicated to the parliament and king James I., and called upon him with the parliament to reform the Church.

Limbus. A division of the unseen world; literally a *border*, or strip. A scholastic term for the place of certain souls in the intermediate state: 1. *Inferus damnatorum, i. e.* of the lost; 2. *Limbus puerorum:* of children unbaptized; 3. *Limbus purgatorum:* of purgatory; 4. *Limbus patrum:* of the fathers: the place of those who died before Christ's coming, and to whom He descended. Called also *Abraham's Bosom.* Limbus is also applied to the place where good heathen, or those in a state of invincible ignorance, are located.

Limbus Patrum. v. *Limbus.*

Limbus Puerorum. v. *Limbus.*

Limbus Purgatorum. v. *Limbus.*

Limen. A church.

Limina, Visitanda. The obligation of prelates and abbots to visit the threshold of the Apostles, S. Peter's at Rome.

Liminare. A niche.

Limiter. A friar licensed to beg within a certain district; a word common in the time of Chaucer. Also called *Limitour.*

Limitour. The same as *Limiter.*

Limner. An illuminator of manuscripts.

Limning. The art of illuminating.

Limoges Work. Enamel.

Linatus. Ornamented with a fringe.

Lincoln Use. One of the uses mentioned in the Book of Common Prayer as existing along with the Sarum, York, and Hereford, in England. If such a use ever existed, it probably consisted only in some difference "of saying or singing," and in no sense can be said to be a use as contrasted with the above three.

Linea. 1. A line of descent. 2. A line of measure. 3. A linen undergarment.

Linen Cloth, Fair. v. *Fair Linen Cloth.*

Lingua mea, dic trophæa. v. *O my tongue, the praise and honours.*

Linguatæ Vestes. Garments "cut or pinked," which were forbidden to the clergy by canon 74, A.D. 1603.

Linipedium. Linen shoes.

Linna. A lined upper garment.

Linostima Palla. The same as *Orarium* or *Stola.*

Linostimus. A garment made of linen and wool mixed.

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Linquunt tecta Magi. v. *Lo! the pilgrim Magi.*

Linteator. A weaver of linen.

Lintel. A timber or stone placed horizontally over a doorway or window, and resting on the jambs. Also called *Linton.*

Linton. The same as *Lintel.*

Lion. Christ for wondrous mightiness: Rev. v. 5. "He stooped down, He couched as a lion," Gen. xlix. 9. This is evidently to be understood of Christ's suffering death.

Lion. 1. With, at his feet, inkhorn, scroll, cross, staff: cardinal's hat on, lion leaping up to him: lion at his side: crucifix-headed staff, lion at his feet: extracting a thorn from a lion's foot: S. Jerome, C. 2. With a, by his side: S. Mark, Evan. 3. At her side, or two lions at her side, or between two lions: S. Prisca, V. & M.

Lion, Order of the. Military order instituted by Enguerrand II. in the 13th century.

Lipsana. The relics of saints.

Liripipe. 1. A tippet. 2. The purse-like termination of an academical hood. 3. A stole. Also called *Liripoop.*

Liripoop. v. *Liripipe.*

List. A fillet in architecture.

Listel. The same as *List.*

Lisura. The selvage of cloth.

Litania Major. A litany used at Rome on S. Mark's day, and instituted by S. Gregory the Great, A.D. 590, on occasion of a pestilence. It was received in this country by the council of Cloveshoe, A.D. 747.

Litania Septena. A litany used about the 6th century at Rome by each of seven processions, which set out from different churches and met in one principal church for a solemn service.

Litany. 1. A number of short petitions for divers things, generally preceded by supplications to the saints. These latter differed according to country, time, and place. 2. Another kind of litany, a short festal litany, originally preceded mass in early times; remains of this are to be found in the Ambrosian and Mozarabic rites.

Litany Desk. A faldstool at which to chant the litany.

Literæ, Absolutoriæ. v. *Absolutoriæ Literæ.*

Literæ, Apertæ. v. *Apertæ Literæ.*

Literæ, Communicatoriæ. 1. Letters of credence given by the bishops to the lapsed, who were received into communion after penance; and also to all who were in the peace and unity of the Church. 2. The same as *Canonicæ Literæ.*

Literæ, Confessoriæ. Letters of credence granted in times of persecution by confessors to such Christians as had occasion to travel into foreign countries. These were forbidden by the councils of Arles, A.D. 314, and Eliberis, A.D. 300, as bishops alone could properly grant them.

Literæ, Ecclesiasticæ. v. *Ecclesiasticæ Literæ.*

Literæ, Emancipatoriæ. v. *Emancipatoriæ Literæ.*

Literæ, Formatæ. Letters credential in the early Church. v. *Letters Canonical.*

Literæ, Fundatitiæ. v. *Fundatitiæ Literæ.*

Literæ, Imperiales. v. *Imperiales Literæ.*

Literæ, Regulares. The same as *Canonicæ Literæ.*

Literata. A nun attached to the choir.

Literati. 1. A name given to those admitted to ordination without a university degree. 2. In classical use, those who were branded with a letter, either for punishment or to show their owner. 3. Learned men in general.

Lithostrotum. A pavement made of stones of different colours.

Litigious Church. When two presentations to a church are offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance it is called a church litigious.

Liton. In Greek hierology, an altar-cloth.

Litra. 1. A measure of liquids. 2. A fringe.

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Litre. 1. A funeral-girdle. 2. The black covering wherewith the upper part of a church is compassed on the occasion of a funeral.

Little Chapter. The short verse of holy Scripture said at the other hours, as contrasted with the long lessons or chapters said at matins.

Little Hours of the Day. Prime, terce, sext, and none.

Little Office of our Lady. An office which consists of one nocturn with three psalms, taken from the office of our Lady, and said on great feasts: thus on Monday and Thursday the three psalms of the first nocturn; on Tuesday and Friday those of the second; and on Wednesday and Saturday those of the third nocturn are said. The practice of saying this, in addition to the canonical hours, is of very early date; it was so said in the 7th century. At the council of Clermont, in the 11th century, all secular clergy were obliged to say it; and so it remained till S. Pius V. dispensed with the obligation in the 16th century.

Liturarii. Books kept for the first draught of writings.

Liturgia Mystica. The office of the mass.

Liturgicum. An office book of the Greek Church containing the liturgies of S. Basil, S. Chrysostom, and that of the Pre-sanctified.

Liturgiology. The science which treats of liturgical matters.

Liturgist. A writer on liturgical matters.

Liturgos. A deacon.

Liturgy. The office for celebrating the Eucharist. The ceremonies of mass have differed according to time, place, and country, except the form of actual consecration, which has been substantially the same in all. Whether or not they were constructed by the Apostles whose names they bear is uncertain; but it is now tolerably ascertained that parts of them are quoted by S. Paul in his Epistles, *e.g.* 1 Cor. ii. 9 is clearly taken from the liturgy of S. James. Liturgies divide themselves into five great families: that of 1. S. James, or Jerusalem; 2. S. Mark, or Alexandria; 3. S. Thaddæus, or the East; 4. S. Peter, or Rome; 5. S. John, or Ephesus. The first three are Eastern, the others Western. The first class divides into three: the Clementine; the liturgy of S. Basil, from which springs that of S. Chrysostom and the Armenian, and that of S. James, which contains Sicilian S. James (which is partly assimilated to the Petrine), S. Cyril assimilated to the Alexandrian form; and Syriac S. James, which, with thirty-nine others which spring from it, is Monophysite. The second class, the norm of which is the liturgy of S. Mark, from which spring that of S. Cyril, S. Gregory, and S. Basil, which latter gives birth to some nine very barbarous liturgies used in Æthiopia. The third class, the norm of which is All Apostles, contains that of Theodore the Interpreter, Nestorius, Narses the leper, and the liturgy of Malabar or S. Thomas. The first four are Nestorian, the fifth originally Nestorian is now Jacobite. Of Western liturgies, the fourth class, that of Rome, stands alone. The fifth the Ephesine family divides into the Mozarabic and Gallican, which latter probably form the basis of the early liturgy used in England, Scotland, and Ireland. From a mixture of the Roman and Ephesine sprang the Ambrosian and the Aquileian liturgies. Dr. Neale has been followed in regard to the date of these early liturgies; who, however, differs from Le Brun and others in placing them at a much earlier epoch.

Liturgy, Ambrosian. v. *Ambrosian Liturgy.*

Liturgy, Ancient British. v. *Ancient British Liturgy.*

Liturgy, Anglican. The form of saying mass in use in the Church of England; an edition of the Western liturgy, the integral portions of which have been revised, transposed, divided, and both added to and taken from.

Liturgy, Aquileian. v. *Aquilean Liturgy.*

Liturgy, Armenian. v. *Armenian Liturgy.*

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Liturgy, Clementine. v. *Clement, Liturgy of S.*

Liturgy, Gallican. v. *Gallican Liturgy.*

Liturgy, Irish. v. *Irish Liturgy.*

Liturgy, Mozarabic. v. *Mozarabic Liturgy.*

Liturgy of Malabar. The same as the *Liturgy of S. Thomas.*

Liturgy of Milan. The same as the *Ambrosian Liturgy.*

Liturgy of S. Basil. v. *Basil, Liturgy of S.*

Liturgy, Sarum. v. *Sarum Liturgy.*

Liturgy, Sclavonic. v. *Sclavonic Liturgy.*

Liturgy, Scotch. v. *Scotch Liturgy.*

Livery. 1. The habit of a guild or religious house. 2. Portions of food given in alms.

Livings, Exchange of. v. *Exchange of Livings.*

Lo! from the desert Homes. H. A & M. No. 251. *Nunc suis tandem nonus e latebris.* Hymn for the nativity of S. John the Baptist. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Lo! He comes in Clouds descending. H. A & M. No. 39. Advent hymn. Based on Cennick, by Charles Wesley, varied by Madan.

Lo! He comes with Clouds descending. S. A. H. No. 122. Advent hymn. Based on Cennick, by Charles Wesley, varied by Madan.

Lo! now is our accepted Day. H. A & M. No. 76. S. A. H. No. 49. *Ecce tempus idoneum.* Gregorian hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Lo of Rennes, Canons Regular of S. Founded, in the 12th century, by Hugh, bishop of Rennes. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white, white cotta, and violet mantle.

Lo! round the Throne a glorious Band. H. A & M. No. 377. Hymn for festivals of martyrs.

Lo! the Angels' Food is given. H. A & M. No. 349. *Ecce panis Angelorum.* Last two verses of *Lauda, Sion, Salvatorem.* Hymn of S. Thomas Aquinas on the holy Eucharist.

Lo! the Bread which Angels feedeth. S. A. H. No. 219. *Ecce panis Angelorum.* Last two verses of *Lauda, Sion, Salvatorem.* Hymn of S. Thomas Aquinas on the holy Eucharist.

Lo! the pilgrim Magi. S. A. H. No. 132. *Linquunt tecta Magi.* An Epiphany hymn. Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

Loaf. David, in eating the loaves of shewbread, was a type of Christ, even in His character of a Priest, signifying that our Lord should be a Priest, and yet not spring directly from the priestly tribe. Cf. S. Matt. xii. 4 with Heb. vii. 14.

Loaf, Holy. v. *Holy Loaf.*

Loaf-mass Day. The day on which the Saxons offered loaves of new wheat as first-fruits. Also called *Lammas.*

Loaf Money, Holy. v. *Holy Loaf Money.*

Loaves. 1. Carrying, or fish: S. Jude, Ap. 2. Three, on a book, or in his hand: S. Nicolas, Bp. 3. Two, and a cross: three loaves in his hand: S. Philip, Ap.

Lobia. A gallery or lobby.

Lobium. The same as *Ambulatory.*

Lobotropheion. A lazar-house.

Locellus. A chapel.

Lock. Chains, or manacles with a: broken fetters, with a lock: chain and fetter-lock: S. Leonard, C.

Lock of Hair. The Humanity of Christ: Cant. v. 2.

Lockband. A course of bond-stones, or a bonding course in masonry.

Locker. An aumbry. Also called *Lockyer.*

Lockyer. An aumbry. Also called *Locker.*

Loculus. 1. A coffin. 2. A purse. 3. The diminutive of locus.

Locus. An ancient technical name for a religious house.

Locust. And lamb: S. John Baptist.

Locutorium. The same as *Locutory.*

Locutory. The parlour in a convent.

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Lodge, Abbot's. v. *Abbot's Lodge.*

Lodia. 1. A lobby. 2. A hut.

Loft. A gallery or upper room.

Log Almanac. The same as *Clog Almanac.*

Loggia. An Italian term for a cloister, or covered arcade, or balcony.

Logos. The mystical title of the Eternal and Personal Word of God. *v.* S. John i. 1. 14; Rev. xix. 13.

Logothetes. The keeper of the patriarchal seal in the Eastern Church.

Lollard Brethren. A name given to lay brethren among monks.

Lollards. A German sect which arose about the year 1315; a name probably given to them as tares, *lolia*, among the wheat; though others say, from their practice of singing hymns; in the old German dialect *lollen*, or *lullen*, signifying to sing. Others, again, say, from Walter Lollard, who founded a sect of the same opinions, and was burnt at Cologne for heresy, in the 14th century. The disciples of Wickcliffe were also called by this name.

Lollardy. The doctrines of the Lollards.

Lombardic. 1. An uncial letter used in sepulchral inscriptions. 2. A flat tombstone, generally coffin-shaped, with a cross in relief, and a legend around.

Lombardic Architecture. A style which immediately succeeded the decline of the Roman style in the north of Italy.

Lonche. The holy spear used to divide the Host in the Eastern Church.

Long and Short Work. Stones placed alternately horizontally and vertically up the angle of a building, as binding-stones in a wall.

Long Friday. Good Friday; so called in Denmark, and by the Anglo-Saxons, from the length of its offices.

Long Rope Day. A name at Brighton for Good Friday.

Longanea. A gallery.

Longaria. A long writing.

Loquericium. A parlour.

Lord. A title given to each person of the Holy Trinity, especially to the Second Person, as the Head of His Kingdom.

Lord, as to Thy dear Cross we flee. H. A & M. No. 183. By Rev. J. H. Gurney.

Lord be with you, The. A benedictory salutation common in ancient offices.

Lord, have mercy upon us. A versicle taken from the Psalms. It is common in ancient offices, and forms the first and last portions of the *Kyrie Eleison.*

Lord in this, Thy Mercy's day. H. A & M. No. 82. Lenten hymn. By Rev. Isaac Williams.

Lord, in Thy Name Thy servants plead. H. A & M. No. 119. Hymn for Rogation days. By Rev. John Keble.

Lord Jesus, God and Man. H. A & M. No. 228. Hymn for school festivals. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Lord of Glory, Who has bought us. H. A & M. No. 372. By Mrs. Alderson.

Lord of Mercy and of Might. S. A. H. No. 277. By bishop Heber.

Lord of Misrule. The same as *Abbot of Misrule.*

Lord of our Life, and God of our Salvation. H. A & M. No. 329.

Lord of the Harvest, once again. H. A & M. No. 226. Harvest hymn. By Rev. J. Austin.

Lord, Our Blessed. And S. Mary the Virgin appearing to him: our Lord appearing to him scourged, supported by two angels with scourge and rod: S. Gregory the Great, M. & Bp.

Lord, pour Thy Spirit from on high. H. A & M. No. 215. Hymn for Ember weeks. By James Montgomery.

Lord, Thy Word abideth. H. A & M. No. 201. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Lord, when we bend before Thy Throne. H. A & M. No. 79. Lenten hymn. By Rev. J. D. Carlyle.

Lord's Day. The Christian name

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for Sunday, as the day on which our Lord rose from the dead.

Lord's Prayer. The prayer taught by our Lord to His disciples. It forms part of all known liturgies, following immediately after the canon.

Lords Spiritual. The bishops of the Church, 1. in their parliamentary capacity; 2. as spiritual nobles.

Lord's Supper. The holy Eucharist is called by this name from its being the anti-type of the Paschal Supper. The name is less appropriate now that the Church has confined its celebration to the morning and forenoon. S. Cyprian calls this sacrament *Dominicum*.

Lord's Table. A name for an altar with reference to the sacrament. In regard to the sacrifice the table is called an altar.

Lordship. The proper style and title of bishops, who are spiritual nobles.

Loretto, Order of. Military order founded by Sixtus v. in 1586, as guards against corsairs and brigands.

Loria. A kind of orphrey on a bishop's cope.

Loricati. Monks of austerer life, who wore iron shirts which were never taken off.

Lorum. An imperial and consular robe.

Lorymer. The same as *Larmier*.

Lotio Manuum. The washing of the hands of the priest after the oblation of the elements. v. *Ablution of the Hands*.

Lotio Pedum. The washing of the feet, performed on Maundy Thursday. v. *Ablution of the Feet*.

Loud Voice. The tone of voice in Divine service opposed to *Mystice* or *Secreto*, the low voice used in the canon of the mass.

Louver. The same as *Louvre*.

Louvre. 1. A lantern. 2. A turret on the roof of a building, for ventilation or for the escape of smoke. Also called *Louver*.

Louvre Boards. Boards placed in unglazed windows of a louvre or tower slanting-wise, to keep out the weather. Called also *Lutter Boards*.

Love, Family of. v. *Familists*.

Love Feast. In the primitive Church it was customary for the faithful to sup together after the Eucharist had been celebrated; this meal was called Agape. S. Paul mentions it, 1 Cor. xi. This feast, which perhaps was sometimes held in churches, had a religious character. Prayers, hymns, Scripture, and instruction were used, and the poor were relieved. The custom was first modified, then abandoned. v. *Agape*.

Loving Cup. A cup handed round in colleges, at the end of a feast, after grace has been said. Also called *Grace Cup*.

Low Celebration. A name for *Low Mass*.

Low Mass. The service of mass as performed by a single priest with a server.

Low-side Windows. The same as *Lychnoscope*.

Low Sunday. The first Sunday after Easter; probably so called from the contrast between the high solemnities of the festival and the lesser rites of its octave.

Lowbote. A fine for the death of a man killed by a troop of soldiers.

Lozenge. The same as *Lozenge Moulding*.

Lozenge Moulding. Norman ornaments which are of the shape of lozenges.

Lucarne. A dormer or garret window. Also called *Lucayne*.

Lucayne. The same as *Lucarne*.

Lucerna. 1. A dormer window. 2. A candlestick.

Lucerna, Boeta. v. *Boeta Lucerna*.

Lucernarium. 1. A candlestick. 2. Vespers.

Lucian, Pt. & M., S. Of Rome, companion of S. Denys as a missionary to Gaul. He settled at Beauvais, and was martyred A.D. 290. Commemorated January 8th. Represented consecrating on his own breast, lying on potsherds in prison.

Lucianea. A translation of the Scriptures, mentioned by S. Jerome as being used between Byzantium

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and Antioch. It is attributed to S. Lucian the martyr.

Lucianists. Semi-Arians who claimed Lucian, a disciple of Marcion, as their founder. Called also *Contucianists.*

Lucidarius. A book of explanations.

Luciferians. Followers of Lucifer, bishop of Caligari, in the 4th century, who was banished for his adhesion to S. Athanasius. He afterwards ordained a third bishop at Antioch to heal the schism between the Arians and the orthodox, whom neither party accepted, and hence a fresh schism arose which eventually died out.

Luciferites. The same as *Luciferians.*

Lucis Creator optime. v. 1. *Blest Creator of the light.* 2. *O blest Creator of the light.*

Lucy, V. & M., S. Of Alexandria. Tortured by being fastened to wheels which turned different ways, and then killed by the sword, A.D. c. 304. Commemorated December 13th. Represented with her eyes in a dish: eyes on a book: presenting her eyes on a dish to B. V. M., dagger in her hand: cup and palm branch: holding a lamp: sword through her neck: sword through her neck, standing in fire: sword held in both her hands: wound in her neck and poinard in her hand: in a cauldron, over a fire: two oxen unable to drag her along: holding three crowns: tormented by devils: pair of pincers.

Ludiaria. A garment worn by actors.

Luffer Boards. The same as *Louvre Boards.*

Lugentes. An order of penitents in the 3rd century; they were rather candidates for penance. Their place was in the porch, where they asked the prayers of the faithful. S. Basil mentions the gradations of penitents: mourners, hearers, kneelers, and those who joined in prayers without partaking of the oblation. Called also *Flentes, Mourners,* and *Weepers.*

Luitrinum. A chorister's desk or lectern.

Luke, Ev. & M., S. A physician, and, according to tradition, painter, companion of S. Paul, writer of one of the Gospels and the Acts. Died c. A.D. 63. Festival, October 18th. Represented with an ox lying near him: painting a portrait of the B. V. M.: holding a picture of the B. V. M.: painting materials about him: as a physician.

Lumbare. A garment worn round the loins.

Luminare. A lamp or candle set burning upon the altar of any church or chapel, for the maintenance whereof lands and rent-charges were frequently given to parish churches.

Luminare Cryptæ. A shaft for giving light in a catacomb.

Luminaria. A solemn procession in which candles are borne.

Lunæ, Dies. Monday.

Lunar Month. A month calculated by the course of the moon.

Lunar Year. A year calculated by lunar months.

Lundi Gras. Fat Monday. In some parts of France, the Monday following Quinquagesima; so called as being the last day for eating flesh meat.

Lup. A black sapphire.

Lupercalia. Heathen games which were not entirely suppressed in the time of Gelasius.

Lupus. An old term for a layman, in distinction to *ovis* and *agnus,* which were applied to clergy.

Lustra sex Qui jam peregit. *Thirty years among us dwelling.* Part II. of *Sing, my tongue, the glorious battle.*

Lustres of Glass. Candelabra used abroad instead of coronæ.

Lutherans. "Protestant" bodies in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, and Prussia, which adhere to the confession of Augsburg, 1530, and regard Luther and Melanchthon as the leaders of their reformation; while the "Reformed" in Switzerland, Holland, and France, are followers of Zuinglius, Bucer, and Calvin. Lutherans hold consubstantiation, or impanation, as the mode of presence in the Eucharist; and justification

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by faith only, solifidianism, as their cardinal doctrine. As not having a true Episcopal succession, they are not properly Churches of Christ.

Luthern. The same as *Lucarne.*

Lutter Boards. The same as *Louvre Boards.*

Lutum. A wall made of earth.

Lux alma, Jesu, Mentium. v. *Light of the soul, O Saviour blest.*

Lux ecce surgit aurea. v. *Behold the golden dawn arise.*

Lux illuxit triumphalis. v. *Glad light illumes the day.*

Lych Gate. The same as *Corpse Gate* and *Lich Gate.*

Lychnapsia. Seven collects preceding the prefatory psalm at vespers in the Greek Church.

Lychnoscope. A small window in the chancel, so arranged that a person outside may be enabled to see the priest at the altar during the act of consecration. Called also *Lepers' Windows* and *Low-side Windows.*

Lyggar. The old English term for antiphoner.

M.

M. As a numeral letter, M denotes 1000; with a line drawn above it, M denotes 1,000,000.

M.A. *Magister Artium.* The degree of Master of Arts at a university.

M.B. 1. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus,* the degree of Bachelor of Medicine; 2. *Musicæ Baccalaureus,* the degree of Bachelor of Music, at a university.

M.D. 1. *Medicinæ Doctor,* the degree of Doctor of Medicine; 2. *Musicæ Doctor,* the degree of Doctor of Music, at a university.

MS. *Manuscriptum.* That which is written.

MSS. Manuscripts.

M. Roof. A roof formed by the junction of two simple pitched roofs.

Maanellus. A small bell.

Mab. A son.

Mabrana. Parchment.

Macarians. 1. A name of ridicule given by the Donatists to the Catholics, after Macarius, an officer of the emperor Constans, who had killed some of the former in a dispute. 2. Followers of one Macarius, of Ireland, in the 9th century, who taught that one soul performed the rational functions in all the human race.

Macarii. A sect of the Manichees.

Macariotes. 1. Blessed. A title given to bishops in the Greek Church, especially to the patriarch of Constantinople. 2. One of the æons of the Gnostics.

Macarismus. Hymnody in honour of the beatified.

Macarius, Hermits of. Founded by S. Macarius the elder, c. 330. Habit, violet, with black scapular.

Macarius, Nuns of. Nuns of the order established by S. Macarius. Habit, brown, with violet veil.

Mace. v. *Staves.*

Maceconicus. An ecclesiastic of a lower order in the choir.

Macedonians. Followers of the Arian Macedonius, who taught that the Holy Ghost was merely a creature made by the Son. This heresy was condemned by the second œcumenical synod at Constantinople, A.D. 381, which enlarged the Nicene creed, so as to express the belief of Christians that God the Holy Ghost is truly God. The Macedonian heresy had few adherents and soon ceased. They were also called *Pneumatomachi.*

Maceria. The wall behind the high altar. It divided the chancel from the easternmost portion of the church, usually occupied by a shrine.

Macerii. Officers whose duty it is to accompany the pope when he rides on horseback. Also called *Mazzieri.*

Machale. A corn-rick or hay-stack.

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Machicolations. Openings formed by the projection of the parapet in corbels beyond the face of the wall, for pouring down hot lead or pitch on the besiegers' heads.

Machines. Instruments or tools for building.

Machometicola. A follower of Mohammed.

Machoneria. Masonry.

Machumetini. Followers of Mohammed.

Machutus, Bp. & C., S. Went to Brittany and became bishop of Aleth and superior of the monastery there. Died c. A.D. 564. Commemorated November 15th. Represented with a child at his feet.

Macicotus. The same as *Maccoonicus.*

Macmillanites. In 1743 Macmillan and others of the preachers of the Cameronians constituted a presbytery under the name of the Reformed Presbytery, on account of their strict adherence to the principles of the Reformation in Scotland; hence their name.

Macrona. A long vaulted gallery.

Macrostichon. A creed formed by certain heterodox bishops, in 345, which embodied distinctly Arian heresy, affirming the inferiority of the Son to the Father, and asserting that the Son was made, although not like other creatures which were created by Him.

Mactatorium. A slaughter-house for cattle.

Mad Thursday. In the Tyrol, the Thursday before Quinquagesima, because kept as an especial carnival.

Madia. 1. The month of May. 2. A kind of boat; so called from its resemblance to a kneading-trough.

Madius Mensis. A name for May in some ecclesiastical writers.

Madonna. My Lady. A title of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Maegbota. Compensation for slaying a kinsman.

Mafors. A covering for the head worn by women.

Magaldus. A kind of upper garment.

Magaritæ. Apostates from the Christian religion, especially to Mohammedanism.

Magdalene, S. Mary. v. *Mary Magdalene, S.*

Magdalene, Nuns of S. Orders of religious who devote themselves to the reformation of fallen women. There were several societies: those of Metz, founded A.D. 1452; Paris, A.D. 1492; Naples, A.D. 1324. Also called *Magdalenettes.*

Magdalenettes. The same as *Magdalene, Nuns of S.*

Magdeburg Centuries. An ecclesiastical history begun in Magdeburg, and originated by Flacius Illyricus. It is a voluminous, methodical, and valuable work. Each century is divided into sixteen chapters. The first volume appeared at Basle in 1560. It has a decided Protestant bias, having been chiefly written by divines of Magdeburg.

Magi. The wise men of the East, usually said to be three in number.

Magiscola. The master of the school in cathedral churches.

Magister. A head of a branch house of a military order. Also called *Commendator* and *Preceptor.*

Magister ad Facultates. An ecclesiastical officer who grants dispensations.

Magister Conversorum. The master of the lay brethren in a monastery.

Magister Disciplinæ. A person deputed by a bishop to instruct in the rules and discipline of the Church, and educate those children whom their parents had entrusted to him and dedicated to the service of the Church.

Magister Operis. The clerk of the works of a religious house.

Magister Sacri Palatii. A Dominican officer at the head of the congregation of the index at the Papal court.

Magistra. 1. A governess. 2. An abbess of the order of S. Augustine. 3. A queen.

Magistral. An ecclesiastic in cathedral and collegiate churches and royal chapels in Spain, whose duty

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it is to preach at certain seasons. He is so called, as it is necessary for him to be a master in theology.

Magistratus. 1. The right of pasture. 2. An honorary title of the pope. 3. The dignity of an abbot. 4. The keeper of the royal accounts. 5. The head of the hostel in a monastery. 6. The works due from a vassal to his lord.

Magna Charta. A charter granted by king John, A.D. 1215, to the English nation. It consisted of seventy-two clauses, which, when the charter was confirmed by Henry III., were reduced to thirty-seven. The historian Lingard says it was ratified thirty-eight times.

Magnæ Deus Potentiæ. v. *Almighty God, Who from the flood.*

Magnificat. The song of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the salutation of S. Elizabeth. It is the ancient Catholic vesper canticle, and the chief canticle in the evensong of the English Church, and fills an equivalent position to the *Te Deum* in matins.

Magnificentia. An honorary title of kings and others.

Magnipendissimus. Much to be esteemed. A title of honour.

Magnitudo. An honorary title of kings and others.

Magnus, Dies. Easter day.

Magus, Followers of Simon. In the 1st century this Jew, who became a convert to the Faith, and then apostatized, pretended to miracles, and held opinions which resembled Gnosticism. He taught the eternity of matter, and the existence of an evil being who shared the empire with a supreme mind.

Mahum. Mohammed.

Maidanum. A name among the Turks and Saracens for a large open space in a city.

Maieul, Regular Clerks of S. An order founded by a Venetian, Æmiliani, and confirmed by Paul III., 1540, and Pius IV., 1563. Their office was chiefly to care for orphans and teach the ignorant, especially the young. Also called *Fathers of Somaschi.*

Maigre Jour. A day of abstinence.

Maine-port. A small tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners pay to the rector in lieu of small tithes.

Majacta. A plate of iron attached to the covering for the head.

Majellensis. A branch of the order of the Celestines.

Majesty. A picture of God the Father enthroned as a pope, with a tiara on His head, and with the other persons of the Blessed Trinity portrayed or symbolized. It was commonly placed in missals of the 14th and 15th centuries, either opposite the canon, or the picture of the crucifixion just before the canon.

Majesty, Apostolic. v. *Apostolic Majesty.*

Major. 1. A steward. 2. A boundary.

Major, Chaplain. v. *Chaplain Major.*

Major, Filius. v. *Filius Major.*

Major, Hebdomada. v. *Hebdomada Major.*

Major, Litania. v. *Litania Major.*

Majoralis. 1. The first among the shepherds in Spain. 2. A title of the chief of the Waldensian heretics.

Majores, Causæ. v. *Causæ Majores.*

Majoria. 1. The mayoralty. 2. An ecclesiastical dignity in the church of Paris.

Majorina. Money made of silver and brass.

Majorinists. A sect of the Donatists; so called from Majorinus, bishop of Casæ Nigræ, whom Donatus succeeded in the bishopric.

Majorissa. The same as *Abbatissa.*

Majuma. An impure festival, originating from Majuma, a town in Syria, and forbidden in the Theodosian code.

Mak. A son.

Maker of all Things, aid our Hands. S. A. H. No. 307. *Rerum Creator omnium.* Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Maker of all Things, God most

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High. S. A. H. No. 115. *Deus, Creator omnium.* A Saturday evening hymn. Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

Maker of Earth, to Thee alone. S. A. H. No. 136. *Te læta mundi Conditor.* Hymn for Septuagesima. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Maker of Men, from Heaven Thy Throne. S. A. H. No. 26. *Plasmator hominis Deus.* Hymn for Friday evening. H. N. translation.

Making of Deacons. The ordination of deacons. The office is so called in the English Prayer Book, the term *ordaining* being applied to priests, and *consecrating* to bishops.

Malabar Liturgy. v. *Liturgy of S. Thomas.*

Malachim. A name for the 1st and 2nd Books of the Kings in the Old Testament.

Malacota. A mediæval garment corresponding with the modern waistcoat.

Maladeria. A hospital for lepers.

Malakanes. A Russian sect which forbids making the sign of the cross or the use of images, and considers all wars unlawful, and observes the laws of Moses respecting meats. They are unorthodox on the sacraments.

Malakani. Russian Presbyterians in Asia.

Malarium. A fruit garden or orchard.

Malbella. A garment made of the stalk of the mallow.

Malbergium. The place where, in mediæval times, public and private causes were heard and adjudicated.

Male. The Paschal lamb was restricted to a male, to signify the Man Christ Jesus, and the strength of His salvation: Exod. xii. 5.

Malebranchism. A school of philosophy; so called from Malebranche, a French priest of the Oratory.

Malediction. A curse which was anciently annexed to donations of lands made to churches or religious houses against those who should violate their rights.

Malignants. The name applied to Royalists and Churchmen by the Roundheads in the Great Rebellion, as refusing to take "the Solemn League and Covenant," and uphold "the cause."

Malingrerius. A sacristan.

Mall. 1. An assembly or diet. 2. In the time of Charlemagne, a synod.

Mallevatum. A garret.

Malta. 1. Mortar. 2. Grinding.

Malta Cross. v. *Cross, Malta.*

Malta, Knights of. v. *John of Jerusalem, Knights of S.*

Malum. 1. The knop of a candlestick; so called from the pomegranate so often used in decoration. 2 A public meeting of judges.

Mambota. The fine paid to a lord for killing his vassal or slave.

Mamburgium. The protection of an advocatus, defensor, or patron, accorded to churches and monasteries.

Mamillare. A garment for the chest worn by women.

Mamillarians. A sect of Anabaptists, who separated from the original body at Haarlem on a point of discipline.

Man. Christ: Isa. xxxii. 2.

Mana. 1. A mother. 2. An old woman.

Managium. 1. A conveyance of goods. 2. A mansion or house. 3. A family. 4. The right of a lord over the estate of his vassals. 5. An impost for conveying goods.

Manazei. A name for the Waldensian heretics.

Mancanares. Orchards.

Mancella. A ruffle.

Manceps. One who had the charge of provisions.

Manchet. 1. A small loaf. 2. The wafer in the mass.

Mancipium. A bakehouse.

Mandaites. The same as *Christians of S. John.*

Mandalus. A bolt.

Mandamentum. 1. A command. 2. A district or jurisdiction. 3. An agreement.

Mandamus. The writ of mandamus is a high prerogative writ of a most extensive remedial nature, and is in its form a command issuing in

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the Queen's name from the court of Queen's bench, and directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court of judicature within the dominions of the British crown, requiring them to do some particular thing therein specified which appertains to their office and duty; and which the court of Queen's bench has previously determined, or at least supposes, to be consonant to right and justice.

Mandatarium. A small book prescribing and teaching the order of the divine offices.

Mandate. In the canon law, a rescript of the pope, by which he commands some ordinary collator or precentor to put the person there nominated in possession of the first benefice vacant in his collation.

Mandati Dies. Maundy Thursday.

Mandatory. 1. The person to whom a mandate, charge, or commandment is given. 2. One who obtains a benefice by mandamus.

Mandatum. 1. News. 2. A royal edict. 3. A power of attorney. 4. A papal mandate. 5. Maundy Thursday. 6. The washing of feet on Maundy Thursday. 7. The guest-chambers in a monastery.

Mandibulum. A table-cloth.

Mandra. 1. A sheepfold. 2. A monastery. 3. A monk's cell.

Mandrita. A monk.

Manducation. A term indicating eating with the mouth the consecrated species in the holy Eucharist.

Mandus. A cloak.

Mandyas. 1. The Greek name for a cope. The Eastern cope is fuller than the Western, and is reserved for bishops and prelates only. 2. A monk's cloak. 3. An imperial robe.

Mandylion. A napkin.

Mandylion, Holy. A veronica.

Mane. The east.

Mane prima Sabbati. v. *On the morn of Easter day.*

Manecantans. The priest who says early mass.

Manerium. A dwelling with a certain portion of land. In England a manor is a feudal tenure consisting of a dwelling, arable lands, pastures, and woods.

Mangania. A fine for wilfully doing bodily harm to another.

Manica. 1. A glove; specially a bishop's glove. 2. A sleeve. 3. The side of a building. 4. A hilt of a sword. 5. A coffin or bier. 6. A travelling cloak. Also called *Chirotheca.*

Manicata, Cappa. v. *Cope.*

Manichees. Followers of heretical doctrines which were disseminated in Persia by Manes, a native of that country, and spread thence over Europe, towards the end of 3rd century. They denied both the Unity and Trinity; maintained that there were two principles; denied the authority of the Old Testament, as the work of the evil principle; rejected the incarnation of Christ, the resurrection, the sacraments of baptism and the Eucharist, and marriage. The fourth Lateran synod, convened by Innocent III. in 1215, was directed against the errors of the sects who held the Manichæan heresy.

Maniola. A nun.

Maniple. Originally a handkerchief worn in the girdle of the celebrant. It has now ceased to be used as any thing except a symbolical ornament attached to the left arm. The use of it is confined to the subdiaconate and higher orders; but according to the sixth and eighth Roman Ordo, it may have been conceded to acolytes, if, as is perhaps the case, the word *Orarium* used here is rather the modern maniple than the stole.

Manipulus. 1. A maniple. 2. A handbook of canons. 3. A servant.

Manipulus Curatorum. A handbook for those with cure of souls, containing a collection of canons necessary to be observed by them.

Manissime. Very early in the morning.

Manna. 1. The dust from the tombs of the saints. 2. Perfumed oil said to flow from the relics of saints. 3. A handful of hay. 4. A kind of torch. 5. A thin, delicate sort of bread.

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Manna. The Incarnate Word of God. This is the Bread which cometh down from heaven, which is offered to all the people of the mystical Israel, but loved and longed for only by the living members of Jesus. *v.* S. John vi., Exod. xvi., and Numb. xi. It is called "angels' food," literally in the Hebrew "the bread of the mighty," Ps. lxxviii. 25, because even the angels receive blessings through the Incarnation of the Son of God.

Mannerius. The sacristan of a church.

Manса. The same as *Manse.*

Manse. 1. An ecclesiastical residence, whether parochial or collegiate. 2. The house of the minister of the parish in Scotland. 3. A house with a certain portion of land. 4. A country-house used by monasteries as a hospital and for holding manor courts.

Mansio Canonicorum. The court or chief country-house of monks upon one of their manors, where they kept their courts, and sometimes resided for health and diversion.

Mansionaria. The office and benefice of a mansionarius.

Mansionarius. 1. A tenant. 2. A resident canon. 3. The sacristan or perpetual chaplain of a church. 4. A vicar-choral in foreign cathedrals. They were so called from being bound to be resident at the cathedral, or present at Divine service. v. *Assisii.*

Mansionile. The same as *Manse* 3.

Mansura. 1. A mansion. 2. A portion of land with a house on it.

Mansus. 1. A farm. 2. Used sometimes for messuagium or dwelling-house. 3. An allotment sufficient to maintain a family. 4. The same as *Mansura* 2.

Mansus Presbyteri. A parsonage or vicarage-house. Sometimes called *Presbyterium.*

Mantelet. The same as *Mantelletum.*

Mantellatus. A son born before wedlock, who at the marriage of his parents was covered together with them with a cloak, to establish his legitimacy.

Mantelletum. A small cloak without sleeves, worn by cardinals and prelates. It is generally violet; but cardinals wear a scarlet mantelletum on certain occasions.

Mantelli, Gula. v. *Gula Mantelli.*

Mantuelis. A thick upper garment.

Mantum. 1. A cloak. 2. A chin.

Manual. A book containing the occasional offices of the Church, *i. e.* those of baptism, churching, marriage, and extreme unction; also Sunday benedictions, and the services for Candlemass, Ash Wednesday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday. The name Manuale is peculiar to England and Scotland. Abroad the names of this book varied: they were such as *Agenda, Pastorale, Rituale.*

Manual Acts. Acts performed by the hands in mass, *e. g.* the breaking of the host before the consecration in the canon, and the crossing of it, which were particularly objected to by Protestants in the 16th century.

Manuale. 1. A napkin. 2. A handful. 3. A handbook. 4. A guide for ecclesiastics. 5. v. *Manual.*

Manualia Beneficia. The daily distributions of meat and drink to the canons and other members of cathedral churches for their present subsistence.

Manualis. 1. A secretary. 2. A workman's bench or table.

Manuaries. Gloves blessed and given to pilgrims.

Manuariolum. A handkerchief.

Manuductor. One who led the choir in a church by beating time with his hand. The Greeks called such an one *Mesochoros,* because of his being seated in the middle of the choir.

Manulus. A maniple.

Manumundium. A towel.

Manutergium. A towel.

Manuum, Lotio. v. *Lotio Manuum.*

Manser. One born of a harlot.

Maphora. An altar-cloth made of silk.

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Maphorium. 1. A coarse cape worn by monks, mentioned by Cassianus and Jerome. 2. A large veil.

Maphrian. The chief bishop, next to the patriarch, amongst the Jacobites.

Mappa Mundi. 1. A map of the world. 2. A picture of the day of judgment, often placed over the altar.

Mappale Opus. Napery or towel work. Ypres, in Flanders, was celebrated for this kind of work.

Mappula. 1. A pocket-handkerchief. 2. A cloak. 3. A garment at one time worn only by the priests at Rome in processions with the pope. 4. The trappings with which knights covered their horses. 5. A maniple. 6. A canopy supported by four slaves and carried over the pope.

Maranatha. An Aramaic expression signifying "The Lord cometh;" or possibly from the Hebrew *miharem atha*, "Cursed art thou," the *m* being changed into *n*, as was frequent among Hellenizing Jews. Added to Anathema by S. Paul, probably as committing the excommunicated person to the judgment of Christ alone at His coming.

Marancia. A fine for a light offence.

Marble. The infinite strength of Christ's two great attributes, which are founded in His Godhead: Cant. v. 15, for they are set in sockets of gold.

Marcellians. Followers of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, in the 4th century, who in his zeal against Arianism ran into the opposite error of Sabellianism.

Marchocia. A stable for horses.

Marcianists. A sect, distinct from the Marcionites, so called from one Marcianus Trapezita in the time of Justinian, who kept the Sabbath, Saturday, as a fast.

Marcionites. Followers of Marcion, a leader of the Gnostic heresy at Rome in the middle of the 2nd century. He adopted that form of the Gnostic creed which considered matter to be the cause of evil, and a second principle independent of God. He was expelled from the Church by Eleutherus, bishop of Rome, c. A.D. 177, when the money which he had contributed to the Church fund was returned to him.

Marcites. The same as *Marcosians.*

Marcosians. Disciples of Mark, an Egyptian, a Judaizing Christian, about the 2nd century. Their opinions seem to have been similar to those of the Socinians; and they were either the predecessors or the successors of the Colorbasians.

Mardi Gras. In France, the Tuesday following Septuagesima.

Marescalia. The same as *Marchocia.*

Marescautia. The farriery of a monastery.

Marestalla. The same as *Marchocia.*

Margaret, V. & M., S. At Antioch in Pisidia, c. A.D. 278. Commemorated on July 20th; in the Greek Church, under name of S. Marina, on July 17th. Represented piercing a dragon: piercing a dragon with a long cross: the same, and trampling upon him: dragon behind, lamb before her: dragon at her feet, cross and palm: dragon near her, angel protecting her: rising out of a dragon, end of her robe in his mouth: dragon chained at her feet.

Margaritæ. The particles of the Host consecrated in the blessed Eucharist.

Margellion. An ornament stitched on a vestment.

Marguellarius. The sacristan of a church.

Maria, Mater Domini. v. *Mary, Mother of thy Lord.*

Maria ventre concipit. v. *The Virgin Mary hath conceived.*

Mariale. A book containing the miracles ascribed to the Blessed Virgin.

Mariglerius. The sacristan of a church.

Marigold Window. The same as *Rose Window.*

Mariola. An image of the Blessed Virgin.

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Mariolæ. Priests or clerics who on Easter day acted the parts of the three Maries.

Mariolatry. The sin of giving that worship, *latria*, to the Blessed Virgin which is due to God alone.

Marists, Congregation of. Founded, A.D. 1816, by some students of the Great Seminary of S. Irenæus at Lyons, for the education of poor children, and missionary work. Confirmed by papal brief, A.D. 1836. Habit, same as secular priests. The members take the solemn vows; they are governed by a superior-general, but are under obedience to the bishop of their diocese. Also called *Priests of the Society of the B. V. M.*

Marita. A wife.

Mark, Evan. & M., S. Companion of S. Peter in his travels. Bishop of Alexandria. Writer of one of the Gospels. Martyred A.D. 68. Festival, April 25th. Represented with a lion by his side: seated, a fig-tree behind him: strangled.

Mark, Liturgy of S. A liturgy nearly coeval with the liturgy of S. James, and the norm of the Alexandrian family; from it spring the liturgies of S. Basil, S. Gregory, used in Lent, and S. Cyril on feasts. This last is nearly the same as S. Mark's, which subsisted till the days of Theodore Balsamon, who, on being consulted by Mark of Alexandria as to the propriety of using the liturgies of S. James and S. Mark, prevailed on the patriarch to abolish the latter, whilst he himself curtailed the use of the former. From the liturgy of S. Basil comes that of All Apostles, from which spring some eight very barbarous liturgies used in Æthiopia. v. *Liturgy.*

Mark Mantua, Regular Canons of S. Founded 1205.

Market Cross. A cross erected to remind those who resort to market of the virtues of truth and justice.

Marking Cross. A cross on altar-linen, to show that it is exclusively devoted to sacred purposes. Altar-cloths and corporals have generally five, in reference to the wounds of our Lord. Palls for the chalice have one.

Marlota. A rough, hairy garment.

Marmoreus Pannus. Cloth made of different colours.

Maronitæ. The same as *Maronites.*

Maronites. Eastern Christians living near Mount Libanus in Syria. They were so called from one Maron. They adopted Jacobite, Nestorian, and Monothelitic errors; but were reconciled to the Church of Rome in the time of Gregory XIII. and Clement VIII. They have a patriarch, archbishops, bishops, and some 150 priests. The patriarch is always called *Peter*, and takes his title from Antioch. In A.D. 1180 they numbered about 40,000. They have several convents.

Marotimus. The keeper of the archives of a church.

Marrelarius. A keeper of the church in some foreign cathedrals. He derived his name from the marrel or token of lead which he gave to the canons and chaplains present in choir, as a qualification for the Saturday distribution. Also called *Meligerius.*

Marrentia. The same as *Murancia.*

Marriage. Among Catholics marriage is a religious agreement between a man and a woman to live together as husband and wife; this agreement is blessed by the Church, and accompanied by that grace which makes it a sacrament. The law of the state is often satisfied with a civil contract, or requires it in addition to the religious rite. In order to constitute a valid marriage, the parties must be able to contract, willing to contract, and must actually contract in the proper forms and solemnities required by law to be observed in the mode which they have chosen to adopt. In each of these requisites, where the parties intend to contract marriage according to the forms of the Church of England, the clergyman is directly or indirectly concerned; for if he should knowingly perform the ceremony between those who are unable or unwilling to contract, he would be equally liable to punishment as if he performed it without perform-

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ing the proper forms and ceremonies prescribed.

Marriage Acts. The chief acts relating to marriage are 4 Geo. IV. c. 76; 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85. Amended by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 22; 3 & 4 Vict. c. 72; 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119; 23 Vict. c. 24; 26 & 27 Vict. cc. 27. 90.

Marriage Brokage. A consideration paid for contriving a marriage, and illegal as contrary to public policy.

Marriage Contracts. There are two opinions on the subject of marriage contracts. It is held by some persons that marriage is a contract merely civil; by others, that it is a sacred, religious, and spiritual contract, and only so to be considered. The jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court was founded on ideas of this last described nature; but in a more correct view of the subject, neither of these views is perfectly accurate. According to juster notions of the nature of the marriage contract, it is not merely either a civil or religious contract; and, at the present time, it is not to be considered as originally and simply one or the other. It is a contract, according to the law of nature, antecedent to civil institutions, and which may take place, according to all intents and purposes, wherever two persons of different sexes engage, by mutual contract, to live together. Among Christians it requires the blessing of the Church.

Marriage Licence. A licence is a faculty for dispensing with the necessity of publication of banns, and not to be granted for solemnization of matrimony, without publication of banns, by any person exercising any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or claiming any privileges in the right of their churches, but only by such as have episcopal authority, or the commissary for faculties, vicars general of the archbishops and bishops, *sede plena;* or, *sede vacante,* the guardian of the spiritualties, or ordinaries exercising the right of episcopal jurisdiction in the several jurisdictions respectively.

Marriage Registry Act. The marriage registry act is 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86. Amended by 1 Vict. c. 22.

Marriage, Suit of Jactitation of. A suit instituted to prove a marriage between two persons which has no existence at all.

Marriage Sunday. The second Sunday after the Epiphany.

Marriages, Fleet. v. *Fleet Marriages.*

Marshallists. Followers of Marshal, a Methodist preacher in Kentucky in 1805, who was an enthusiast.

Marsippa. A purse.

Martalogium. A book containing a list of the dead.

Marteror. The feast of All Saints.

Martin, Bp. & C., S. S. Martin was a native of Pannonia, a Roman soldier, and a disciple of S. Hilary. Founded the monastery of Marmoutier, became bishop of Tours, and was called "Apostle of Gaul." Died A.D. 397, Commemorated: his death, November 11th; translation, July 4th. Represented on horseback, in a white cloak, which he divides with a poor man.

Martinalia. Feast of S. Martin, November 11th.

Martinists. 1. Russian sect which rose at Moscow under Catharine II., taking their name from Martin, a Frenchman, who introduced into Russia the doctrines of the Mystics. 2. A Russian sect, followers of Jacob Behmen.

Martinmas. The mass or feast of S. Martin of Tours, on Nov. 11th; it is the third of the four cross quarter-days of the year.

Martis, Dies. Tuesday.

Martror. The feast of All Saints.

Martyr. Those who die on account of fidelity to the faith are called martyrs or witnesses.

Martyr, Great. v. *Great Martyr.*

Martyr of unconquered might. S. A. H. No. 193. Hymn for the festivals of martyrs. Cento from Rev. E. Caswall.

Martyrarius. 1. The resident verger of a church containing the relics of a martyr. 2. The priest of a church dedicated to martyrs.

Martyrdom. 1. The death of a

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martyr, or witness, was so named; and its anniversary, on which his *acta* were read, was frequently observed as a feast. 2. Churches built over the spot where a martyr had suffered were sometimes called *Martyria* and *Martyrum Memoriæ*.

Martyria. v. *Martyrdom*.

Martyris, Mensa. v. *Mensa Martyris*.

Martyrium. A church dedicated to a martyr and built over his sepulchre.

Martyrologium. 1. A book containing a list of saints, with a note of the kind of death they suffered. According to the Roman use it is read at prime. It was read according to the use of Sarum in the chapter-house after prime. 2. Annals of the saints. 3. A book containing a list of the dead.

Martyrs, Acts of the. v. *Acta Martyrum*.

Martyrs, Day of all the. The octave of Pentecost in the Eastern Church.

Martyrum, Acta. v. *Acta Martyrum*.

Martyrum, Concilium. v. *Confessio* 1.

Martyrum Memoriæ. v. *Martyrdom*.

Mary, Feasts of. The feast of the Conception is kept on December 8th; instituted by S. Anselm. The feast of the Nativity, Sept. 8th, honoured with an octave by Innocent IV., 1244, and with a vigil by Gregory XI., 1370. The feast of the Visitation, July 2nd. February 2nd is the feast of the Purification; and March 25th of the Annunciation.

Mary, Glories of. The title of a work of S. Alphonso Liguori.

Mary, Imitation of. v. *Imitation of Mary*.

Mary Immaculate, Priests of the Congregation of Missionary Oblates of. Founded at Aix, in France, by the abbé de Mazenod, afterwards bishop of Marseilles. Rule confirmed by pope Leo XII., 1826. Habit, same as secular priests. The members devote themselves to the instruction of the poor, and to foreign missions.

Mary, Intercession of the B. V. v. *Intercession of Saints*.

Mary Magdalene, S. Commemorated July 22nd. Represented with a box of ointment in her hand: holding a vase: holding a boat and an open book: preaching to king Réné at Marseilles: holding crucifix, open book before her with a skull upon it: skull in her hand, or at her feet: angels taking her up to heaven: standing, covered with her flowing hair: standing at the entrance of a cave, ointment box on a book at her feet: receiving the holy communion from S. Maximin.

Mary Mass. 1. The mass of our Lady, or of the Annunciation. 2. The same as *Lady Mass*.

Mary, Mother of thy Lord. S. A. H. No. 208. *Maria, Mater Domini*. Hymn for the festivals of the B. V. M. Translated after various versions by J. D. Chambers, Esq., and Rev. T. I. Ball.

Mary, Psalter of. An accommodation of the Psalms by S. Bonaventura.

Mary, S. The Virgin and our Blessed Lord appearing to him: S. Gregory the Great, M. & Bp.

Mary, Servants of the Blessed Virgin (Monks). Founded, A.D. 1233, by seven citizens of Florence, who devoted themselves to the religious life under the rule of S. Augustine. Order confirmed, A.D. 1303, by pope Benedict XI. Habit, black cassock, long black hooded cloak. Also called *Servite Friars*.

Mary, Servants of the Blessed Virgin (Nuns). Founded, A.D. 1285, by two penitent women under the direction of S. Philip Benizi. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, black, black veil. The nuns are strictly enclosed. The third order of Servites was founded, A.D. 1284, by S. Juliana Falconieri of Florence. The sisters of the third order live in community, but are not cloistered. Habit, black, leathern girdle, long black veil. Also called *Nuns of the Second Order of Servites*.

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Mary, The Blessed Virgin. The less common representations of S. Mary are, carrying two fishes on a dish in one hand, with a pitcher of water in the other: bearing a globe with a cross, a seraph on either side: bearing a bunch of keys.

Masara. A mill for crushing sugar-canes.

Masbothiani. An ultra-sabbatarian Jewish sect of the 1st and 2nd centuries.

Masgidion. A mosque.

Mask. A corbel, the shadow of which resembles a face.

Mason, Freestone. v. *Freemason.*

Masonry. The science of combining and joining stones for the formation of walls.

Masora. Certain minute traditions about the words, letters, and points of the Hebrew Scriptures, intended to secure perfect accuracy, are so called. The masora was begun probably in the time of the Maccabees, and permanently recorded by Rabbi Jehudah Hakkodosh, "Judah the Saint," A. D. 190 or 220. It embraces marginal notes, in which a doubtful reading is marked as *chetib* (written), and its correction, *keri* (read).

Masoretic Text. The present Hebrew text was fixed by the Masorites, learned Jews who, for several ages, laboured at the Masora. In later times they formed a school at Tiberias, till dispersed by Mohammedan conquests. Most modern manuscripts belong to the Masoretic family, which impairs their value, and makes it difficult to determine the real text.

Masorite. A doctor skilled in the masora; but especially a society of Jews at Tiberias, who perhaps invented the Hebrew vowel-points.

Mass. The holy Eucharist; the great and only distinctively Christian service. The name has been a subject of dispute, some deriving it from the Hebrew word *minchah*, oblation; others from *Ite missa est*, with which the service ends. In the East it is called the Liturgy.

Mass, Canon of. v. *Canon of the Mass.*

Mass, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Mass.*

Mass, Conventual. 1. The mass of the day said after terce in religious houses. 2. A mass at which all the members of a convent assist, and offer for the good of their benefactors.

Mass Creed. The Nicene creed.

Mass for the Dead. Mass offered in behalf of the souls of the faithful departed. Its chief features are the absence of the *Gloria in excelsis*, the *Pax*, and of incense; the omission of the *Gloria Patri*, and substitution of *requiescant in pace* in the *Agnus Dei*. According to the English and some French uses an additional *V.* and *R.* was said before *Orate fratres*

Mass, High. The celebration of the Eucharist with music and the full complement of ministers and ceremonies of the Church. Also called *Solemn Mass.*

Mass, Low. v. *Low Mass.*

Mass, Midnight. A mass formerly customary twice a year, at Easter and Christmas, and perhaps on certain fasts. The former has been abandoned now by the West, and it is said in the morning of Easter eve by anticipation. The East, however, retains it.

Mass of Judgment. A mass by which a person sought to clear himself of any calumny. These were generally condemned by the Church, but were common in the Saxon and early Norman times.

Mass of Our Lady. 1. According to the English uses, a mass said in the Lady-chapel in cathedrals every day in honour of the B. V. M. 2. v. *Mary Mass.*

Mass of Security. A mass said at the examination of catechumens as to their fitness for baptism.

Mass of the Blessed. The same as *Mary Mass.*

Mass of the Holy Ghost. A mass generally said at the opening of a general council, at the election of a pope or bishop, and in local synods.

Mass of the Presanctified. A mass at which no consecration takes place, but where the priest communi-

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cates himself and others with reserved Host. In the East mass of the presanctified is said through Lent, except Sundays; in the West it is principally confined to Good Friday.

Mass, Office of the. Mass, according to the Roman order, falls into four parts: the first ending with the Nicene creed; the second with the secrets and preface; the third with the elevation and adoration; the fourth with the dismissal. Masses are *solemn* or *low*, *sung* or *said*, *public* or *private*.

Mass, Ordinary of. v. *Ordinary of the Mass*.

Mass Penny. The offering made by the chief mourner at a funeral.

Mass, Pontifical. Mass celebrated by a bishop. In primitive times this was the usual way of saying mass in times of peace, and it was said by the bishop of the diocese assisted by his priests; as the Church increased, however, this was abandoned. In England a bishop used to be assisted in Saxon and Norman days by seven deacons, subdeacons, and acolytes. In modern Western use, the bishop, when celebrating pontifically, is attended by an assistant priest and two deacons of honour besides the attendants required to minister the mitre, pastoral-staff, book and candle, gremial veil, and other vestments.

Mass Priest. A priest of a chantry or particular altar who says mass for the repose of the souls of the departed.

Mass, Private. A mass celebrated without a congregation.

Mass, Sacrifice of the. A representation and continuation of the sacrifice of Calvary, the characteristics of which are adoration, thanksgiving, propitiation, and impetration.

Mass, Saying. Our Lord appearing to him, scourged, supported by two angels with scourge and rod: our Lord appearing to him at mass: S. Gregory the Great, M. & Bp.

Mass, Solemn. The same as *High Mass*.

Mass, Solitary. A mass said without a server. This obtained formerly in some monasteries; but having given rise to abuses, was prohibited.

Mass, Votive. A mass appointed to be said not on a particular day, but according to the discretion of the priest. These increased to a great extent in the middle ages, and were restricted at the council of Trent.

Mass, White. v. *Massa Candida*.

Massa. 1. A cudgel. 2. A wooden mallet. 3. A mass of armed men. 4. A collection of farms and possessions.

Massa Candida. A band of martyrs in S. Cyprian's time, variously estimated at from 150 to 300 in number, who suffered for the Faith by being thrown alive into a pit of burning quick-lime. Also called the *White Mass*.

Massa Communis. The common fund of a cathedral.

Massaliani. The same as *Massalians*.

Massalians. Heretics in the 4th century. Called also *Euchitæ*, from the frequency of their prayers, as they interpreted literally the command to "pray without ceasing." They prevailed in Phœnicia and Palestine; and, according to Epiphanius, were neither Jews nor Christians proper. Also called *Massaliani*.

Massarius. A chamberlain.

Massicoti. Priests of an inferior rank in cathedrals set apart for the choir.

Massiliani. The same as *Massilienses*.

Massilians. The same as *Massilienses*.

Massilienses. Semi-Pelagians; so called from Marseilles, which they frequented in the 5th century.

Massom. A stone building.

Master. 1. The designation of most of the heads of colleges at Cambridge, and of some at Oxford. 2. The superiors of some ancient hospitals, and several law offices, and royal servants. 3. One of the degrees in the learned faculties.

Master, Grand. v. *Grand Master*.

Master of Arts. A university

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degree, next above a Bachelor in the faculty of Arts.

Master of Faculties. v. *Faculty Court.*

Master of Novices. The monk charged with the care of the novices in a monastery.

Master of the Boys. An office filled by one of the canons of a cathedral, who has the spiritual charge of the choristers.

Master of the Ceremonies. 1. A person whose duty it is to arrange the details of any great religious function. 2. An officer of the pope's who performs the like duties.

Master of the Faculties. v. *Magister ad Facultates.*

Master of the Schools. One of three Masters of Arts at Oxford, annually elected to preside over disputations.

Master of the Sentences. A name for Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris, one of the founders of scholastic divinity; so called from his work of the Sentences, which illustrated the doctrines of the Church in sentences or passages taken from the fathers.

Master of the Song. A choirmaster.

Master of the Temple. The chief ecclesiastical minister of the Temple church, London. He is also called custos; and since the time of Henry VIII. has been appointed by royal letters patent, without institution or induction.

Mastigia. 1. A whip or scourge. 2. A monk's leathern girdle.

Mastix, Limbo. v. *Limbo Mastix.*

Mastlin. Yellow metal, a sort of latten.

Mastruca. A garment made of fur.

Mataxa. A kind of silk.

Mater. 1. An abbess. 2. A nurse. 3. The bed of a river.

Materia. Wood for building.

Materialis. A bastard.

Materialists. Persons who, admitting *ex nihilo nihil fit*, have recourse to a supposed internal matter, as a kind of substratum for the creation of material beings, which they considered to be eternal, and from which they suppose the whole visible creation to be formed. Materialists are divisible into three schools: 1. they who, like Pantheists and Mormons, or the ancient Anthropomorphites, and all idolaters, hold that God is a material substance; 2. they who hold the materiality of the human soul; or that it is merely a condition or effect of matter, as colour or sound; 3. they who, like the Positivists, maintain that all actions and events are necessitated by an inevitable law of material causes. Also called *Physical Necessarians.*

Materiarii. Heretics who denied that matter was either born or made.

Matertera. A father's sister.

Matharins. An order of friars founded under S. Austin's rule, by John of Matha, for the redemption of Christian captives, and confirmed 1207, received in England, 1357, at Ingham. The same as *Friars of the Holy Trinity, Order of S. John of Matha,* and *Trinitarians.*

Mathematical School. Philosophers, in the 17th century, who opposed themselves to the Metaphysicians, and trusted to experience and analysis in the pursuit of truth.

Matheteion. A church dedicated to an apostle.

Matin Altar. The altar at which the first mass is said in the morning.

Matinantes, Clerks. v. *Clerks Matinantes.*

Matin Mass. 1. An early mass. 2. v. *Cardinal Mass.*

Matinata. 1. Morning. 2. Songs sung at early morning.

Matins. 1. The service said at night. It consists of three nocturns with psalms. The term also often includes lauds. 2. The office composed in part of matins and lauds used daily in the Church of England.

Matmonocus. A monk.

Matologium. 1. A list of the dead. 2. A catalogue of the possessions of a church.

Matonus. A brick.

Matrea. A stepmother.

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Matrescuela. An ecclesiastic holding office in the cathedrals of Cordova and Seville. A contraction of *Magister Scholæ*, the head of the choir-school.

Matriconarius. The person who had the charge of the widowed matrons supported by the Church.

Matricula. 1. An index or catalogue. 2. A list of the members, *a.* of a corporation; *b.* of clergy. 3. The order of celebrating the divine offices during the week. 4. A list of the poor supported by a church or monastery. 5. A house, generally near the church doors, where the poor were fed. 6. The church itself.

Matricularieæ. Deaconesses supported by the Church.

Matricularis, Advocatus. v. *Advocatus Matricularis.*

Matricularius. 1. A chaplain in charge of the matricula or church roll. 2. A person on that roll. 3. A sacristan's servant who rings the bells and awakens the monks of a monastery.

Matriculation. The enrolling of a person on the lists of a university.

Matriculus. A cleric belonging to the mother church or cathedral.

Matrifilias. An abbess.

Matrilogium. A book containing a list of the dead.

Matrimonial Causes. Suits for the redress of injuries respecting the rights of marriage. They were formerly a branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the court for divorce and matrimonial causes by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85.

Matrimonialis. 1. Relating to marriage. 2. One born in lawful wedlock.

Matrimonii, A Vinculo. v. *A Vinculo Matrimonii* and *Divorce.*

Matrimonium. 1. Wedlock. 2. A wife. 3. Possessions inherited from a mother.

Matrimony. v. *Marriage.*

Matrimony, Holy. v. *Marriage.*

Matrimony, Seasons for. All times except from Advent Sunday to the octave of the Epiphany; from Septuagesima Sunday to the octave of Easter; and from Rogation Monday to Trinity Sunday inclusive.

Matrina. 1. A godmother. 2. A stepmother.

Matrix. 1. A mother church. 2. A cathedral.

Matrona. A wife.

Matroneum. 1. That part of the church which is set apart for women. 2. A raised seat on the right of the altar in an Eastern church for women of rank.

Matruelis. A mother's brother's child.

Matta. 1. The miller's fee for grinding. 2. A heap of flax. 3. A tomb. 4. A mattress.

Mattabas. A kind of cloth of gold.

Matter of the Sacraments. The most common, general, and visible of the external signs in the outward part of the sacrament.

Matthew, Ap., Evan., & M., S. Also called Levi. A tax-gatherer. Writer of one Gospel. Died c. A.D. 90. Festival, September 21st. Represented leaning on a short sword: the same with a dolphin at his feet: holding a money-bag: three money-bags: holding a square money-box: money-box: money-box with chains to it, at his feet: angel near him crowned: angel holding inkstand for him: halbert, book, and inkhorn: axe and book: battle-axe: a square: T probably meant for a square.

Matthias, Ap. & M., S. Chosen by lot to fill the place of Judas amongst the Twelve. Stoned to death c. A.D. 64. Festival, February 24th. Represented bearing a halbert: leaning upon a sword: holding a sword by the point: holding a lance: holding a hatchet or axe: with a stone in his hand: with a carpenter's square: with a book and scimitar.

Matto. A brick.

Mattus. A cap or covering for the head made of thick stuff.

Maturitas. 1. The middle of the night. 2. Modesty and gravity of demeanour.

Matutinale. 1. A book containing the service for matins. 2. Clerks

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who sang at the night services and matins in a cathedral.

Matutinale Altare. The altar where early mass is said.

Matutinale Officium. The office of lauds.

Matutinarius. The chaplain or priest whose turn it is to be present at the early daily offices.

Matutini. 1. Vigils. 2. Matins and lauds.

Maund. The same as *Holy Bread Skep.*

Maundy. Alms or gifts of charity; so called from the words of our Lord, "*Novum mandatum do vobis.*"

Maundy Thursday. The day preceding Good Friday; so called because the *mandatum* or command of our Saviour to wash each other's feet is observed on that day. The sovereigns of England used to perform the ceremony to poor persons. The last king who performed it in person was James II. Later on it was performed by the Lord High Almoner instead. At present the alms are distributed, but the ceremony is intermitted. Formerly on this day penitents were reconciled to the Church.

Maur, Congregation of S. A reformed Benedictine order, founded by John Renaud in 1613, and confirmed by Gregory XV. in 1621.

Maurice Augorin, Regular Canons of S. Founded by Charlemagne, in the 8th century, in Savoy. Habit, rochet and red camail.

Mausoleum. 1. A sepulchre. 2. The tomb of a saint. 3. Mosaic work.

Maximianists. A sect of the Donatists, in the 4th century; so called from their leader.

May Bishop. Those who had the honorary title of bishop.

Mayor, Infant. v. *Infant Mayor.*

Mayrastra. A step-mother.

Mazelinus. 1. A bastard. 2. A drinking-vessel.

Mazer. A wide drinking-bowl of walnut or maple.

Mazerbowl. A loving cup.

Mazzetta. A short cloak worn by the pope, cardinals, and bishops.

Mazzieri. The same as *Macerii.*

Meals, Grace after. v. *Grace after Meals.*

Meals, Grace before. v. *Grace before Meals.*

Means of Grace. 1. Sacraments, by which grace is actually conveyed to men. 2. Any other ordinances, the use of which obtains grace for the soul.

Meat Offering. An offering composed of flour or meal. It denotes the Body of Christ: 1. Mystical; 2. Eucharistic. It was commanded to be offered with oil, signifying the office of the Holy Ghost: Lev. vi. 14.

Mechitarists. Armenians in union with the Church of Rome. They retain their own ritual, with a few alterations.

Medallion of our Lord. On his breast, or in his hand: S. Jude, Ap.

Media Vita. The prose of S. Notker of S. Gall, beginning with the words, "In the midst of life we are in death," and used in the burial office of the Church of England.

Mediæ Noctis tempus est. v. *'Tis the solemn midnight hour.*

Mediæval. That which relates to the middle ages.

Mediæval Architecture. The architecture of England and the continent during the middle ages, including the Norman and various Gothic styles.

Mediæval Church. The Church of the middle ages, which, according to some, begins with Odoacer's capture of Rome, and ends with the birth of Charles v., comprising ten centuries, from the 6th to the 16th century.

Medial Cadence. v. *Cadence.*

Mediana. The middle gate of a basilica.

Mediante Sunday. The fourth Sunday in Lent.

Mediation. The union of God and man in one person, by which Christ stands between God and man to reconcile and make them at one.

Mediator. One, the equal of both, who stands between two, to reconcile and make them at one, as Christ is the Mediator between God and man. The word is often wrongly used as equivalent to intercessor.

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Mediety. A moiety. The division of a rectory into halves.

Medimissaria. An ecclesiastical dignity of the second order.

Mediocres. Monks from twenty-four to forty years of age, who were excused from the office of the chantry and reading the epistle and gospel, but took their duty in course in choir, cloister, and refectory. Also called *Secundi Gradus.*

Meditation. A conversation or intercourse of the mind and heart with God, by the application of the three powers of the soul to religious truth. When the memory has recalled a revealed truth, the understanding seeks to penetrate it, and the will to submit, cling to, and love the same, then a person is said to meditate. Also called *Mental Prayer.*

Meeting. 1. S. Joachim at the golden gate of Jerusalem: S. Anne. 2. Our Blessed Lord on the Appian way: S. Peter, Ap.

Meeting-house Act. The meeting-house act is the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 45.

Megale, Eisodos. v. *Eisodos Megale.*

Megaloschemos. A fully professed monk.

Megalynaria. Hymns of praise, usually beginning with the word *Megalynon.*

Mejoral. A Spanish word denoting a kind of woman's garment.

Melancthonians. Followers of Melancthon, in the 16th century, in his moderate use of Aristotelian philosophy.

Melatoni. Disciples of Melato, an Anthropomorphite.

Melchites. The same as *Melchitæ.*

Melchitæ. 1. Eastern Christians whose ritual was formerly in the Syriac language, but who afterwards adopted offices from Constantinople, and translated them into Arabic. Their patriarch dwells at Damascus, and is styled patriarch of Antioch. 2. A name given to the orthodox Christians in Egypt, as distinguished from the Monophysites and Copts. Also called "King's men," as being adherents of the State Church under the emperor Marcian at the council of Chalcedon.

Melchizedekians. Heretics in the 3rd century who affirmed that Melchizedek was divine.

Meletians. 1. Heretics who refused to hold, to restore, or hold communion with the lapsed on their repentance. They were so named after Meletius, a bishop in Egypt, who was prohibited from ordaining by the council of Nice. 2. The adherents of S. Meletius in the schism of Antioch in the 5th century.

Melificare. To turn prose into poetry.

Meligerius. The same as *Marrelarius.*

Mellophotistos. A catechumen.

Melodia. An ecclesiastical chant.

Melodiare. To sing with a certain modulation of voice.

Melodima. Singing in harmony.

Melodus. 1. A singer. 2. Melody.

Melote. 1. Goat or sheep skin. 2. A cloak made of the same.

Member. 1. A moulding. 2. A subordinate portion of a building.

Membrana. Parchment.

Membrus. Parchment.

Memento. The commemoration or remembrance of the living and the dead in the mass.

Memillaries. A sect of the Mennonites.

Memoratorium. A memorandum.

Memoriæ, Bonæ. v. *Bonæ Memoriæ.*

Memorial. A collect commemorating a minor feast upon a major festival.

Memorial Collect. When two festivals occur on the same day, the office for the superior is said, and the inferior is commemorated by the use of a collect which is called the memorial collect.

Memorial Cross. A cross erected to commemorate a dead person or some important event.

Memorial Day. The same as *Mind Day.*

Memorialis Liber. A book containing a list of the dead and benefactors to a monastery.

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Memorium. 1. A church built over a martyr's grave. 2. A tomb. 3. A writing containing the prosecutor's charges.

Men of Understanding. v. *Hommes d'Intelligence.*

Mensea. The twelve volumes of the *Menaion.*

Menaion. 1. A work of twelve volumes, each containing the offices in the Greek Church for a month. 2. Each volume of the same.

Menandrians. Followers of Menander, a disciple of Simon Magus, who, to all his master's heresies, added this of his own, that no one could be saved except he was baptized in his name, and that all who would be baptized in his name should be immortal and incorruptible. He is also described by Tertullian, as pretending to be one of the æons from the pleroma, sent to succour souls which were under oppression.

Mendæans. Another name for Christians of S. John Baptist, who still remain in Bassorah, a city which lies between Arabia and Persia. Called also *Disciples of S. John, Hemerobaptists,* from their frequent washing, and *Mendaites.*

Mendaites. The same as *Mendæans.*

Mendax, Aqua. v. *Aqua Mendax.*

Mendicant Orders. Monks supported by charitable contributions, were so called from their manner of life in asking alms. Four orders were so called: 1. Dominicans; 2. Franciscans; 3. Augustinians; 4. Carmelites.

Meneverum. Miniver. An inferior sort of fur.

Mennonites. Anabaptists named after Mennon, of Friesland, in the 16th century. They reject the words *Person* and *Trinity;* disbelieve in original sin; and object to taking oaths or making war. They believe that Christ had His flesh from the essence of the Father. Some are Socinians, some are called *Galenists,* some *Collegians.*

Menologion. A kalendar of the saints, in the Greek Church, for the current month.

Menologium. A martyrology of saints.

Menourioi. Minors; Franciscans.

Mensa. 1. A flat tombstone. 2. The slab of the altar. 3. An altar. 4. Income.

Mensa Domini. The Lord's table.

Mensa Martyris. An altar in honour of a saint.

Mensa Propositionis. A credence table.

Mensæ Lector. The reader in the hall of a monastery.

Mensal Benefice. v. *Mensalia.*

Mensalia. Parsonages or spiritual livings united to the tables of religious houses, and called mensal benefices among the canonists.

Mensarius. The officer in the collegiate church of Nevers in France who superintended the commissariat of the college.

Mensionarius. The sacristan of a church.

Mensis Purgatorius. The month of February.

Mental Prayer. 1. Prayer which is not vocal. 2. The same as *Meditation.*

Mentura. A façade.

Menudetæ. The Minorites.

Merciful and Mighty Lord. S. A. H. No. 302. *O fortis, O clemens Deus.* Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Mercurii, Dies. Wednesday.

Mercy, Order of Our Lady of (Monks). Founded for the redemption of Christian captives, 1218, by S. Peter Nolasco, S. Raymond of Pennafort, and James, king of Arragon. Confirmed under S. Austin's rule by Gregory IX. Habit, cassock, scapular, and white cloak with a shield on the breast, arg.-a cross gules.

Mercy, Order of Our Lady of (Nuns). Founded by S. Peter Nolasco, S. Raymund of Pennafort, and James, king of Arragon, 13th century. The nuns aided in the work of redeeming captives by their prayers and alms. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white,

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on the breast a silver shield with red cross, black veil.

Mercy Seat. The humanity of Christ, wherein God's mercy assumed a material form and shape. Herein was it seated, as on a throne in a royal palace: Exod. xxv. It was formed of gold, because, although the substances of the Godhead and the manhood were not confounded, yet there is in Christ "Unity of Person:" and that Person is God the Word, the excellence of the Godhead prevailing over and exalting the inferior nature to which it is united.

Mercy, Sisters of the Order of. Founded, at Dublin, 1831, by Mother Catherine M'Auley, for the care of the sick, and the instruction of poor children. Rule of S. Augustine, with some modifications adapted from the constitutions of the Presentation order. Habit, black, black veil. Order confirmed by the holy see, June, 1841.

Mercy, Sisters of the Order of (of Séez). Founded, by P. Bazin, vicar-general of the diocese of Séez, in 1823, for the purpose of nursing the sick at their own homes. The religious take the three vows, to which is added one binding them to nurse the sick in any disease whatsoever. Habit, black, white cap, black veil. A crucifix worn on the breast. Order confirmed by the holy see, October, 1839. Also called *Nursing Sisters.*

Merenda. The mid-day meal.

Meridian. The name for the rest which monks may take at mid-day.

Meridiana. The mid-day rest.

Merinthans. The same as *Cerinthians.*

Merit. The sinlessness and sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ, by which He deserved the pardon of God for sinners, who are made one with Him.

Merlinus. A garment with which canons used to cover their head and shoulders.

Meros. Plain surface between the channels of a triglyph.

Mertlage. A church calendar or rubric.

Merton. The solid part of a parapetted wall which lies between the embrasures.

Mesagarius. The bailiff of the country farms belonging to a monastery.

Meschita. A mosque.

Mesclaria. A hospital for lepers.

Mescroganty. Unbelievers.

Mesemuthi. Followers of Mohammed.

Mesites. 1. A mediator. 2. A bishop who administers a diocese during the vacancy of the see; in Latin *intercessor.*

Meso. Market buildings.

Mesopentecost. The fourth week after Easter.

Mesochoros. The leader of a choir.

Mesoncella. A small house.

Mesonycticon. 1. In the Greek Church, a midnight office answering to the matins of the Roman. 2. A midnight hymn.

Mesorium. An office said between prime, terce, sext, none, and vespers in the Eastern Church.

Messageria. A fine exacted by an apparitor.

Messalians. The same as *Euchites.*

Messarii, Clerks. v. *Clerks Messarii.*

Messenger. "The Messenger of the Covenant," Mal. iii. 1, is Christ. He is the Lord Jehovah, Whom Israel sought.

Messiah. The anointed One; Christ.

Messianic. A term applied to certain portions of holy Scripture, especially psalms and prophecies relating to the Messiah.

Messianic Psalms. Psalms which, as the word indicates, refer expressly to the Messiah.

Messuagium. A dwelling and offices, with the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household.

Mestling. Yellow metal, a sort of latten.

Metalepsis. 1. The act of communicating; 2. especially of the chalice. 3. The reception of the antidoron; 4. and of holy water.

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Metamorphists. A name given to certain sacramentarians, who in the 15th century affirmed that Christ's natural body with which He ascended was wholly deified, and lost its humanity.

Metangi. The same as *Collitiani.*

Metangismonites. A sect who affirmed that the Second Person of the Trinity is in the First, as one vessel is in another. Also called *Hieracians.*

Metanoia. 1. Repentance. 2. Penance. 3. An obeisance. 4. A penitentiary for the fallen.

Metaphor. A kind of short parable, as "The tongue is a fire," "The tongue can no man tame."

Metaphorists. A heretical French sect, followers of Daniel Chamier.

Metastasis. 1. A spiritual change, as in baptism and the eucharist. 2. The assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Metatorium. v. *Aspastikon.*

Metempsychosis. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls after death.

Methodist New Connexion. A branch of the Wesleyan Methodists formed in 1797. Called also *Kilhamites.*

Methodist Old Connexion. A branch of the Wesleyan Methodists.

Methodists. 1. The French Catholic controversialists of the 17th century; so named by their opponents. 2. The sect originated by John and Charles Wesley.

Metochium. 1. A convent. 2. A monastic cell dependent on the principal monastery. 3. The farm of a convent.

Metousiosis. Transubstantiation, or more literally *change of essence.* The Greek Church holds this doctrine, which, however, has not been discussed in the East, as in the West.

Metreta. A measure for wine and other articles.

Metropole. A city having a metropolitan as bishop.

Metropolis. 1. The see of a metropolitan. 2. A title of Christmas, which is called by S. Chrysostom, *festorum omnium metropolis.*

Metropolitan. 1. An archbishop; so called because he presides over the city which is considered a sort of mother to other cities in the same province, and is therefore president of the provincial synod. It is his duty to ordain the bishops of his province, to convoke provincial councils, and to exercise a general superintendence over the doctrine and discipline of the bishops and clergy within the province. These are the functions assigned to him by the council of Nice, A.D. 325, by the councils which followed soon afterwards, by the ecclesiastical writers of the 4th and 5th century, and by the edicts of Justinian. 2. The word is sometimes used for a bishop or abbot, or one set over others. In earliest ages, Rome and Milan were the only two cities in the West which had metropolitans.

Metropolitanæ Epistolæ. Letters given by the metropolitan to his clergy.

Metuendus. A title of honour.

Mezaciarius. The bailiff of the country farms of a monastery.

Mezquita. A mosque.

Mezzanine. A low intermediate story between two higher stories.

Mezzo-relievo. Carving of which the projection from the wall is equal to half its true proportions, when more it is called alto-relievo, when less bas-relief or basso-relievo.

Michael, Archangel, S. Tutelar saint of Jewish nation, patron of Church Militant, and guardian of redeemed souls. Festival, with All Angels, September 29th. In the Greek and Roman kalendars, SS. Raphael and Gabriel and the holy Angel Guardian have separate festivals. Represented in armour, striking a dragon with a sword : pair of scales, black devil in one, white figure in the other : pair of scales, devils in one, souls in the other : one devil fallen out, and scale rising : weighing souls in scales, devil depressing one scale : sword and scales, two men in one, millstone in the other, which a dragon is pulling down : holding scales, devil pulling down one scale, soul in the

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other, the B. V. M. throwing in a rosary which weighs it down: holding scales, Satan pulling down one scale, S. Michael piercing him with a cross staff: lance and shield: piercing Satan with a long cross: the same, and a short cross in his hand.

Michaelmas. Feast of S. Michael and All Angels, Sept. 29th. One of the usual quarter days.

Micrologus. An abridgment or epitome of a book.

Microschemos. One who has taken the lesser monastic habit; a probationer.

Mid-Lent Sunday. The fourth Sunday in Lent. Also called *Refreshment Sunday.*

Mid-Pentecost Sunday. The fourth Sunday after Easter.

Middle Cross Day. A name in the Eastern Church for the Wednesday in the fourth week in Lent, being the middle of the great fast. It was a custom to make little cakes or biscuits on that day in the form of a cross.

Middle-post. The same as *King-post.*

Middle State. A name for purgatory.

Midnight Mass. v. *Mass, Midnight.*

Midraschim. v. *Agadosh.*

Mikra, Eisodos. v. *Eisodos Mikra.*

Militant Church, Prayer for. Part of the canon of the mass, displaced in the second Prayer Book of Edward VI., and said after the oblation of the elements.

Military Abbot. v. *Abbot Military.*

Milites. Heretics who held that our Lord was a mere man. Called also *Carpocratians* and *Florians.*

Milk and Honey after Baptism. Milk and honey are given in some parts of the East to the recently-baptized in token of their entering the Church, a land flowing with milk and honey. It was a primitive custom.

Millenarian Address. The same as *Millenary Petition.*

Millenarians. Modern Protestant sect who hold as a prominent doctrine, what some of the early fathers of the Church inclined to as a pious opinion, that the first resurrection should be that of those who were to have a temporal reign with Christ of a thousand years, according to Rev. xx. 4—6.

Millenary Petition. A petition named from the number of signatures which it received, though there were some hundreds short of a thousand, presented by the Puritans to James I., in which the petitioners desired to be relieved from such intolerable grievances as the use of the cross in baptism, the ring in marriage, confirmation, bowing at the name of Jesus. It also treated of, 1. objections to the Church service; 2. pluralities, non-residence, and unpreaching ministers; 3. the better maintenance of the parochial clergy; 4. redress of Church discipline. The petition led to the Hampton Court conference.

Millennium. A thousand years. Especially used of a supposed visible reign of our Lord on earth for that time, between the first and second resurrection.

Millstone. 1. In one scale, which a dragon is pulling down, two men in the other with a sword: S. Michael. 2. Crow or raven on a: S. Vincent, M.

Minaret. A slender lofty turret or tower attached to a mosque, used for calling the people to prayers by the voice of the muezzin.

Minchah. In the Mosaic ritual this word signifies a "gift," and especially an Eucharistic unbloody sacrifice or meat-offering. It is sometimes joined to the word Corban (to approach). It was opposed to Zebach (to slaughter) a bloody sacrifice, and Olah, a whole burnt-offering. It typified the Christian sacrifice of the altar.

Mind Day. The day of commemoration of the dead who are not canonized. Also called *Memorial Day.*

Mingrelians. Greek Christians, natives of Mingrelia, a part of old Georgia, and followers of Cyrillus and Methodius. They do not baptize their children till the eighth year, and ob-

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serve other peculiarities of discipline and ritual.

Miniature. A name for small pictures illustrating the text of a MS.

Minimi. The same as *Minims.*

Minims. The "least of all friars." An order founded by S. Francis of Paula in Calabria, 1473; confirmed by Sixtus IV. Called *Bons Hommes*, the name given by king Louis XI. of France to their founder. They observe a continual fast, which they term the quadragesimal life. The superior is called Corrector. Habit, tawny cassock, hood, scapular, and leathern girdle.

Minister. 1. A bishop, priest, or deacon officiating in Divine service. 2. Especially the gospeller and epistoler at the celebration of the holy Eucharist. 3. The superior of a Trinitarian house. 4. The assistant-superior of a Jesuit house. 5. The title adopted by the pastors of Protestantism.

Ministeriale. The vestments worn at mass.

Ministerialis. A provost or bailiff.

Ministerium. 1. The epistle or south corner of the altar. 2. A credence-table. 3. A vessel for the use of the altar. 4. A benefice granted on condition of a certain service. 5. The district of a vicar. 6. A country farm.

Ministers of the Sick. An order founded by S. Camillo de Lellis in 1586.

Ministrantia. A monstrance for containing the blessed Sacrament.

Ministrilis. A player on a musical instrument.

Ministry. 1. The office of the clergy, in three principal orders, duly ordained and commissioned. 2. The occupation of any one who serves.

Ministry of Reconciliation. 1. A term for the exercise of the priest's office in receiving confessions and giving absolution in the sacrament of penance. 2. A name for the Catholic religion.

Minor Canons. 1. In cathedrals of the old foundations, certain vicars, not of the chapter, who might sing high mass in absence of the canons. At S. Peter's at Rome they are called chaplains. 2. The title of vicars in the new foundations.

Minor Double, Benefice. v. *Benefice Minor Double.*

Minor, Friars. v. *Franciscan Friars.*

Minor, Filius. v. *Filius Minor.*

Minor Orders. Orders beneath the Holy Orders in sacramental dignity. The minor orders are four in number: 1. acolyte; 2. exorcist; 3. reader; 4. doorkeeper.

Minores. 1. A religious order of S. Francis. 2. Posterity.

Minores, Fratres. Minorites.

Minoresses. v. *Clare, Order of S.*

Minorissa. A nun of the order of S. Clare.

Minorites. v. *Cordeliers.*

Minors, Conventual. An order of unreformed Franciscans. Habit, a long grey cassock with a rope girdle and hood, a long grey cloak, and square cap.

Minsaterion. A sacristy.

Minster. A church to which an ecclesiastical fraternity is attached.

Minster Ham. A sanctuary house.

Minster House. The official house in which the canons of a cathedral live in common or in rotation.

Minster Priest. One who belongs to some religious or collegiate church.

Minstrel. A mediæval name for poet and musician.

Minstrel Gallery. A balcony in the triforium of a church, for the use of singers, as in Wells and Exeter cathedrals.

Minuta. 1. A very small coin. 2. Among the Italians, any grain except wheat. 3. A brief jotting or note on a MS. or elsewhere.

Minute Tithes. Small tithes, such as usually belong to a vicar, as of wool, lambs, pigs, butter, cheese, herbs, seeds, eggs, honey, and wax.

Minution. The regular blood-letting, supposed to be rendered necessary by the coarse diet of the monks.

Mirabilium Annus. The year 1544; so called on account of the

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victories of the Parisians against the Burgundians.

Miracle. An event transcending the ordinary laws by which the universe is governed, and due to the interpretation of a higher law applied by supernatural power.

Miracle Plays. Plays representing legends or sacred history, very common in the middle ages. The one of most importance now remaining in Christendom is performed in the Tyrol once every ten years, at Ober-Ammergau, in Bavaria.

Miracles. 1. Generally, the same as *Miracle Plays.* 2. Specifically, v. *Moralities.*

Miraculous Conception. The production of the human nature of our Lord by the power of the Holy Spirit. This doctrine is inseparable from that of the Incarnation and Atonement.

Miramiones. Nuns of the order of S. Genevieve; so called after their amalgamation with another order, of which Madame de Miramion was the founder, A.D. 1665, for education and nursing.

Miramur, O Deus, Tuæ. v. 1. *New wonders of Thy mighty hand.* 2. *O God, Whose hand hath spread.*

Miranda. A place from which there is an extensive prospect.

Mischea. A mosque.

Mischita. Ornament for the neck.

Miserere. 1. A name for the 51st Psalm, from the first Latin word of the Psalm. 2. Small brackets on the under side of stall seats in churches, generally richly carved. These when turned up form a rest for the occupant of the stall when standing.

Miserere Stall. The same as *Miserere* 2.

Misericordia. 1. An indulgence. 2. An indulgence in food and dress granted to monks in spite of the rules of their order. 3. The same as *Miserere* 2. 4. That part of a monastery where guests were entertained. 5. A name given to one of the four kinds of refectories, used for eating flesh meat in.

Misericordias Domini Sunday. The second Sunday after Easter; so called from the introit.

Mishna. One part of the Talmud. The word signifies repetition. It is held to be the second law, and to have been handed down from Moses to Judas the holy. It forms a code on sacred and civil matters.

Mispartistæ. Priests in Dijon, who, with the leave of the rectors, performed ecclesiastical functions in their parishes.

Misrule, Abbot of. v. *Abbot of Misrule.*

Missa. 1. The mass. 2. The feast of a saint: as "Missa S. Joannis" for "Festum S. Joannis."

Missa, Aurea. v. *Aurea Missa.*

Missa Bifaciata. A mass in which the priest recited the service again a second time as far as the offertory, but with one recitation only of the canon. The third recitation was called *Trifaciata.*

Missa Cantata. 1. Generally, a mass which is sung. 2. A musical mass sung with less ceremonial than high mass, without epistoler and gospeller.

Missa Catechumenorum. The mass as far as the gospel, after which the unbaptized and catechumens were expelled in the primitive Church.

Missa Defunctorum. Mass for the dead.

Missa Est, Ite. v. *Ite, Missa Est.*

Missa Fidelium. The whole mass, in opposition to missa catechumenorum, or that of the unbaptized or excommunicated.

Missa Judicii. A mass of ordeal.

Missa Musicale. A low mass at which music, orchestral or otherwise, is an accompaniment. A military mass often takes this form, the band of the regiment performing the musical portion of the service.

Missa Nativitatis. The Christmas mass.

Missa Nautica. A mass which is said without consecration or communion, because of the movement of the vessel at sea. A form of *Missa Sicca.*

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Missa Sicca. A form of mass said on days when there is no consecration. v. *Missa Nautica.*

Missa Trifaciata. v. *Missa Bifaciata.*

Missæ, Actio. v. *Actio Missæ.*

Missæ Canon. The canon of the mass.

Missæ Oratio. One of the seven prayers of the missa fidelium of the Mozarabic liturgy. In the Gallican rite sometimes called *Collectio*, as we say, the collect for the day, sometimes *Præfatio.*

Missæ Ordinarium. Ordinary of the mass.

Missæ Ordo. The order of the mass.

Missal. A book containing the masses or offices of the holy Eucharist for the year. Before the offices were combined in a single volume, several books were necessary, the Sacramentary, Lectionary, Antiphonary, and others. The change began in the 11th century.

Missarius. 1. A priest who is bound to say mass. 2. Any thing relating to the mass.

Missi Dominici. Commissioners, partly ecclesiastics, partly laity, who in the time of Charlemagne were to make circuits for the inspection of both secular and spiritual matters.

Mission. 1. A sending forth by authority, which gives the right, as jurisdiction gives the power to act; as when a bishop sends the clergy to take charge of their own particular parishes. 2. A series of sermons generally by a missioner or special preacher, followed by confessions and communions in any given place, with a view to spiritual awakening or edification.

Mission, Canonical. v. *Canonical Mission.*

Mission, Priests of the. v. *Missions, Clerks Regular of the Congregation of.*

Missionary. An ecclesiastic, whether bishop, priest, or deacon, sent by rightful authority to extend the Church in heathen countries.

Missionary Apostolic. A missionary priest in the Roman Church sent by commission from the pope.

Missions, Clerks Regular of the Congregation of. Founded, 1625, by S. Vincent of Paul, for the purpose of holding missions, giving retreats, and instructing the ignorant in their religious duties. Order confirmed by pope Urban VIII., 1632. Habit, same as secular priests. Also called *Lazarists* and *Priests of the Mission.*

Missura. The recital of offices at a person's death.

Mistral. 1. A provost at Vienné, delegated by the archbishop, who acted as prefect of the city. 2. A canon who looked after the capitular estates. 3. A provost or bailiff, a corruption of ministerialis.

Mistral Chancellor. A mistral, when the office was attached to that of the chancellorship of a cathedral.

Mistum. The fourth part of a pound of bread, and the third part of a pint of wine; rations allowed to monks at a meal.

Mitana. A mitten made of wool or fur.

Mitra. 1. The spire of a church. 2. A woman's head-dress. 3. v. *Mitre.*

Mitra Aurifrigata. v. *Mitre.*

Mitra Pretiosa. v. *Mitre.*

Mitra Simplex. v. *Mitre.*

Mitrale. 1. The box in which the mitre is kept. 2. A book containing the offices in the manual and processional. 3. A work on ceremonial, by Sicardus of Cremona.

Mitre. 1. A line formed by the meeting of two surfaces at any angle. 2. An episcopal coronet or ornament, peculiar to Western bishops. In the 10th century bishops seem to have worn crowns, but it was not till the 11th that the present shape was permanently established. Mitres are of three kinds: 1. *Mitra Simplex*, of white linen or silk, for fasts; 2. *Mitra Aurifrigata*, for mass and confirmations; 3. *Mitra Pretiosa*, of precious stones and gold or silver, for synods and great festivals. Before the 10th century it was like a raised cap

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closed at the top; in the 11th century it was red with infulæ or lappets, the early double-pointed mitre was low; in the 14th century it became more pointed, and enriched with crocketed points and jewelled crosses. From the mitre depended two narrow stripes of silk behind.

Mitre. 1. Mitre and triple cross, with an anchor in his hand: S. Clement, Bp. 2. Wearing a: tied to a tree in form of a cross, mitre on his head, two mallets on the ground: S. Denys, Bp.

Mitre, Papal. A triple mitre worn by the popes to indicate the regal, imperial, and sacerdotal power. It was introduced by Boniface VIII.

Mitred Abbot. v. *Abbot Mitred.*

Mitred Abbeys. Those whose abbots wore the mitre: Reading, Thorney, Colchester, Tavistock, Winchelcombe, Bardney, Battle, Tewkesbury, S. Alban's, Crowland, Rumsey, Westminster, Hulme, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Bury S. Edmund's, Glastonbury, Malmesbury, Evesham, Selby, S. Mary's, York (Benedictine), Waltham, Cirencester, Canterbury (Austin canons).

Mittit ad Virginem. v. *To the Virgin He sends.*

Mixed Arches. A name for three-centered and four-centered pointed arches, and three-centered elliptical arches.

Mixed Chalice. The practice of mingling a little water with the wine in the chalice. This use at mass is almost universal throughout Christendom, the only exception being, it is believed, the Armenian Church, which uses wine alone.

Mixed Tithes. Tithes of wool, milk, pigs, eggs, consisting of natural products, but nurtured and preserved in part by the care of man.

Mixomelon. A pyx for the communion of the sick.

Mixtum. 1. Wine mixed with water. 2. In the rule of S. Benedict, the bread and wine given to the brother before he began reading aloud at meals.

Mneme. 1. A tomb. 2. A church in which there is the tomb of a saint. 3. The anniversary of a saint's day. 4. The burial of the dead.

Mnemosynon. 1. Liturgical commemoration. 2. The burial office.

Modalists. The same as *Noëtans* and *Sabellians.*

Modern Church. The Church, historically considered, from the commencement of the 16th century to the present time.

Modern Methodists. A sect of the Methodists.

Modulizare. To sing in harmony.

Modus. 1. A payment in money in in lieu of tithe in kind. 2. A song in rhythm. 3. A custom or rite.

Modus Decimandi. A particular manner of tithing arising from immemorial usage, differing from the payment of one tenth of the annual increase.

Mohammedanism. The religion of Mohammed, who in the 7th century preached the unity of the Godhead among the idolaters of Arabia. The Koran is the volume in which this teaching, much of which was borrowed from Christianity, is contained.

Moichos. An intruded bishop.

Moinus. A monk.

Moirologetria. A hired female mourner.

Mola. 1. A mill. 2. A mass. 3. A liquid measure. 4. A grindstone. 5. The middle of the altar.

Molaria. 1. The payment made for grinding corn. 2. A mill.

Molendinum. A mill.

Molina. A mill.

Molinists. Followers of Louis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit of the 16th century, who strove to explain the difficulties of predestination and free-will. They are accused of Pelagianism.

Molinosists. Quietists, followers of Michael Molinos, a Spanish theologian, 1627—1696.

Molokans. Russian sectaries.

Momiers. A term of reproach given to dissenters from the Calvinists of Geneva.

Mona. A widow.

Monachism. The system and life of monks.

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Monachos. A monk.

Monachus. A monk.

Monachus Claustralis. A monk not in office.

Monachus, Decretalis. v. *Decretalis Monachus.*

Monachus Obedientiarius. A monk sent to act as curate, with revocable licence, in a parish dependent on an abbey.

Monarches. An honorary title of the count of Flanders.

Monarchia. The doctrine 1. of the supremacy of God; 2. of the Unity in Trinity.

Monarchians. The same as *Patripassians.*

Monarchy Men, Fifth. v. *Fifth Monarchy Men.*

Monasteries, Acts for the Dissolution of. The acts for the dissolution of monasteries are 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28; 31 Hen. VIII. c. 13; 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24; 37 Hen. VIII. c. 4; 1 Edw. VI. c. 14.

Monasteries, Dissolution of. The dissolution of monasteries took place in England both before and at the Reformation. The earliest case was in 1312, when the Templars were suppressed, and their lands given in 1323 to the hospital of S. John of Jerusalem. The revenues of many houses were given to colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. Henry VIII. took an enormous amount of property from the Church, a small part of which was used for religious purposes.

Monasteries, Double. v. *Double Monasteries.*

Monastery. A house for the reception of monks or other religious, and called, according to circumstances, an abbey, priory, convent, or nunnery. Monasteries were places of learning, education, refuge, charity, and civilization, as well as of retirement from the world.

Monastery, Plan of a. The following is a plan on which many monasteries were built. The wall contained an enclosure, whose gate was at the west or north-west. The gate-house contained several rooms, sometimes a chapel. The almonry was a little to the right. The church formed a Latin cross, its nave and one transept forming part of a cloistered quadrangle. In the cloister a lavatory. The dormitory occupied the west of the quadrangle; the parlour, refectory, and kitchen the south. The abbot's lodge was at the south-east corner. A stream through the midst served for mill and drainage.

Monetabilis Pœna. A fine in money.

Monetum. A mint where money is coined.

Money. In his right hand, cross in his left: S. Philip, Ap.

Money Bag. Holding a: three money-bags: holding a square money-box: money-box: money-box with chains to it, at his feet: S. Matthew, Ap.

Money, Bag of. v. *Bag of Money.*

Money Stone. The upper slab of a tomb, on which payments were made.

Moniacatio. The profession of the monastic life.

Monial. A mullion.

Moniales. Religious women of the 4th century living in a convent. Called also *Sanctimoniales*, and in Egypt *Nonnæ*, whence *Nuns.*

Monietas. Reception into a monastic order.

Monition. A form issued by an ecclesiastical court, granting to the party complaining an order monishing the party complained against to obey under pain of the law and contempt thereof.

Monitony. A warning, similar to a monition, general in its wording and not addressed to any one person.

Monitorium. A summons at law.

Monk. Food let down to the saint in a cave, by a monk: S. Benedict, Ab.

Monks. 1. Hermits living in forests or rock caves. 2. Religious living in separate cells. 3. Living in common under a superior who had his particular rule. 4. Living in congregation, being a distinct religious

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order. The word means *Solitary*. They arose about the time of the Decian persecution in Judæa and Egypt. Paul and Antony were (as S. Jerome says) the fathers of monasticism. Common life began with Pacomius. S. Basil introduced a uniform system. S. Benedict did for the West what S. Basil did for the East. The Greeks called ordained monks *Hieromonachi*. At first only certain persons were allowed to profess. They wore coarse garments and short hair; they were subjected to a probation, but did not take solemn vows. They were ruled by *decani*, *centenarii*, abbots, and *hægumeni*. They fasted, watched, and prayed, and worked with their hands.

Monochordum. A musical instrument consisting of one string.

Monody. A hymn sung by one person.

Monogamy. Marriage with one person only. The clergy in the primitive Church, as also the deaconesses and "widows," were required to be monogamists. Deaconesses were also to be *univiræ*.

Monogram, Sacred. 1. IHS, the Greek contraction of the Holy Name, *Iesous*. 2. IHS, the Latin contraction of *Jesus, Hominum Salvator*.

Monoikion. A small country parish.

Monophysites. The adherents of Dioscorus, bishop of Alexandria, who was condemned with Eutyches, for the same heresy, by the fourth œcumenical council at Chalcedon, A.D. 451. They abounded in Egypt and Syria, and survives there to the present day. The heresy was, that there was but one nature in Christ, compounded of the divine and human natures; hence the name. Also called *Jacobites*.

Monos. A monk.

Monothelani. The same as *Monothelites*.

Monothelites. A branch of the Eutychian heresy, which asserted that after the Incarnation there was but one will in our Lord. If the doctrine of the two perfect natures, each possessed of all its distinctive capacities and faculties, be admitted, the doctrine of two wills, the divine and the human, follows. This heresy, and Honorius, bishop of Rome, who favoured it, were condemned in the sixth œcumenical synod held at Constantinople, A.D. 680.

Monotone. Saying any portion of an office on a single note.

Monsa. A compressed sponge fastened to a maniple for cleansing the paten.

Monsignor Sacriste. The pope's sacristan, who is always chosen from the monks of the order of S. Augustine. He is a bishop in partibus.

Monsignore. A title given to persons allowed the social rank and precedence of bishops at the court of Rome.

Monstrance. A vessel in which the blessed Sacrament is exposed to the people. Previously to the 14th century It was reserved in a pyx, but after the institution of the feast of Corpus Christi exposition in a visible form was introduced. The present form, however, that of a circle of crystal in which It is enclosed, surrounded by rays of gold and silver, did not commence before the 16th or 17th centuries. Also called *Remonstrance*.

Mont S. Eloi Anas, Regular Canons of. Habit of violet colour.

Montanists. Followers of Montanus, who, about the middle of the 2nd century, began teaching in a village of Mysia, not far from the borders of Phrygia, whence the sect was called the Phrygian, or Cataphrygian. He was subject to trances and ecstasies, and blasphemously called himself the Paraclete. Two ladies of rank, Priscilla and Maximilla, followed him as prophetesses. This pretence to inspiration formed the peculiar character of the sect. He destroyed himself, with Maximilla, before the close of the 2nd century. These heretics professed extreme rigour. They divided into branches: one branch followed Proclus, the other followed Æschines. The latter inclined to the opinions of Praxeas and Sabellius.

Monte Cassino, Congregation

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of. A religious order founded by Barbo, a Venetian, established, 1409, under a reformed Clugniac rule, 1504, by pope Julius II. Habit, a black cassock, scapular, and robe with hood and sleeves. Also called *Congregation of S. Justina.*

Monte Virgini, Monks of. An order founded by William of Vercelli, 1197. Rule of S. Benedict. Habit, white.

Montebello, Hermits of. An order founded under Urban VI. Habit, a cassock, scapular, short cloak, pilgrim's staff, and sandals.

Montenegrins. Christians of Montenegro, in Albania, in communion with the Greek Church.

Montenses. A name for Donatists. The same as *Agonistici.*

Montesiani. A name for Donatists.

Month's Mind. The monthly mass for one departed: the year's mind was the anniversary of a person's death.

Montjoy. Mounds of earth to guide travellers on their way.

Montjoye, Knights of. An order founded by pope Alexander III., 1180, under S. Basil's rule, for war with the infidels.

Monument. A memorial of a person, in sculpture or otherwise, erected in a church or on consecrated ground.

Monumental Brasses. Effigies on tombs. They were first used perhaps in England about A.D. 1200. Large numbers were destroyed at the Reformation.

Monumental Chapel. A chapel erected in commemoration of the life of any person.

Monydrion. A small convent.

Moorish Arch. A horse-shoe arch, with an inclination to the form sometimes of a Gothic, and sometimes of a stilted arch.

Moorish Architecture. A style adopted by the Arabs, about the 10th century, distinguished by the horse-shoe arch. Also called *Arabic* and *Saracenic Architecture.*

Mora. A witch.

Moraguary. A priest who acts as a titular confessor.

Moralists. Writers on morality. They may be classified as 1. *schoolmen;* 2. as *dogmatists,* who confined themselves chiefly to the declarations of the Scriptures and fathers; 3. as *mystics.*

Moralities. Theatrical exhibitions given by the ecclesiastics of the middle ages. They allegorized virtue and vice. In *mysteries,* Scriptural persons and events were represented. In *miracles,* the wonderful acts of martyrs and confessors.

Morality Plays. The same as *Moralities.*

Moravians. Protestant sect which originally sprang from a union of the Bohemian Brethren, Lutherans, and Zuinglians in Poland and Moravia. Some attribute their origin to Nicolas, count of Zinzendorf, but they themselves regard Methodius and Cyrillus as their founders. They have those called bishops among them. Also called *United Brethren* or *Unitas Fratrum.*

Morelstochiki. Russian dissenters.

Moretum. A kind of brownish cloth.

Morganatic Marriage. A marriage unrecognized either by the law of the land or by the crown.

Morisonianism. A modern Protestant body which began its existence in the year 1840, in the person of James Morison, son of Robert Morison, a United Secession minister. He maintained the universality of the Atonement as against Calvinism, but with this he taught eternal, personal, and unconditional election. He said that no one would be condemned eternally for Adam's sin alone, and has hence been charged, apparently on insufficient grounds, with Pelagianism. The charge of universalism is better founded, in so far as the elect in Christ are concerned; though on this point some difference exists. In spiritual government they do not insist on either the Presbyterian or Independent form; consequently

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there are congregations of both forms under the Union, which is styled Evangelical, to signify that the word is theological rather than ecclesiastical. In part the Union does pretend to exercise coercive discipline. The body is rapidly increasing, especially in the western districts of Scotland. Also called the *Evangelical Union Kirk*.

Mormons. The name Mormon is taken from the Book of Mormon, a book of pretended religious doctrine, history, and prophecy, alleged to have been found by one Joseph Smith, on the 22nd September, 1827, in a cavern on the side of a hill, called Cumori, in the county of Ontario, New York, in the United States of America. The chief heresy of this imposture is its Anthropomorphism, affirming that God is not a Spirit, but a material Being. Smith was shot in prison by a mob, June 27, 1845, in the city of Carthage. His deluded followers are located in large numbers in Utah, at the Great Salt Lake. They are industrious, and as to material prosperity, successful. They are held together by a strict system of espionage. They had a flourishing town called Nauvoo, in Illinois, before their migration to Utah. They practise polygamy. Also called *Latter Day Saints*.

Morn of morns, and Day of days. H. A & M. No. 20. *Die dierum principe.* Sunday morning hymn. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Morning. The resurrection of Jesus Christ: Ps. xxx. 5. The Morning, the Day-spring or Dawn, and the Day-star, all signify the period of our Lord's suffering life here on earth, when His Light shone, as it were, dimly, and only to a few chosen disciples. Cf. S. Luke i. 78.

Morning's Gift. The dowry of an Anglo-Saxon woman; so called because it was not formally settled on her until the morning after marriage.

Moronensis Ordo. The order of the Cœlestines, instituted by pope S. Cœlestine, whose surname was De Morone.

Morrow Mass. The mass to be said on the day following a feast.

Morrow Mass Priest. The priest who is to say mass on the day following a feast.

Morrow of a Feast. The day following.

Morse. The fastening or clasp of a cope; often of a costly description and covered with precious stones.

Morsus. 1. A crust of bread. 2. A clasp. 3. Remorse. 4. A mouth.

Mortal Sin. That kind of sin, as murder and adultery, which is eternally punished if a person dies without repentance.

Mortgages. A mortgage is the creation of an interest in property, defeasible, *i. e.* annullable, upon performing the condition of paying a given sum of money, with interest thereon, at a certain time. Mortgages by ecclesiastical persons are regulated by statutes 17 Geo. III. c. 53; 5 Geo. IV. c. 89; 1 & 2 Vict. c. 23; 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 26.

Mortification. The discipline by which sinful desires are subdued and virtues cultivated.

Mortilegium. A list of the dead who have given benefactions to a church or monastery.

Mortis, Articulus. v. *Articulus Mortis.*

Mortis, In Articulo. v. *Articulus Mortis.*

Mortmain. Mortmain is when lands and tenements are given to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal; and is called *mortmain*, as coming from a *dead hand*. By several ancient statutes alienation of lands and tenements in mortmain, *i. e.* to religious and other corporations, which were supposed to hold them in a dead or unserviceable hand, were prohibited under pain of forfeiture to the lord, the fruits of whose feudal seigniory were thus impaired.

Mortmain, Alienation in. v. *Alienation in Mortmain.*

Mortmain, Statutes of. The statutes of mortmain are:—Magna Charta (9 Hen. III. c. xxxvi., 7 Edw.

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I. ii., 13 Edw. I., 15 Rich. II., 23 Hen. VIII. c. x.). A royal charter of licence (18 Edw. III. iii. 3) gave some relaxation, as also 17 Chas. II. iii. James carried dispensation to a great length, which was checked by 1 Will. III. ii. 2. By 7 Will. III. and 2 Anne c. ii. relaxations were allowed; by 9 Geo. II. c. xxxvi. restraints were added. By 12 and 13 Vict. xlix. 4 certain grants of sites for schools were allowed.

Mortuary. A mortuary is a species of customary payment on the death of a parishioner, as to which there never has been any doubt but that it is payable by special custom only; and it is said to have been given *pro recompensatione subtractionis decimarum personalium, necnon et oblationum;* a sort of offering to the Church for any possible omissions of which the deceased person might have been guilty in respect to the dues of the Church. Also called *Soul Shot.*

Mortuarium. 1. The portion of property due by right from a parishioner on his death to the rector of the parish. v. *Mortuary.* 2. A list of the dead. 3. A funeral.

Mortuary Candlestick. A candlestick used at funerals, and placed by the side of the coffin.

Mortuorum, Agenda. v. *Agenda Mortuorum.*

Mosaic Work. Ornamental work formed by inlaying small pieces of material, such as glass, marble, stone, or tile, on a foundation of marble or stone. The word is derived from *musa*, and means *studied* or *artistic.*

Mosarabes. The Christians in Spain who lived under the dominion of the Moors.

Moscheda. A mosque.

Mosque. A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mossen. The same as *Monsieur* in French.

Most Catholic. A title given to the kings of Spain.

Most Christian. A title given to the kings of France.

Most Faithful. A title given to the kings of Portugal.

Most Glorious of the Virgin Choirs. S. A. H. No. 204. *O gloriosa Virginum.* Hymn for the festival of B. M. V. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Most Reverend. A title given to archbishops and metropolitans.

Motett. A short piece of Church music highly elaborated, of which the subject is taken from the psalms or hymns of the Church. Derived from the Italian *motetto*, a little word or sentence.

Mother Church. 1. The parish church. 2. The cathedral church of a diocese.

Mother of God. Theotokos or Deipara. The title of the B. V. M., sanctioned, against the Nestorians, in the 3rd general council, that of Ephesus, 431. It confirms the inseparable union of the two natures of Christ.

Mother of God, Regular Clerks of the Order of the. Founded, in 1574, by John Leonard, at Lucca, under Gregory XIII. The members are devoted to the instruction of the poor, the service of the sick, and missionary work. Habit, black, like other priests.

Mothering Cakes. Cakes which the children of a family present to the mother of a family on Mothering Sunday. Also called *Simnels.*

Mothering Sunday. Mid-Lent Sunday, on which it was customary for people to visit their mother or cathedral church of the diocese with Easter offerings. They also used to make cakes on that day, called "Mothering Cakes," and carry them to their relations.

Motulus. A motett.

Mouldings. The ornamental outline or form given to the edges of the projecting or receding members of various parts of a building.

Mound. The same as *Orb.*

Mountain. Jesus Christ: Isa. ii. 2. He is established upon the top of the hills, because the Apostles, as lesser hills, exalt Him by their preaching.

Mount Calvary, Nuns of the Order of. Founded, in the 17th century, by Antoinette d'Orleans, daughter of the duke of Longueville, and widow

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of the marquis of Belleisle. Habit, white, with black veil. Rule of S. Benedict observed in its utmost rigour.

Mount Carmel, Brethren of our Lady of. v. *Carmelite Order, Friars of.*

Mourners. v. *Flentes* and *Lugentes.*

Mouth. The Only Begotten Son, by whom God speaks all words to us: Isa. i. 20.

Movable Feasts. Movable feasts are those which depend upon Easter, which is the Sunday after the full moon on or after March 21st. If the full moon falls on a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after.

Moyer's Lectures. Lectures established according to the will of Lady Moyer, to be preached at S. Paul's or elsewhere on the Trinity and Divinity of our Lord. Mention is found of preachers before 1740, and down to 1774. In course of time the lectures lapsed.

Mozarabic Liturgy. One of the divisions of the Ephesine family; it seems to have become very corrupt, and was abolished in the province of Braga, A.D. 538. The council of Toledo acted otherwise, and examined and rendered it uniform. S. Leander and S. Isidore enlarged and perfected this rite. The name is derived from *Mostarib*, a verb meaning "to Arabize," or imitate the Arabs. Elipandus, archbishop of Toledo in 783, brought it again into suspicion by altering the prayers in accordance with his Nestorian tendencies; but it was, corrected and approved by John X. in A.D. 920. Later, another attack was made upon it, and in Aragon the Roman office was adopted in 1071, from which time the last steadily gained ground until in the 15th century the National rite was only used on high feasts. Cardinal Ximenes restored it, and published its missal and breviary in 1500, establishing it at Toledo, Salamanca, and Valladolid. In these latter it has become extinct, and now only exists in one chapel of the cathedral of Toledo, it having been suppressed in the other churches of that city in 1842. The parts of the mass are as follows: first the *ad missam* or *introit*, the collect, prophecy, *psallendo*, or short verse of a psalm, followed sometimes by a missal litany, epistle, gospel, no gradual or alleluia, sacrificium or offertory, *missa* or collect, followed by another *alia oratio, post nomina* or secret; *ad pacem*, another collect followed by the *pax illatio* or preface. Of these there are 156, sixty-six de tempore, sixty-five of saints, ten of the common of saints, fifteen of votive masses; the *post sanctus*, or prayer after the sanctus, at the end of which, "Through Jesus Christ Thy Son," follows "Who in the same night," and the prayer *post pridie*, after which the elevation and creed, which is said whilst the priest divides the host into nine parts. Then the *ad orationem dominicam*, the Lord's prayer, blessing, and collect. v. *Liturgy.*

Mozetta. A sort of cape with a hood to it. The pope wears a mozetta of red trimmed with ermine, bishops have it of purple, and cardinals of scarlet. It is worn by canons in some cathedrals of Sicily.

Mozzetta. The same as *Mozetta.*

Mpatikion. A fee for a licence to officiate.

Muccinium. A pocket handkerchief.

Muezzin. v. *Minaret.*

Muffulæ. Gloves or mittens made of skin or fur.

Muggletonians. A sect at the time of the Great Rebellion, who sprung up in the year 1657, and took their denomination from Ludowick Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who set up for a prophet. They renounced all ordinances.

Mulier. A wife.

Mullion. The vertical division between the lights of windows and screens in Gothic architecture. Also called *Monial.*

Mulnaris. The site of a mill.

Mulneda. A mill-dam.

Multa. A fine, or fiscal satisfaction, anciently given to the king by the bishops, that they might have power to make their wills; and that they might have the probate of other

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men's wills, and the granting of administrations. Also called *Multura Episcopi.*

Multifoil. v. *Foil.*

Multifoil Arch. An arch formed by many foils. Also called *Polyfoil Arch.*

Multiforabilis Tibia. A pipe or flute with many holes.

Multura Episcopi. v. *Multa.*

Mumpsimus. A nickname for one who is obstinate in religious matters; a corruption of the word *sumpsimus* in the mass.

Muncerians. Followers of Thomas Muncer, or Muntzer, the first chief of the Anabaptists, a renegade priest.

Mundatory. v. *Purificatory.*

Mundi, Mappa. v. *Mappa Mundi.*

Mundiburdum. Guardianship.

Mundus effusis redemptus. v. *Sing, O earth, for thy redemption.*

Muniment Room. The room in which archives are kept.

Munimina. Privileges or immunities granted by princes in favour of certain churches.

Munitions. "Munitions of rocks," Isa. xxxiii. 16. This is Christ in His manifold defences of His people. He is their living wall of protection round about them.

Munitorium. A muniment chamber.

Munster. A minster.

Munus. 1. The unbloody sacrifice in the mass. 2. A benefice.

Murale. A wall.

Muramen. Walling.

Murare. 1. To surround with a wall. 2. To imprison.

Muratum. A wall.

Murenæ. Bands for the neck made of thin strips of gold.

Murus. A prison.

Mus. Bac. Bachelor of Music.

Mus. Doc. Doctor of Music.

Musa. 1. A musical instrument, like bagpipes. 2. Mosaic work.

Musca. An ornament for the neck.

Muscatorium, Flabellum. v. *Flabellum Muscatorium.*

Muschetta. A mosque.

Music. An accompaniment of other instruments than the organ, or in addition to it, is technically so called.

Musica. Singing.

Musicale Missa. v. *Missa Musicale.*

Musicatus. Marked in musical notation for singing.

Musium. 1. A place of study. 2. Mosaic work.

Musivum. Mosaic work.

Mussulmans. Mohammedans, followers of Mohammed.

Muta. 1. A pantomime. 2. An assembly. 3. A kind of measure.

Mutanda. Garments which are often changed.

Mutatoria. The same as *Mutanda.*

Musa. A garment worn by ecclesiastics.

My God, accept my Heart this day. H. A & M. No. 354. Hymn for confirmation. From an American hymn-book.

My God, and is Thy Table spread. H. A & M. No. 204. Communion hymn. By Doddridge.

My God, how wonderful Thou art. H. A & M. No. 149. S. A. H. No. 259. Hymn to the Eternal Father. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

My God, I love Thee; not because. H. A & M. No. 88. S. A. H. No. 234. *O Deus, ego amo Te.* Hymn on the passion. By S. Francis Xavier. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

My God, my Father, while I stray. H. A & M. No. 170. By Charlotte Elliott.

My God, my God, and can it be. Part II. of *O Soul of Jesus, sick to death.*

My Jesus say, What wretch has dared. S. A. H. No. 245. Hymn on the passion.

Myakion. The apse of a church.

Mynchen. A nun.

Mynchery. The Saxon name for a nunnery; the nuns were called mynchens. Perhaps a corruption of monastery.

Mynster-ham. *Ecclesiæ mansio:* monastic habitation; perhaps the part

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of a monastery set apart for purposes of hospitality, or as a sanctuary for criminals.

Myron. 1. Holy chrism. 2. Perfumed oil.

Myrophori. 1. The ointment-bearers, the holy women at the sepulchre. 2. The third Sunday after Easter, among the Greeks.

Myrrh. The Body of Christ: Cant. i. 13. As natural myrrh preserves the body incorrupt, so does the Body of Christ, piously received, preserve the soul.

Myrrha. A gum used for embalming the dead.

Myrroure of our Lady. A very early English book explaining the breviary and missal. It was printed in 1530 by the order of the abbess of Mount Sion for the use of her nuns. It is interesting as supplying many minutiæ of English ceremonial which otherwise would have been lost.

Mystagogia. 1. The liturgy in Greek. 2. Instruction before baptism.

Mysterium. 1. A sacrament. 2. The holy liturgy. 3. A mystery play in which the chief events of our Lord's life, or other Scriptural subjects, were acted.

Mysterium, Apertionis. v. *Apertionis Mysterium.*

Mysterium Mirabile. v. *This day the wondrous mystery.*

Mystery. 1. A truth revealed by God, but not intelligible by the reason of man, as the mystery of Three Persons in One God. 2. A sacrament. 3. The same as *Mysterium* 3.

Mystery Play. v. *Mysterium* 3.

Mystic Pantheists. Those who hold that the mind intuitively apprehends that its life is consubstantial with God, Who manifests Himself in spirit and in nature. This is the opinion of the Saint Simonians.

Mystic Recitation. Reading or singing in a low voice is so described in Greek office books. The word mystery is derived from the manner in which certain religious secrets were communicated, *i. e.* with lips half closed.

Mystic Voice. The same as *Mystic Recitation.*

Mystical Almond. The vesica.

Mystical Interpretation. The exposition of the hidden meanings of holy Scripture.

Mystical Theology. The study of the mystical sense of Scripture.

Mystically. 1. Secretly. 2. In a low tone.

Mystics. 1. The school of Theologians who, as Clement of Alexandria and his pupil Origen, deal principally with the allegorical and mystical meaning of holy Scripture; or as in modern times, the Quakers and Swedenborgians. 2. In a more extended sense the name embraces all those who, as the Hermits and Quietists, thought little of philosophical studies, and waited for illumination in silence and repose. Molinos, a Spanish priest, digested this system, and was opposed by the Jesuits. Jeanne Marie de la Motte Guyon and Fenelon advocated Quietism in France. 3. The same as *Moralists* 3.

Mysticus Hymnus. The trisagion.

Mythical Theory of Christianity. The theory opposed to the historical reality of the Gospel story.

N.

N. 1. As a numeral letter, N denotes 90; with a line drawn above it, $\bar{N}$ denotes 90,000. 2. In abbreviations, N stands for *natus, nobilis, non, noster;* with a line above it, for *natione, numerous;* NVM signifies *nummum.*

N.S. Abreviation for *New Style.*

Na. An abbreviation for *Domina,* dame or mistress.

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Naalians. A Gnostic sect.

Naasians. A Gnostic sect.

Nablisare. To play on a psaltery.

Nablum. A stringed instrument of music.

Nacara. Kettle-drums.

Nag's Head Consecration. v. *Nag's Head Fable.*

Nag's Head Fable. A false story invented to invalidate the consecration of archbishop Parker, which takes its name from a tavern in Cheapside, where the bishops were said to have assembled after the confirmation in Bow Church, for the pretended consecration of Parker and other bishops. In reality, Parker was canonically consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth.

Nail. Christ, on Whom all preachers and all preaching must hang for support: Isa. xxii. 23. The Nail fell when He abandoned His ancient house, the Jewish temple.

Nail-head Moulding. A moulding common in Norman work; formed by a series of projections resembling square nail-heads.

Nama. Wine for mass in the Greek Church.

Name. 1. The noun appropriated to a person. The Greeks and Romans named a child with certain religious ceremonies, the Jews at the time of circumcision, and Christians on the day of baptism. 2. Surnames, which, belonging to all members of a family, follow as a matter of course, and have no religious import.

Name of Jesus. The Grace and Spirit of Jesus, producing all holy affections and righteousness and piety in His people: Cant. i. 3.

Name of Jesus, Holy. The festival of the Holy Name has long been kept in the English Church on August 7th. The same day was anciently dedicated to Afra, a female martyr of Augsburg.

Names of the Three Wise Men. The three Magi are called Gaspar, Balthasar, and Melchior. They are said to have been martyred at Sessania, a city of Arabia Felix, and their remains to have been ultimately brought to Cologne.

Nantes, Edict of. An edict of toleration by Henry IV. of France, A.D. 1598, which restored to the Protestants their civil and religious liberties. It was revoked by Louis XIV., A.D. 1685.

Naophylax. A sacristan.

Naos. 1. The nave of a parochial church. 2. The choir of a monastic church.

Naos, Dromicos. A basilica church.

Napry, Keeper of. The keeper of the linen in a religious foundation.

Nardion. Unconsecrated chrism in the Greek Church.

Nardos. An outer vessel for the box of chrism.

Narthex. 1. The western part of a church, to which catechumens and penitents, and sometimes schismatics and unbelievers, were admitted. The inner narthex was the place for rogations, watches, funeral rites, and sometimes baptisms. The outer narthex contained the porch and area in front of the church. 2. A staff.

Narthex, Inner. v. *Narthex.*

Narthex, Outer. v. *Narthex.*

Nastalæ. Shoulder-knots.

Natale. A saint's day commemorating the martyrdom or the death of a saint; so called from its being the day of his birth into heaven. The day of the death of a saint not being a martyr is commonly called *depositio.* Also called *Natalis* or *Natalis Dies.*

Natale Domini. v. *Nativitas Domini.*

Natale Episcopi. The anniversary of the consecration of a bishop. This was observed as an annual holiday in some churches.

Natalis. The same as *Natale Episcopi.*

Natalis Calicis. The birthday of the Chalice. Maundy Thursday; so called in mediæval Latin from the institution of the blessed Eucharist on that day. Also called *Dies Panis, Natalis Eucharistiæ,* and by the Syrians *Dies Secretorum.*

Natalis, Dies. v. *Dies Natalis.*

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Natalis Eucharistiæ. The same as *Natalis Calicis.*

Natalis Reliquiarum. The day of the translation of the relics of a saint.

Natalitia. Birthdays. Natural birthdays were observed by the early Christians, but this observation was not allowed in the season of Lent.

Natalitia Sanctorum. Birthdays of the saints, the anniversaries of their death or martyrdom.

Nataloria. A font.

Natineus. An acolyth.

National Covenant. The confession of faith of the Kirk of Scotland, appended to the Westminster confession, and often subscribed with it, as by Charles II. in 1650 and 1651.

National Synod. A synod of the Church of any particular country.

Nativitarians. Heretics of the 4th century, who held that the generation of our Lord was not eternal.

Nativitas Domini. Christmas day.

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The feast of the Nativity of the B. V. M. is kept September 8th.

Natural Children. A natural or illegitimate child is one who comes under any of the five following categories: 1. a child born of a woman not actually married at the time of its birth; 2. of a wife under such circumstances that her husband cannot be its father; 3. of a husband and wife, whose marriage has been judicially declared null and void, which illegitimatizes their previously lawful issue; 4. of a widow, so long after her husband's decease, as to render it impossible for it to be her husband's child; 5. of a man and woman who have gone through the ceremony of marriage, although one or both of them is incapable of contracting it, whose pretended marriage is void.

Natural Relation. One who is related to us by birth, as father or brother.

Naturalis. 1. A legitimate child. 2. An illegitimate child. 3. A servant. 4. A citizen.

Naturalists. They who reject all and every supernatural revelation. The term Naturalism arose first in the 16th century, and was understood to mean the theory of those who allowed no other knowledge of religion except the natural. Rationalism has been confused with Naturalism since the rise of the Kantian philosophy. Theologians distinguish three forms of this heresy: 1. Pelagianism, which admits revelation, but denies supernatural interior grace; 2. a grosser kind, which denies all particular revelation, such as modern Deism; 3. the grossest of all, which considers the world as God, or Pantheism. Thus the term comprehends both those who reject all revelation, and those who profess to receive it, so far only as their critical reason accepts it.

Nature, Law of. A system of principles relating to the conduct of man, independent of Divine Revelation. Much light was thrown on this in the 17th century by Grotius and others, and its harmony with the Gospel maintained.

Nautica, Missa. v. *Missa Nautica.*

Nautologus. A catechist in the Greek Church.

Nave. The body of a church west of the choir, chancel, or transept.

Nave of a Vault. v. *Rib.*

Navette. The same as *Navis* 2.

Navicella. 1. An ornament in the shape of a small boat. 2. The same as *Navis* 2.

Navicula. A small boat of silver to hold incense.

Navis. 1. The nave of a church. 2. The vessel in the shape of a boat to hold incense. Also called *Navette, Navicella,* and *Navicula.* 3. A ferry-boat. 4. The right of fishing from a boat.

Nazaraios. An epithet for a monk in the Greek Church.

Nazarene. 1. A name of reproach given to the early Christians as followers of Jesus of Nazareth, Who was "called a Nazarene." 2. A sect of heretics so called at the end of the 1st century, which arose during

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the sojourn of the Christians in Pella, contemporaneously with the Ebionites, and holding similar tenets. They are supposed to have retained a Judaizing adherence to the Mosaic law; and are charged with holding a low opinion about the divinity of our Lord.

Nazareth, Sisters of. Originally a branch house of the Little Sisters of the Poor; constituted as a separate foundation by cardinal Wiseman, 1853. The sisters devote themselves to the care of the aged poor, and of foundling children. Habit, black, edged with blue, white cap, black-hooded cloak.

Nazarite. A man or a woman in the Jewish Church who was bound by a vow to be set apart from others for the service of God, either for a period or for life. He was to abstain from wine, grapes, and intoxicating drink, to cut his hair, and not to approach a dead body.

Ne Admittas. A writ, so called from those words in the writ, *prohibemus ne admittas*, directed to the bishop at the suit of one who is patron of any church, and doubts if the bishop will collate a clerk of his own, or admit a clerk presented by another to the same benefice; then he that doubts it shall have this writ, to prohibit the bishop that he shall not admit or collate any to that church pending the suit.

Nearer, my God, to Thee. H. A & M. No. 200. By Mrs. (Sarah Flower) Adams.

Nebula. 1. A thin garment. 2. A wafer.

Nebuly Moulding. An ornamental moulding in Norman work, forming an undulating or wavy line.

Necessarians. The name given first to the disciples of Priestley, and then to Positivists and other Materialists, who hold that actions and events are ruled by an inevitable law of convergent external causes, independently of a particular Providence or the freedom of the human will.

Neck Moulding. A small moulding at the junction of the shaft and capital of a column.

Neck Verse. The Latin sentence, *Miserere mei, Deus*, Ps. li. 1; so called because the reading of it was made a test by which to distinguish those who, in presumption of law, were qualified in point of learning, and admissible to the benefit of clergy.

Necrocampana. The passing bell in the Greek Church.

Necrology. A book in which is registered the deaths and commemorations of dignitaries and of benefactors to a church.

Necromancy. Divination by means of intercourse with the dead. Those who practised this and similar arts, in the early Church, were denied baptism and communion, and subjected to penance.

Necrosimon. A hymn for the dead in the Greek Church.

Nedfratres. Bonfires lit by the superstitious on the day of S. John Baptist, mentioned in a synod of the time of Charlemagne. The word seems to be Saxon, and to mean "necessary fire." Fires are still lit on this day in Ireland. Also called *Nefratres*.

Nefratres. The same as *Nedfratres*.

Negativi. Heretics who, being convicted before the inquisition, persevere in the negation of the charges brought against them, and assert the Catholic faith.

Negligentia. Venial sin.

Neighbour. Christ Himself: Luke x. 36.

Neo-Platonists. The same as *Eclectics* and *Ammonians*.

Neocori. The vergers of heathen temples.

Neocorus. A sacristan.

Neokourites. A monastic novice in the Greek Church.

Neologists. 1. Rationalists of Germany and elsewhere, who alter their belief according to the progress of Biblical criticism and scientific research. 2. Those who introduce novelties into Catholic truth.

Neology. A system of novel doctrine unknown to the Catholic Church.

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Neomenia. A feast of the new moon. The Christians in early times were often tempted to observe this and similar heathen festivals, as appears from S. Chrysostom, S. Augustine, and the early councils.

Neonomians. Another term for Baxterians.

Neophyte. 1. A convert to the Christian faith. 2. A novice in a monastery. 3. Monks or laymen admitted into the clerical order. 4. One raised directly from the laity to the episcopate, as S. Ambrose and S. Tarasius.

Neophytus. v. *Neophyte.*

Nephele. The same as *Aër.* The veil covering paten and chalice in the Greek Church.

Nepos. 1. A nephew or niece. 2. A grandson. 3. A cousin.

Nepota. A niece.

Nepta. Contraction of *Nepota*, a niece.

Nerves. The ribs of a vault.

Nestorians. Followers of Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, who declaimed against the title *Theotokos*, Mother of God, as applied to the B. Virgin; and taught that Christ the Son of Man and God the Word were distinct persons, only apparently united. S. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, was the chief opponent of this heresy, which was condemned by the council of Ephesus, A.D. 381. His followers were banished from the Roman Empire into Persia, and other parts of the East, where they still exist as a sect. The Nestorians were, and are, widely extended in the East, taking in a great part of Asia, the Arabian Nestorians, and the Christians of S. Thomas. A section of them submitted in 1555 to the pope. Their head resides at Mosul.

Netovtschins. Russian dissenters.

Neutrals. A title of certain Zuinglians, who taught that communion in one or both kinds was indifferent, as nothing but bare bread and wine was received in either case.

Neuvaine. The same as *Novena.*

New Connexion Baptists. A sect of the Baptist denomination.

New Connexion General Baptists. v. *Baptists.*

New Connexion, Methodist. v. *Methodist New Connexion.*

New every Morning is the Love. H. A & M. No. 2. Morning hymn. By Rev. John Keble.

New Foundation, Cathedrals of the. v. *Cathedrals of the New Foundation.*

New Jerusalem, Church of. v. *Swedenborgians.*

New Jerusalemites. v. *Swedenborgians.*

New Men. The same as *Immersi.*

New Moon, Tables of the. Various tables have been devised for finding the new moon, from which Easter is calculated. The Metonic Cycle was employed at the time of the Nicene council, and was supposed to contain nineteen years; but in reality it contains somewhat less, which deficiency amounts in 312 years to a whole day. The numbers belonging to this cycle are called golden numbers.

New Quakers. The same as *Nichollites.*

New Style. The present method of computing the year introduced by pope Gregory XIII. in October, 1582. By it ten days were deducted from the year 1582, by calling what, according to the old calendar, would have been the 5th of October, the 15th of October, 1582. It did not come into force in England until September 2nd, 1752.

New Sunday. The Sunday after Easter.

New Testament. 1. The dispensation of Jesus Christ; so called, in contradiction to the old Mosaic law, because it is the solemn declaration of the will of Christ to His Church. 2. The books written by the inspired authors of the new dispensation.

New Wonders of Thy mighty Hand. H. A & M. No. 27. *Miramur, O Deus, Tuæ.* Hymn for Wednesday. Translated by the compilers.

Newel. 1. The central column round which a circular staircase

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winds. 2. The principal post at the angles and foot of a staircase.

Newel Staircase. A staircase winding round a newel.

Newtonians. A sect of the Plymouth Brethren.

Next Avoidance. A power legally granted to another by the right patron to present a clerk to the church when it shall next become void.

Nicene Creed. The great creed of the Catholic Church is so called from Nicæa, in Bithynia, where it was in part drawn up in 325, in answer to Arius. It was probably shortly after used in the liturgy of the Church, though some date its use from the following century. The latter part having been added at the council of Constantinople, 381, in opposition to Macedonius, it is also called *Constantinopolitan*. The word *Filioque*, which the Greeks reject, was added in the West, 589.

Nicenes. Catholics who follow the creed of Nice.

Niche. A recess in the thickness of a wall made for receiving a figure or statue.

Nicholas, Bp. & C., S. Of Myra, in Asia Minor. Died A.D. 342. Patron of Russia, children, poor maidens, travellers, sailors, and merchants; also of Venice, Baze, and other towns. Commemorated December 6th. Represented with three children in a tub: three children coming out of a chest, opening at the command of the saint: three children kneeling before him: three golden balls upon a book: holding three balls in his hand: three balls at his feet or in his lap: three balls on a book on one knee: three balls on a book before him kneeling: six balls marked on a book: three loaves on a book, or in his hand: handing money or bread through a window to three poor maidens: anchor or ship in the background: model of a church in his hand: bishop without a mitre.

Nicholites. Followers of an American preacher, Nicholls. Also called *New Quakers*.

Nicolaitans. Predecessors of the Gnostics who, towards the end of the 1st century, did not scruple to "eat things sacrificed unto idols." They are referred to by this name in Rev. ii. 6—15. Nicolas, the deacon, has been mentioned as their founder, but the evidence for this is very slight. Simon Magus has been accused of teaching his disciples that, when required to join in the heathen sacrifices in order to escape death as a Christian, it was no sin to do so.

Nicomede, P. & M., S. Priest of the Roman Church. Martyred A.D. 90. Commemorated June 1st. Represented with club set with spikes.

Night of Mary. Christmas eve is so called in most Keltic languages.

Night Song. Compline.

Nigræ, Cruces. v. *Cruces Nigræ*.

Nihilianistæ. Certain philosophers who held an opinion of Abelard, that Christ, in some aspects, was *nothing*; whence the name.

Nile, Cubit of the. The measure, or its figure, by which the rise of the Nile is estimated. Constantine ordered it to be laid up in a church. Julian placed it in the temple of Serapis, whence it had been taken.

Nimbus. A halo of light or glory placed round the heads of eminent personages in works of Christian artists. There are three forms: 1. *Vesica piscis*, or fish form, used in representations of our Lord, rarely of the B. V. M., extending round the whole figure; 2. a circular halo; 3. radiated like a star or sun. The enrichments are, 1. for our Lord, a cross; 2. for B. V. M., a circlet of stars; 3. for angels, a circlet of small rays, and an outer circle of quatrefoils; 4. same for saints and martyrs, but with the name often inscribed round the circumference; 5. for the Eternal Father the rays diverge in a triangular direction. Nimbi of a square form signify that the persons so represented were living when they were painted. They also denote the imperfection of the present life, and the four cardinal virtues.

Nine. The entire number of the Angelic Hierarchy. *v.* Ezek. xxviii.

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Nine Lessons. *Festum novem lectionum.* A division of feasts according to the old English and French missals, in opposition to feasts of three lessons.

Ninevite's Week. The week before Septuagesima; so termed by the Nestorians on account of a fast which they observe in commemoration of the repentance of Nineveh.

Niobites. A sect of Monophysites, founded by one Stephanus, surnamed Niobes, an Alexandrian rhetorician or sophist, who found it inconsistent with Monophysitism to say that our Lord's divinity and humanity, although united in one nature, yet retained unaltered the attributes corresponding to their proper essence.

Nipter. The washing of feet. A ceremony among the Greeks in imitation of the act of our Saviour. In monasteries, the abbot and twelve monks took part therein. The office is in the *Euchologium.*

No Track is on the sunny Sky. S. A. H. No. 164. Hymn for Whitsuntide. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

Nobile, Guarda. v. *Guarda Nobile.*

Nobilissimus. A title of honour given to kings and their sons.

Nobilitas. 1. A title of honour. 2. A fief. 3. Elegance of manners. 4. Gorgeous dress.

Nobis Olympo redditus. v. *O Christ, Who dost prepare a place.*

Nobles, Marriage of. In early times, the Church observed the laws of the Empire, and consequently persons of superior rank might not marry slaves or actresses.

Noccus. A spout or gutter.

Nocte mox Diem fugata. v. *Soon the fiery sun ascending.*

Nocturna. 1. The same as *Nocturns.* 2. A portion of the psalms used in the daily office. Also called *Pausa.* 3. The night robe of a monk. 4. A monk's shoe or slipper. 5. The right of fishing by night in millstreams.

Nocturnæ, Horæ. v. *Horæ Nocturnæ.*

Nocturnales. The night hours.

Nocturns. The night offices or matins of the breviary. There are three nocturns as a rule, divided from each other by lessons. Originally nocturns were recited at different hours; but now they are said continuously, together with lauds.

Nodfers. Sacrilegious fire.

Nodus. 1. A military order of 300 knights, instituted by Louis of Tarentum, king of Sicily, about the year 1352. It was so called because each knight wore on his breast a golden knot studded with gems, as a sign of common friendship. 2. A ball.

Noël. French name 1. for Christmas, and 2. for a carol. Also called *Nowel.*

Noetians. A sect of the 3rd century, followers of Noetus, who was condemned at the council of Ephesus. v. *Patripassians.*

Nola. A bell chiefly used in the choir of a church; so called from their first coming from Nola, in Campania, whence they were also called *Campaniæ.*

Nolula. A bell used in clocks in monasteries.

Nomen. The name given in baptism. By the constitutions of Odo, bishop of Paris, this name might be changed at confirmation.

Nomenclator. He whose duty it was to call guests to a feast.

Nomikos. A judge of appeal in rubrical questions in the Greek Church.

Nominalist. The schoolmen's name for one who denies the objective existence of abstract ideas. The true distinction seems to be between such classifications as men make for themselves by an inward act of reasoning, which are merely nominal, and such as have been permanently provided in the external world by God's Providence, *e. g.* the law of species that confines individuals to their several classes, which are real. Occam is considered the father of the Nominalists, as Aquinas of the Realists. The former claim the authority of Aristotle, the latter of Plato.

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Nomination. The power of appointing, by virtue of some manor or otherwise, a clerk to a patron of a benefice, by him to be presented to the ordinary. The nominator must appoint his clerk within six months after avoidance.

Nomocanon. 1. A collection of canons and imperial laws relative or conformable thereto. The first Nomocanon was made by Johannes Scholasticus in 554. Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, in 883, compiled another Nomocanon, or collation of the civil laws with the canons; this is the most celebrated. Balsamon wrote a commentary upon it in 1180. 2. Also a collection of the ancient canons of the Apostles, councils, and fathers, without any regard to imperial constitutions. Such is the Nomocanon of Cotelier. 3. A penitential in the Greek Church.

Nomodotes. 1. An official supervisor of kalendar and rubrics in the Greek Church. 2. The almoner in a Greek convent.

Nomophylax. A depository for the canon law in the Greek Church.

Non Præbendati. Canons of a cathedral without a prebend. Called also *Canons in Herbâ*, *Coadjutors*, and *Expectants*.

Non-communicant. 1. An incorrect term for a regular communicant who, on any given occasion, attends mass and does not communicate. 2. One who habitually does not communicate.

Non Decimando. A custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes.

Non parta solo Sanguine. v. *Not by the Martyr's death alone.*

Non-residence. Absence from an ecclesiastical charge. This, if not allowed by authority, was visited by heavy penalties in the early Church, as it appears from the canons of councils, and the laws of Justinian. The same principle has always more or less been maintained.

Non-residentia pro Clerico Regis. A writ addressed to the bishop, charging him not to molest a clerk employed in the royal service, by reason of his non-residence.

Nona. 1. The offices said at the ninth hour, or three o'clock in the afternoon. 2. v. *Nonæ et Decimæ*. 3. A kind of measurement of land. 4. A body of twelve chaplains in the cathedral of Astorga.

Nonæ et Decimæ. Payments made to the Church by those who were tenants of Church farms. The first was a rent or duty for things belonging to husbandry; the second was claimed in right of the Church.

Nonagium. A ninth part of movables which was paid to clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed for the purpose of being distributed to pious uses.

Nonconformists. 1. All persons who refuse to join in public worship as by law established. 2. Incumbents who were ejected from their livings in 1662, and the laity who held with them, by reason of the act of uniformity.

None. The day office for the ninth hour, or 3 p.m. Also called *None Song*.

None Song. The same as *None*.

Nonentity. That which has no being, existence, or individuality.

Nonjurors. A term originally applied to those in the Church of England who, holding that the Stewart family was unjustly deposed, refused to swear allegiance to those who succeeded them. The nonjuring succession of bishops and priests continued till late in the last century, but has now died out.

Nonjurors' Usages. Certain ceremonies of the Communion office of the nonjurors, *viz.* mixing water with the wine, prayer for the departed, prayer for the descent of the Holy Spirit on the elements, and the prayer of oblation. Hence the nonjurors were called Usagers. Three other usages are frequently mentioned: trine immersion at baptism, use of chrism at confirmation, and unction of the sick.

Nonna. 1. An aged nun, or a widow dedicated to God's service. 2. Name in the 4th century for a nun. Also called *Monialis* and *Sanctimonialis*.

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Nonnus. A title of reverence given to priors and the elder monks by their juniors.

Noon Song. Sext.

Norma. The monastic rule.

Norman Arch. v? *Semicircular Arch.* Also called *Round Arch.*

Norman Architecture. A style developed from the Romanesque, introduced into England about the time of the Conquest, and distinguished from the Gothic chiefly by the round arch.

Normatrix. An abbess.

North End. The end of the altar, on the left of one facing east.

North Side. The part of the side of the altar on the left of the centre, between the centre and the end.

Nose. See the Hebrew of Isa. xi. 3, which is taken literally: "Shall make Him of quick scent;" signifying the clear spiritual discernment wherewith Messiah shall judge between good and evil.

Nosing. The projecting edge of a moulding or of the tread of a step.

Nosocomium. 1. An hospital for the sick. 2. The infirmary of a convent in the Greek Church.

Not by the Martyr's death alone. H. A & M. No. 267. *Non parta solo sanguine.* Hymn for festivals of confessors. Translated by the compilers.

Not, Lord, by any will of mine. S. A. H. No. 292. By Rev. E. Caswall.

Nota. 1. A letter used as a mark. 2. A brief commentary. 3. A musical note. 4. A deed drawn up by a notary.

Notabilia, Bona. v. *Bona Notabilia.*

Notable Goods. v. *Bona Notabilia.*

Notarii. Writers in the early Church who preserved records of the examinations of martyrs, remarkable sermons, and important matters. They were also called *Exceptores;* and by the Greeks *Oxygraphi.* They were usually deacons under a superior, Primicerius, who might be a presbyter.

Notarium. An instrument or deed drawn up by a notary.

Notarius. 1. A notary. 2. A bishop's chancellor.

Notary. One who records the acts and decisions of ecclesiastical bodies.

Notatura. The art of writing musical notes in ecclesiastical books.

Notes of the Church. Notes are certain sensible signs by which the Church may be distinguished from heretical communities. The principal are four in number, mentioned in the Nicene creed: 1. Unity, 2. Sanctity, 3. Catholicity, and 4. Apostolicity. By the last is meant the enjoyment of Apostolic doctrine, and of a government handed down from the Apostles.

Notio. A memorandum.

Notitia. A roll containing an account of a gift made to a church or monastery. Sometimes these rolls were signed by the donor.

Notitia Ecclesiæ. A book containing information about the external state of the Church. That of Leo Sapiens gives the various patriarchates, exarchates, and provinces at the end of the 4th century.

Notitia, Forbanditoria. v. *Forbanditoria Notitia.*

Notoria. A letter by means of which any thing becomes known to a prince or to the magistrates.

Notula. 1. A roll or writing. 2. A minute.

Notulator. One who writes the musical notation in ecclesiastical books.

Notulatus Cantus. A musical chant for funerals.

Novatians. Followers of Novatus of Carthage, and Novatian of Rome, two priests who, in the middle of the 3rd century, headed schisms in their respective cities on the question of restoring the lapsed. They, like the Donatists, considered all who were guilty of flagrant sin as forming no part of the Church, and incapable of restoration on repentance. They were resisted by S. Cyprian of Carthage, and Cornelius, bishop of Rome; condemned by the council of Carthage, A.D. 251; and became extinct in the 5th century. They called themselves *Cathari*, the pure, or Puritans.

Novellæ. 1. Constitutions of the civil

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law which were made after the publication of the Theodosian code. They are called *Novels* or *Novellæ*, either because they produced alterations in the ancient law, or because they were founded on new cases, and were published after the codex. Sometimes the Julian edition only is meant by the term Novellæ. The *Novellæ Constitutiones* form a part of the Corpus Juris. 2. Land newly broken up by the plough. 3. News.

Novellæ Constitutiones. The same as *Novellæ*.

Novels. The same as *Novellæ*.

Novem Lectionum, Festum. v. *Nine Lessons*.

Novena. 1. A nine days' devotion for any religious object, such as a special intercession, or as a preparation to a feast. Also called *Neuvain*. 2. A kind of corn-measure. 3. A portion of the tithes among the Spaniards in India.

Novenarius. The nine psalms sung at matins.

Novendiale. Mourning for the dead observed on the ninth day. This was an heathen custom, but retained by some Christians in the time of S. Augustine.

Noverca. 1. A mother-in-law. 2. A step-mother.

Novice. One who enters a religious house, whether of monks or nuns, in order to go through a time of probation before entering the society as a professed member.

Novices, Master of the. The monk in a religious house who has the charge of the novices.

Novices, Mistress of the. The nun in a convent who has the charge of the novices.

Novigildum. The fine of nine times the value of any article stolen or made away with, which the guilty person had to pay.

Novitiate. The period which a novice passes in a religious house before finally entering the society as a professed member.

Novitii. Novices in a monastery.

Novitium. A word to denote the cutting the hair of monks.

Novojentsi. Russian dissenters

Novotioli. A name for catechumens; equivalent to *Tyrones Dei* and *Audientes*, according to Tertullian.

Now are the Days of humblest Prayer. S. A. H. No. 144. A Lenten hymn. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

Now Christ, ascending whence He came. S. A. H. No. 69. *Jam Christus astra ascenderat.* Hymn for Whitsuntide. H. N. translation.

Now Jesus lifts His Prayer on high. S. A. H. No. 135. *Emergit undis et Deo.* Hymn for the Epiphany. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

Now, my Soul, thy Voice upraising. H. A & M. No. 94. S. A. H. No. 237. *Prome vocem, mens, canoram.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt., after Rev. J. Chandler.

Now, my Tongue, the Mystery telling. H. A & M. No. 203. *Pange, lingua, gloriosi Corporis.* Eucharistic hymn of S. Thomas Aquinas. Translated by the compilers.

Now suspend the wistful Sigh. S. A. H. No. 125. *Jam desinant suspiria.* A Christmas hymn. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Now thank we all our God. H. A & M. No. 238. German hymn. Translated by Catherine Winkworth.

Now that the Daylight fills the Sky. H. A & M. No. 4. S. A. H. No. 12. *Jam lucis orto sidere.* Ambrosian morning hymn. Translated by the compilers, after Rev. J. M. Neale.

Now the Day is over. H. A & M. No. 368. Hymn for children. By Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Now the old Adam's sinful stain. S. A. H. No. 39. *Adam vetus quod polluit.* Christmas hymn. H. N. translation.

Now thrice four Hours have passed away. S. A. H. No. 141. *Jam ter quaternis trahitur.* A Lenten hymn. Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

Nowel. 1. The same as *Noël*.

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2. A refrain used in old Christmas carols.

Nowell's Catechism. v. *Catechism, Nowell's.*

Nox. The vigil of a feast.

Nox et Tenebræ et Nubila. v. *Hence night and clouds that night-time brings.*

Nox Sacrata. Easter eve.

Nudipedalia. The custom of walking in processions and assisting at offices with naked feet.

Nuktegersia. The vigil of a great festival in the Greek Church.

Nullatenenses. In the Primitive Church, bishops merely titular, that is, having no assigned local charge. They could only be such by special permission.

Numbers, Golden. v. *Golden Numbers.*

Numerale. A book containing the kalendar.

Numerales. Twelve priests, inferior to the canons, in the cathedral of Nola.

Numisma Sacrum. A coin carried in the hats of pilgrims; first mentioned about A.D. 1200.

Numphaion. A font for ablutions outside a church.

Nun. A woman devoted to a religious life in a convent, who takes the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Nuns are also called *Ascetriæ*, *Moniales*, and *Sanctimoniales*. Before Monachism arose as a system, women professing virginity were called Ecclesiastical Virgins. Some early canons fix the age of profession at sixteen, some at twenty-five, some even at forty. They were consecrated by a bishop, and received a veil and coronet. In the Latin Church, religious profession is treated as a marriage with our Lord, the hair is cut off, and anathemas pronounced against all who interfere with the vow.

Nunc Dimittis. Simeon's song, usually said at compline. Its use is mentioned in the Apostolic Constitutions.

Nunc Sancte nobis Spiritus. v. 1. *Come, Holy Ghost, Whoever one.* 2. *Come, Holy Ghost, with God the Son.*

Nunc suis tandem novus e Latebris. v. *Lo! from the desert homes.*

Nuncio. A papal ambassador. In some places the nuncio has jurisdiction, and may appoint judges; sometimes he has the status of a *legatus a natus*. A papal envoy extraordinary is called *Internuncio.*

Nundofili. A name for Waldensian heretics.

Nuptiales Chartæ. Marriage licences.

Nuptorium. A place where marriages are solemnized.

Nuncupative Will. An oral or word-of-mouth testament, declared by a testator *in extremis*, before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing. Abolished by 1 Vict. c. 26, s. 9, but with a provision for the case of soldiers in actual service, and mariners at sea.

Nunnery. A house or establishment for the reception of nuns.

Nuptiale, Velum. v. *Velum Nuptiale.*

Nursing Sisters. The same as *Sisters of the Order of Mercy* (*of Sèez*).

Nurus. A daughter-in-law.

Nusca. A clasp or buckle.

Nutcrack Night. The vigil of All Saints; so called from a rustic custom of eating nuts on this day.

Nutritus. 1. A servant, or other, brought up and educated in his master's house. 2. A boy offered to a monastery, who afterwards becomes a monk. 3. A title of the clergy under the bishop of the diocese. 4. An illegitimate son.

Nutritiæ. The young nuns in a nunnery.

Nutrix. A name often given to the Church, as cherishing her children like a nurse.

Nyctegersia. The vigil of a great feast.

Nymphæum. A fountain of water.

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O.

O. As a numeral letter, O denotes 11 ; with a line drawn above it, $\bar{O}$ denotes 11,000.

O. The beginning of the anthems to the *Magnificat* a week or earlier before Christmas day. They vary in number in different Churches: thus, the Church of Rome recognizes only seven, that of Sarum had eight, and the Parisian breviary has ten.

O's. v. *Antiphons, Greater.*

O.S. Abridgment for Old or Julian Style.

O Adonai. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 18th.

O Amor, quam ecstaticus. v. *O Love, how deep, how broad, how high.*

O beata Beatorum. v. *Blessed feasts of blessed martyrs.*

O blessed Day when first was pour'd. H. A & M. No. 56. S. A. H. No. 130. *Felix dies quam proprio.* Hymn for the feast of the Circumcision. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

O blest Creator of the Light. S. A. H. No. 11. *Lucis Creator optime.* Ambrosian hymn for Sunday evening. H. N. translation.

O bona Patria, Lumina sobria te speculantur. Part II. of *Jerusalem the Golden.*

O Christ, Redeemer of our Race. H. A & M. No. 45. *Christe, Redemptor omnium.* Christmas hymn. Translated by Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

O Christ, the Heavens' eternal King. H. A & M. No. 115. *Rex sempiterne cœlitum.* Easter hymn. Translated by the compilers.

O Christ, That art the Light and Day. H. A & M. No. 83. S. A. H. No. 116. *Christe, Qui Lux es et Dies.* Lenten hymn. Translated by Rev. W. J. Copeland.

O Christ, the World's Redeemer dear. S. A. H. No. 185. *Christe, Redemptor omnium.* Hymn for the feast of All Saints. Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

O Christ, Thou Lord of Worlds. S. A. H. No. 75. Hymn for festivals of Apostles. H. N. translation.

O Christ, Who art the Light and Day. H. A & M. No. 83. *Christe, Qui Lux es et Dies.* Lenten hymn. Translated by Rev. W. J. Copeland.

O Christ, Who dost prepare a Place. H. A & M. No. 159. *Nobis, Olympo redditus.* Ascension hymn. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

O Christe, Splendor gloriæ. v. *O Sun of glory, Christ our King.*

O Clavis David. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 20th.

O come, all ye Faithful. H. A & M. No. 42. S. A. H. No. 123. *Adeste fideles.* Christmas hymn. By Rev. F. Oakeley.

O come and mourn with me awhile. H. A & M. No. 100. S. A. H. No. 247. Passion hymn. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

O come, O come, Emmanuel. H. A & M. No. 36. *Veni, veni, Emmanuel.* Advent hymn. Translated after Rev. J. M. Neale by the compilers.

O come to the merciful Saviour that calls you. S. A. H. No. 283. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

O Cross, by whom the World is blest. S. A. H. No. 172. *Crux, mundi benedictio.* Hymn of S. Peter Damiani for the feasts of the Invention and Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O Cross, that only know'st the Woes. S. A. H. No. 287. *O Crux, qui sola languentes.* Translated by Sister M.

O Crux, qui sola languentes. v. *O Cross, that only know'st the woes.*

O Day of rest and gladness. H. A & M. No. 282. Sunday hymn. By bishop Christopher Wordsworth.

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O Deus, ego amo Te. v. 1. *I love, I love Thee, Lord most High.* 2. *My God, I love Thee, not because.*

O Emmanuel. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 23rd.

O Faith, thou workest Miracles. S. A. H. No. 285. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. S. A. H. No. 326.

O Father, Thou Who hast created all. H. A & M. No. 208. German hymn for holy baptism. Translated by Catherine Winkworth.

O Father, Who didst all things make. H. A & M. No. 277. Evening hymn.

O Filii et Filiæ. v. 1. *O sons and daughters, let us sing.* 2. *Ye sons and daughters of the King.*

O Fons amoris, Spiritus. v. 1. *O Holy Spirit, Lord of Grace.* 2. *O Spirit, Fount of holy Love.*

O Food that weary Pilgrims love. H. A & M. No. 346. *O Esca viatorum.* Eucharistic hymn. Translated by compilers.

O fortis, O clemens Deus. v. *Merciful and mighty Lord.*

O gloriosa Virginum. v. *Most glorious of the virgin choirs.*

O God, Creation's secret Force. S. A. H. No. 15. *Rerum Deus tenax Vigor.* Hymn for the ninth hour. H. N. translation.

O God, O Father, Kind and Best. S. A. H. No. 290. *Deus Pater piissime.* Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

O God of all the Strength and Power. H. A & M. No. 9. *Rerum Deus tenax Vigor.* Ambrosian hymn for nones. Translated by the compilers.

O God of Hosts, the Mighty Lord. H. A & M. No. 161. Paraphrase of Psalm lxxxiv. By Tate and Brady.

O God of Life, Whose Power benign. H. A & M. No. 134. Hymn for Trinity Sunday. By Rev. A. T. Russell.

O God of Love, O King of Peace. H. A & M. No. 235. Hymn for times of war. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

O God of Truth, O Lord of Might. H. A & M. No. 8. S. A. H. No. 14. *Rector potens, verax Deus.* Ambrosian hymn for sext. After Rev. J. M. Neale.

O God, our Help in ages past. H. A & M. No. 197. Hymn by Isaac Watts.

O God, Thy Soldiers' Crown and Guard. S. A. H. No. 81. *Deus, Tuorum militum.* Hymn for the festivals of martyrs. H. N. translation.

O God, Thy Soldiers' great Reward. H. A & M. No. 264. *Deus, Tuorum militum.* Ambrosian hymn for the festivals of martyrs.

O God unseen, yet ever near. H. A & M. No. 207. Communion hymn. By E. Osler.

O God, Whose Hand hath spread the Sky. S. A. H. No. 22. *Cæli Deus Sanctissime.* Hymn for Wednesday evening. H. N. translation.

O great Creator of the Sky. S. A. H. No. 18. *Immense cæli Conditor.* Monday evening hymn. H. N. translation.

O Guardian of the Church Divine. H. A & M. No. 216. Hymn for Ember days. From hymn book by Rev. T. Chamberlain.

O happy Band of Pilgrims. H. A & M. No. 297. S. A. H. No. 293. From the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O happy, holy Portion. Part II. of *The world is very evil.*

O heavenly Jerusalem. H. A & M. No. 256. *Cœlestis O Jerusalem.* Hymn for the festival of All Saints. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

O Heavenly Word, Eternal Light. H. A & M. No. 32. *Verbum supernum prodiens a Patre.* Advent hymn. Translated by the compilers.

O help us, Lord, each Hour of need. H. A & M. No. 187. By Rev. H. H. Milman.

O Holy Father, Merciful and Loving. S. A. H. No. 166. *O Pater Sancte.* Hymn for Trinity Sunday.

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Translated by Rev. W. J. Blew, and altered.

O Holy Lord, content to dwell. H. A & M. No. 230. Hymn for school festivals. By Rev. W. W. How.

O Holy Spirit, Lord of Grace. H. A & M. No. 148. *O Fons amoris, Spiritus.* Hymn for the third hour. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

O Jesu Christ, if aught there be. H. A & M. No. 287. Lenten hymn. By Rev. E. Caswall.

O Jesu, King most Wonderful. Part II. of *Jesu, the very thought of Thee.*

O Jesu, Lord of Light and Grace. H. A & M. No. 3. *Splendor Paternæ Gloriæ.* Ambrosian morning hymn. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

O Jesu, Lord, remember. S. A. H. No. 222. Hymn for the holy Eucharist. By Rev. E. Caswall.

O Jesu, my beloved King. S. A. H. No. 308. By Rev. E. Caswall.

O Jesu, Thou art standing. H. A & M. No. 328. By Rev. W. W. How.

O Jesu, Thou the Beauty art. Part III. of *Jesu, the very thought of Thee.*

O Jesus, God and Man. S. A. H. No. 332. Hymn for children. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

O King Supreme of boundless Might. S. A. H. No. 168. *Rex Jesu potentissime.* Hymn for the Proper of Saints. Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

O Lamb of God, Whose Love Divine. H. A & M. No. 383. Hymn for festivals of martyrs. By Rev. V. S. C. Coles.

O let him whose Sorrow. H. A & M. No. 190. Hymn from the German. Translated by Frances E. Cox.

O Light, which from the Light hast birth. S. A. H. No. 182. *O Nata Lux de Lumine.* Hymn for the Transfiguration of our Lord. translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

O Light, Whose beams illumine all. H. A & M. No. 369. By Rev. E. Plumptre.

O Lord, behold a Sinner kneel. S. A. H. No. 309. By Rev. E. Caswall.

O Lord, how happy should we be. H. A & M. No. 186. By Rev. J. Anstice.

O Lord, how joyful 'tis to see. H. A & M. No. 188. S. A. H. No. 304. *O quam juvat fratres, Deus.* Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

O Lord, in perfect Bliss above. H. A & M. No. 69. *Rebus creatis nil egens.* Hymn for Septuagesima. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

O Lord most High, eternal King. H. A & M. No. 122. Ambrosian hymn for the Ascension. Translated, after Rev. J. M. Neale, by the compilers.

O Lord of Heaven and Earth and Sea. H. A & M. No. 370. By bishop Christopher Wordsworth.

O Lord of Hosts, Whose Glory fills. H. A & M. No. 241. Hymn for laying the foundation-stone of a church. By Rev. J. M. Neale.

O Lord, turn not Thy Face away. H. A & M. No. 80. Lenten hymn. By Mardley.

O Lord, turn not Thy Face from me. S. A. H. No. 139. Lenten hymn. By Mardley.

O Love Divine, how sweet Thou art. H. A & M. No. 199. By Charles Wesley.

O Love, how deep, how broad, how high. H. A & M. No. 143. S. A. H. No. 45. *O Amor, quam ecstaticus.* Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O Love, Who formedst me to wear. H. A & M. No. 171. Hymn from the German. Translated by Catherine Winkworth.

O Luce, Quæ Tuâ lates. v. *Blest Trinity, from mortal sight.*

O Luce, Qui mortalibus. v. *Great God, Who, hid from mortal sight.*

O Lux Beata, Trinitas. v. 1. *O Trinity most Blessed Light.* 2. *O Trinity of Blessed Light.*

O Maker of the World give ear. S. A. H. No. 48. *Audi, Benigne Conditor.* Advent hymn. H. N. translation.

O merciful Creator, hear. H.

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A & M. No. 75. *Audi, Benigne Conditor.* Gregorian or Ambrosian Lenten hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O my Tongue, the Praise and Honours. S. A. H. No. 205. *Lingua mea dic trophæa.* Translated by Rev. T. I. Ball.

O nata Lux de Lumine. v. 1. *A Type of those bright rays on high.* 2. *O Light which from the Light hast birth.*

O Oriens. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 21st.

O Paradise, O Paradise. H. A & M. No. 324. S. A. H. No. 317. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

O Pater Sancte. v. *O Holy Father, merciful and loving.*

O praise our God to-day. H. A & M. No. 232. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

O praise our great and gracious Lord. H. A & M. No. 295. From the *Spirit of the Psalms.*

O quam Glorifica. v. *O what light and glory.*

O quam juvat Fratres, Deus. v. *O Lord, how joyful 'tis to see.*

O quanta qualia sunt illa Sabbata. v. 1. *O what the joy and the glory must be.* 2. *O what their joy and their glory must be.*

O qui Tuo, dux Martyrum. v. 1. *First of martyrs, Thou whose name.* 2. *Prince of the martyrs, Thou whose name.*

O quickly come, dread Judge of all. H. A & M. No. 331. By Rev. L. Tuttiett.

O quot undis Lacrymarum. v. *What a sea of tears and sorrow.*

O Radix Jesse. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 19th.

O Rex Gentium. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 22nd.

O Rex Israel. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 23rd, in some French breviaries.

O Sacred Head, surrounded. H. A & M. No. 97. *Salve, Caput cruentatium.* Hymn of S. Bernard on the Passion. Translated by Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

O Salutaris Hostia. v. *O saving Victim, opening wide.*

O Sapientia. The first of the greater antiphons for the *Magnificat* on December 17th.

O saving Victim, opening wide. H. A & M. No. 345. *O Salutaris Hostia.* Part II. of *The heavenly Word proceeding forth.* Hymn by S. Thomas Aquinas, sung at the office of benediction of the holy Sacrament. Translated by the compilers.

O saving Victim, slain to bless. S. A. H. No. 213. *O Salutaris Hostia.* Hymn sung in the office of benediction. H. N. translation.

O Saviour of the World forlorn. H. A & M. No. 49. *Salvator mundi, Domine.* Christmas evening hymn. Translated, after Rev. W. J. Copeland, by the compilers.

O Saviour, Who for Man hast trod. H. A & M. No. 123. *Opus peregisti Tuum.* Hymn for the Ascension. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

O Shepherd of the Sheep. H. A & M. No. 382. Hymn for festivals of martyrs. By Rev. V. S. C. Coles.

O Sinner, lift the eye of faith. H. A & M. No. 93. *Attolle paulum lumina.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O Sion, open wide thy Gates. H. A & M. No. 247. *Templi sacratas pande, Syon, fores.* Hymn for the festival of the Purification of B. V. M. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

O Sol, salutis intimis. v. *Jesu, true Sun of human souls.*

O sola magnarum Urbium. v. 1. *Bethlehem, of noblest cities.* 2. *Earth has many a noble city.*

O Sons and Daughters, let us sing. H. A & M. No. 108. v. *O filii et filiæ.* Easter hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O Soul of Jesus, sick to death. S. A. H. No. 238. Hymn on the Passion. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

O Speculum. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 21st, in some French breviaries.

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O Spirit, Fount of holy Love. S. A. H. No. 280. *O Fons amoris, Spiritus.* Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

O Summe Artifex. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 24th, in Liége breviary.

O Sun of Glory, Christ our King. S. A. H. No. 200. *O Christe, Splendor gloriæ.* Hymn for festival of any saint. Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

O the Mystery, passing Wonder. S. A. H. No. 220. Eucharistic hymn from the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O Thoma Didyme. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat*, on December 20th and 21st, in old English breviaries.

O Thou, from whom all Goodness flows. H. A & M. No. 140. By T. Haweis.

O Thou, sole Fountain of all good. S. A. H. No. 207. *Unus bonorum Fons Deus omnium.* Hymn of B. V. M. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

O Thou, the Heaven's eternal King. S. A. H. No. 156. *Rex sempiterne cælitum.* Easter hymn. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

O Thou, Thy Mother's Maker, hail! S. A. H. No. 197. *Virginis proles Opifexque Matris.* Hymn for festivals of virgins. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

O Thou, Who dost all Nature sway. S. A. H. No. 343. *Tu Trinitatis Unitas.* Hymn for Trinity Sunday. Cento from translations by Revs. E. Caswall and J. M. Neale.

O Thou, Who dost to Man accord. H. A & M. No. 77. *Summe Largitor præmii.* Lenten Gregorian hymn. Translated by Rev. J. W. Hewett.

O Thou, Who makest Souls to shine. H. A & M. No. 355. Hymn for Ember days. By bishop Armstrong.

O Thou, Whose all redeeming Might. H. A & M. No. 266. *Jesu, Redemptor omnium.* Hymn for the festival of a bishop. Translated by Rev. R. M. Benson.

O Trinity, most blessed Light H. A & M. No. 19. *O Lux beata. Trinitas.* An evening Gregorian or Ambrosian hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O Trinity of blessed Light. S. A. H. No. 1. *O Lux beata, Trinitas.* An evening Gregorian or Ambrosian hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O Virgo Virginum. The greater antiphon for the *Magnificat* on December 24th, in old English breviaries.

O what Light and Glory. S. A. H. No. 203. *O quam glorifica.* Hymn for festivals of B. V. M. After J. D. Chambers, Esq. By Rev. T. I. Ball.

O what the Joy and the Glory must be. H. A & M. No. 343. *O quanta qualia sunt illa Sabbata.* Saturday hymn. After the H. N. translation.

O what their Joy and their Glory must be. S. A. H. No. 2. *O quanta qualia sunt illa Sabbata.* Hymn for Saturday evening. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O wilt Thou pardon, Lord. S. A. H. No. 145. Lenten hymn from the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O wondrous Type, O Vision fair. H. A & M. No. 202. *Cœlestis formam gloriæ.* Hymn for the Transfiguration. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

O Word of God above. H. A & M. No. 242. S. A. H. No. 202. *Patris æterni Soboles coæva.* Hymn for the dedication of a church. Translated, 1. by the compilers; 2. by Rev. Isaac Williams.

O worship the King. H. A & M. No. 156. By Sir Robert Grant.

O Ye who followed Christ. S. A. H. No. 137. *Vos ante Christi tempora.* Hymn for Septuagesima. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

Oak. Bishop felling an: angel bringing him a fish, behind him an axe laid at the root of an oak: S. Boniface, Bp.

Oak, Council of the. The title of a council of 36 bishops, held near

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Chalcedon in 403, at which his enemies succeeded in deposing S. Chrysostom. S. Chrysostom was banished, but speedily recalled.

Oak, Gospel. v. *Gospel Oak.*

Oar. An, in his hand: S. Simon, Ap.

Oath. An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being; an appeal to God.

Oath ex Officio. An oath whereby any person may be obliged to make any presentment of any crime or offence, or to confess or accuse himself or herself of any criminal matter or thing, whereby he or she may be liable to any censure, penalty, or punishment whatsoever.

Oath of Allegiance. An oath taken by public officers, and Anglican priests as ministers in the Established Church, whereby they swear to be faithful and loyal to the reigning sovereign.

Oath of Supremacy. An oath taken by public officers, and Anglican ministers of the Established Church, whereby they swear to uphold the supreme power of the kingdom in the person of the reigning sovereign.

Obambulatorium. A cloister.

Obedience. 1. Submission to the will of God, as expressed by the Church, by revelation, and by conscience. 2. One of the three monastic vows.

Obedientarius, Monachus. The same as *Monachus Claustralis.*

Obedientes. The same as *Baralotes.*

Obedientia. 1. A cell or dependency of a monastery, as a priory. 2. An estate attached to the office of obedientiary. 3. The homage or obedience due from a vassal to his lord.

Obedientialis. The officers who made the payments to canons present in choir.

Obedientiarius. 1. The first dignity among the canons of S. Just at Lyons; one who enjoyed the rents, tithes, obventions, and casual emoluments. 2. A monk who held any one of the following offices in a monastery: abbot, prior, cellarer, precentor, kitchener, seneschal, bursar, sacrist, lecturer, almoner, master of the novices, infirmarer, porter, refectioner, hospitaler, chamberlain, and terrier.

Obedientiary. The same as *Obedientiarius.*

Obierus. The sub-prior in a monastery.

Obit. An office performed at funerals, when the corpse was in the church, and before it was buried, which afterwards came to be said on the anniversary of the death; money or lands were given towards the maintenance of a priest who should perform this office every year.

Obitarium. A register of burials.

Obituarius. The priest who receives the money for performing obits.

Obituum, Bajuli. v. *Bajuli Obituum.*

Oblata. The same as *Corona Oblationis.*

Oblates. The same as *Oblati.*

Oblates of Mary Immaculate. An order of missionary priests founded at Aix, in 1815, by Mazenod, bishop of Marseilles.

Oblati. 1. A child dedicated by its parents to the religious life. 2. Lay-brethren who gave themselves and their estates to the service of the Church. 3. Laymen, mostly invalided soldiers, placed in France in the abbeys belonging to the crown, whom the religious were bound to support; in return they rung the bells and swept the church. 4. A particular order of regular clergy, who devoted themselves to the service of S. Carlo Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, in the latter half of the 16th century; and from that time their labours have been consecrated to assisting the bishops in the cure of souls. 5. Secular persons, resembling lay-brothers, devoted to some monastery, but having a rule and habit different from those of the monks. 6. An order of women oblates, also called *Collatines*, was founded by S. Frances of Rome.

Oblation. I. An offering solemnly made to God. 1. The lesser is the offering of the bread and wine by the priest in the offertory. The manner in which this was done differed for-

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merly in local Churches. Thus according to the Roman use, the elements were separately oblated, which in England was followed by York, whilst the other two uses, of Sarum and Hereford, oblated both together. The prayers of oblation also differed. 2. The greater oblation, or the oblation of the Body and Blood after consecration. 3. The oblation of persons, as of children devoted to a religious life, a practice of the middle ages. Of course, when they came to years of discretion, they were allowed to choose if they would continue in it. II. In canon law, an oblation means whatever is in any manner offered to the Church by the pious and faithful, whether it be movable or immovable.

Oblation, Greater. v. *Greater Oblation.*

Oblation, Lesser. v. *Lesser Oblation.*

Oblation of Boys. The dedication of boys by their parents at an early age to a monastery, in order that their vocation to the religious life might be tested.

Oblation, Prayer of. 1. The prayer in mass at the oblation of the elements; and 2. at the offering of the sacrifice to the Eternal Father.

Oblationarium. The credence-table.

Oblationarius. 1. A person who makes an offering. Personal oblation is only retained, it is believed, in the Church of Milan, where the bread and wine for the mass is still offered by the old men and women. In the royal chapel, gold, frankincense, and myrrh are offered by the queen on the Epiphany. The Knights of the Garter also have to make an oblation on their installation. 2. The subdeacon, and sometimes the deacon, who presents the bread and wine to the archdeacon when the pope says mass.

Oblationarius, Acolythus. v. *Acolyte.*

Oblationary Acolyte. v. *Acolyte.*

Oblationis, Corona. v. *Corona Oblationis.*

Oblations. The same as *Offerings.*

Oblatorium. 1. An offertory bason or dish. 2. The credence-table.

Oblatorum, Ferrum. v. *Ferrum Oblatorum.*

Obley. The name for the priest's bread; unleavened in the West, but leavened in the East. Also called *Oflet.*

Obligation, Days of. v. *Days of Obligation.*

Obligation, Feasts of. v. *Days of Obligation.*

Obrero. The master of the fabric in Spanish cathedrals.

Obscriptio. A writing or roll.

Obsecrations. Those clauses in the litany beginning with the word "By," and pleading the acts and sufferings of our Lord.

Obsequies. Funeral rites.

Observantines. In France and Belgium called Recollets. A reformed Franciscan order; so called in distinction to the Conventuals. Founded 1250, again in 1316; and after 1414 by S. Bernardine of Siena. Habit, a cassock, reddish brown in colour, composed of coarse cloth, a narrow hood, a girdle of cord, and a short cloak, and wooden shoes, from which they are called Sabbotiers.

Obventions. The same as *Offerings.*

Occa. The same as *Hercia ad Tenebras.*

Occasio. 1. The damnation of a soul. 2. A tax or tribute. 3. A fine. 4. Danger.

Occidentals. A name given to Western Christians of the Latin rite, in which members of the Church of England, as a branch of the same, are included.

Occurrence of Feasts. When two feasts occur or fall on the same day, it is usual, according to their degrees, either to translate the lesser to another day, or if it is a feast that cannot be translated, either to commemorate it by saying the collect or else to pass it over uncommemorated.

Occursus. 1. A tax. 2. The recitation of the offices in the breviary.

Ocia. Stockings.

Octachorum. A church having an apse with eight recesses.

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Octaemeron. A fast of eight days before a great festival.

Octapla. The Septuagint arranged in eight columns by Origen in the 3rd century, containing the Hebrew text and various Greek versions of it.

Octararium. A book containing the offices for octaves.

Octateuch. The first eight books of the Old Testament.

Octava. 1. The day of eternal rest after the seven days of labour in this world. 2. An octave. 3. The eighth part of the produce of the land.

Octave. Eight days after a feast, the eighth day being termed the octave day. All the great movable feasts of the Church have octaves, as also certain fixed ones.

Octave Day. The eighth day after a feast.

Octaviani. Ecclesiastics in the church of Meissen, in Saxony; so called because they sang the psalms every night from eight o'clock till midnight.

Octimber. The month of October.

Octodium. A space of eight days.

Octoechos. An Eastern office-book containing ferial services from the Saturday vespers to the end of the Sunday liturgy.

Octonarii. Presbyters inferior in rank to the canons and chaplains in the church of S. Stephen, at Vienna.

Oculatus. Ornamented with designs in the shape of eyes.

Oculi. The third Sunday in Lent; so called from the introit.

Oculus. The large circular window at the west end of a church.

Oda. 1. A hod. 2. A canticle.

Odarium. A song.

Ode. 1. A hymn. 2. A division of a canon in Greek hymnody.

Œconomi Ecclesiæ. A name for churchwardens.

Œconomist. 1. An official who paid the prebendal stipends, and had charge of the fabric fund in a chapter. 2. The granarer in a monastery.

Œconomus. 1. The steward of the lands, possessions, and revenues belonging to a cathedral church or to a monastery, chosen out of the clergy. 2. A defender or patron. 3. One of the *Exocatacœloi*. 4. A dignitary of the Greek Church who takes charge of the goods of the church, offerings of the faithful, of the fabric, the sick and poor, payment of stipends, and the lands. 5. One who takes charge of a benefice during a vacancy.

Œconomy. 1. Accommodation of arguments to the prejudices of opponents, founded on S. Paul's example in 1 Cor. ix. 20. 2. This word, like dispensation, is used for a system; and, 3, specially for the Incarnation.

Œcumenical. That which concerns the whole Church.

Œcumenical Bishop. A title assumed by the popes, but first taken by John the Faster, patriarch of Constantinople, in the 6th century.

Œcumenical Council. An assembly of the hierarchy of the whole Church, called by lawful authority, in an appointed place, with freedom of speech and voting, to consider and decide on matters of Catholic faith and practice.

Œcumenicus. A title assumed by the patriarch of Constantinople.

O'erwhelm'd in depths of Woe. H. A & M. No. 91. S. A. H. No. 246. *Sævo dolorum turbine.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Oes. of S. Bridget, Fifteen. v. *Bridget, Fifteen Oes. of S.*

Of the Father Sole-begotten. S. A. H. No. 32. *Corde natus ex Parentis.* Christmas hymn of Prudentius. H. N. translation.

Of the Father's Love begotten. H. A & M. No. 46. *Corde natus ex Parentis.* Christmas hymn of Prudentius. Translated by Revs. Sir H. Baker, Bt., and J. M. Neale.

Of the glorious Body telling. S. A. H. No. 211. *Pange, lingua, gloriosi Corporis.* Hymn of the holy Eucharist. By S. Thomas Aquinas. Translated after various versions by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Off-set. Part of a wall exposed upwards when the portion above it is

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reduced in thickness. Also called *Set-off.*

Offendices. The straps used in binding a book in mediæval times.

Offerenda. 1. Anthems sung at the offertory in the mass. 2. The offering of bread and wine for the blessed Sacrament. 3. Any offering.

Offerentia. The same as *Offerenda* 2 and 3.

Offering Days. Four days on which royal offerings were formerly made: Christmas, Easter, S. John Baptist, and Michaelmas.

Offering Song. The offertory.

Offerings. Small customary sums commonly offered by every person when he receives the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and also at marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials. Also called *Oblations* and *Obventions.*

Offerings, Easter. v. *Easter Offerings.*

Offerre. 1. To offer the sacrifice of the mass. 2. To offer bread and wine for the blessed Sacrament. These offerings were made by the laity.

Offerre, Altari. v. *Altari Offerre.*

Offertorium. 1. An offertory-veil. 2. A bason, or dish, or cloth, for holding the offerings for mass. 3. The anthems sung during the collection of the offerings. 4. The offerings themselves.

Offertory. A name for the lesser oblation of 1. the elements; 2. the alms. Also 3. a verse from the Psalms which precedes the oblation.

Offertory Veil. A silken veil which the deacon or subdeacon used to throw over his shoulders, and in which he received the oblations of the faithful. It also is used to hold the paten in at mass, as, in some places, acolytes performed this office, who, in common with subdeacons, were not formerly allowed to touch the sacred vessels. Also called *Humeral* and *Consecration Veil.*

Office. 1. The old English name for the *Introit.* 2. A breviary service; or, in a wide sense, 3. any service other than that of ordination and the mass.

Office, Congregation of the Holy. v. *Congregation of the Holy Office.*

Office, Divine. The relation of the canonical hours.

Office, Eusebian. An office introduced into his church by Eusebius, bishop of Vercellæ, but afterwards abandoned for the Roman rite in 1572.

Office, Haddon's. v. *Haddon's Office.*

Office, Holy. v. *Inquisition.*

Office, Little. The office of the Blessed Virgin introduced by S. Peter Damiani and sung by his monks after the canonical hours.

Office of the Judge Promoted. The institution of a suit in the court of Arches by sending letters of request signed by the bishop of the diocese in which the cause originated.

Officers, Forensic. v. *Forensic Officers.*

Official Principal. 1. The person to whom a bishop commits the charge of his spiritual jurisdiction. 2. The person whom the archdeacon appoints as his substitute.

Officialis. 1. Holding any office. 2. Priests and clerics attached to a church. 3. A book of the offices. 4. Clergy appointed by the bishops in the 12th century, to act as their deputies, and to oppose the arbitrary proceedings of those archdeacons who abused their authority.

Officialis Foraneus. v. *Commissary.*

Officialis Principalis. The Official Principal.

Officiality. 1. The bishop's court. 2. The place wherein its sittings were held.

Officiant. The officer that performs an office.

Officiare. 1. To perform the funeral offices. 2. To perform ecclesiastical offices in a church. 3. To discharge any office.

Officiarium. A book containing the divine offices.

Officiarius. One holding any office.

Officiarius Episcopi. The bishop's chancellor or official in his court Christian.

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Officiatus. One who performs any office in a monastery or elsewhere.

Officinæ. The offices or outbuildings of a monastery where food and other necessaries were kept.

Officio, Deprivatio ab. v. *Deprivation.*

Officiolum. A book containing the divine offices.

Officium. 1. Any office. 2. An ecclesiastical court. 3. The same as *Office.* 4. A fief the holder whereof was bound to render certain services to his lord. 5. A trade or handicraft. 6. That part of the Sarum liturgy which answers to the Roman introit, Ambrosian ingressa, and Gallican antiphona.

Officium, Matutinale. v. *Matutinale Officium.*

Officium Parvum. The office called the hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Offranda. Anthems sung during the offertory. The same as *Offertorium* 3.

Offspring. Jesus Christ in His humanity: Rev. xxii. 16. But in His Divinity He is "the Root of David," that is, His Lord and His Creator.

Offspring, yet Maker of Thy Mother lowly. S. A. H. No. 344. *Virginis Proles, Opifexque Matris.* Hymn for festivals of virgins. By Rev. T. I. Ball.

Oft in Danger, oft in Woe. H. A & M. No. 175. By Rev. H. F. Lyte.

Oft, my Soul, thyself remind. S. A. H. No. 291. By Rev. E. Caswall.

Oflet. Bread for the holy Eucharist before consecration.

Ogee. A moulding consisting of two parts, one convex, the other concave.

Ogee Arch. A pointed arch, the sides of which are each formed of two contrasted curves. Also called *Contrasted Arch.*

Ogival. A French term for Gothic, derived from the word *ogive.*

Ogive. A pointed arch.

Oh, that, once more, to sinful Men descending. S. A. H. No. 174. *Ut queant laxis.* Hymn for the Nativity of S. John Baptist. Translated by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Oh, what if we are Christ's H. A & M. No. 144. By Rev. S. H. Baker, Bt.

Oiketai. The same as *Eicetæ.*

Oikonomia. 1. The administration of a religious house, diocese, or revenues. 2. Providential government. 3. Hospitality. 4. The doctrine of the Incarnation. 5. Reserve on points of doctrine. 6. The same as *Accommodation.*

Oikos. 1. A short hymn. 2. A stanza of a hymn.

Oil Box. The vessel for keeping holy oils. Now they are usually kept in small jars, but formerly these were often much embellished and placed in a silver casket. Also called *Oil Stock.*

Oil, Holy. v. *Holy Oil.*

Oil Stock. The same as *Oil Box.*

Oils. Oils are of three kinds: 1. chrism oil; 2. the oil of catechumens; 3. the oil of the sick. In the West all three are consecrated by the bishop on Maundy Thursday, but in the East the chrism alone is, whilst any priest may consecrate the oil of catechumens, and seven priests that of the sick. The oil of catechumens is used in baptism, consecration of altars, ordaining of priests, and in coronations. That of the sick is used for extreme unction and the benediction of bells.

Ointment. With a box of, in her hand: standing at the entrance of a cave, ointment-box on a book at her feet: S. Mary Magdalene.

Ointment Bearers, Sunday of the. Second Sunday after Easter; so called in the East from the gospel.

Old Believers. The title of dissenters from the Church of Russia, who, two hundred years ago, in the time of the Czar Alexei Michaelovitch, separated from the Orthodox Greek Church, as the Free Kirk separated from the Established Kirk, on the ground of the State's interference. The difference between the two bodies is more in non-essential usages than in necessary doctrine.

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Old Connexion, Methodist. v. *Methodist Old Connexion.*

Old Dissenters. The same as *Cameronians.*

Old Fast Night. The first Sunday in Lent; a relic of the ancient commencement of Lent on the following day, before the additional four days were added to complete the forty.

Old Foundation, Cathedrals of the. Nine cathedrals in England whose incorporation is earlier than the time of Henry VIII., and which were not reorganized at the Reformation.

Old Men. The same as *Aspersi.*

Old Style. A style of computing the year in use until October, 1582, when Greg. XIII. introduced the New Style by the Roman Style. The Old Style to be called in England until September 1752. Also called *Julian Style.*

Oleries. [illegible] anthems beginning with O which are sung at vespers on the last days of Advent.

Oleum. The oil used in various ecclesiastical offices.

Olivæ Dominica. Palm Sunday.

Olive. The true and good and fruitful Olive, into Whom both Jews and Gentiles are grafted, is Christ: Rom. xi. 17.

Olive Branch. Angel appearing with cross and . S. Silvester, Bp.

Olive Sunday. Palm Sunday; so called in Italy.

Olivet, Monks of the Order of Mount. A reformed Benedictine order founded, A.D. 1313, by Bernard Tolomei, of Siena. Habit, a cassock, scapular, cowl, and sleeved robe.

Olla. 1. A tile. 2. A vessel with two handles.

Ollarii. A profligate Protestant sect who made continual fasting the sum of their religion.

Olmedo, Hermits of Lupo d'. An order following the rule of S. Jerome, founded by Lupo d'Olmedo, a Spanish friar, 1407. Habit, white cassock and broad cloak.

Ologio-grapha. Holy Scripture.

Oloforus. A purple garment.

Omishites. An American sect of the Mennonites. Also called *Amishites.*

Omnes una celebremus. v. *In our common celebration.*

Omni-Episcopalis. An ancient customary payment from the clergy to their diocesan bishop, of synodals, and pentecostals.

Omophorion. The pall of an Eastern prelate.

Omphalos. The centre of a church.

On Jordan's bank the Baptist's cry. H. A & M. No. 35. *Jordanis ora prævia.* Advent hymn. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

On the Morn of Easter-day. S. A. H. No. 63. *Mane prima Sabbati.* Easter hymn. H. N. translation.

On this Day, the first of Days. H. A & M. No. 21. *Die parente temporum.* Sunday morning hymn. Translated by Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

On this the Day that saw the Earth. S. A. H. No. 5. *Primo dierum omnium.* Hymn for Sunday morning. H. N. translation.

Once in royal David's City. H. A & M. No. 361. Hymn for children. By Mrs. Alexander.

Once more the solemn Season calls. H. A & M. No. 73. *Solemne nos jejunii.* Lenten hymn. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

Once, only once, and once for all. H. A & M. No. 347. Eucharistic hymn. By Rev. W. Bright.

One. Signifies especially the Unity of the Godhead. The Ark was finished in one cubit above, Gen. vi. 16, to show that there is one God and Father, from Whom are all things, one Lord, one Faith of the one Church, one Baptism, one Body, and one Spirit; and to one final cause of perfection all things tend.

One Hundred. The number 100 is shown to be full and complete in all things, and contains the mystery of the whole rational creation: as we read in the Gospels, "A certain man had an hundred sheep."

Onward, Christian Soldiers.

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H. A & M. No. 385. Processional hymn. By Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Opelanda. A kind of cloak.

Operatorium. 1. A workshop. 2. A registry.

Operis, Magister. v. *Magister Operis.*

Opetide. The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash Wednesday.

Ophiani. The same as *Ophites.*

Ophites. Followers of Euphrates, an Egyptian Gnostic, who held that the serpent by which our first parents were deceived was either Christ Himself, or Sophia, Wisdom, concealed under that form. They regarded the serpent, therefore, as sacred. Also called *Ophiani* and *Serpentinians.*

Opiners. Doctors who impaired the authority of the Gemara or Babylonian Talmud by disputing in a sceptical way against its meaning, arguing indifferently for and against it. Also called *Sabureans.*

Opinionists. A sect who practised poverty, and held that there could be no vicar of Christ on earth who did not act likewise.

Opprobriis Jesu satur. v. *His trial o'er, and now beneath.*

Optari. To be chosen to the canonry or benefice made vacant by the death of another canon.

Optatus Votis omnium. v. *Delight of all the earth.*

Optimism. The opinion that every thing that is, is best, and in spite of seeming imperfection is incapable of improvement.

Option. Every bishop, whether created or translated, was bound, immediately after confirmation, to make a legal conveyance to the archbishop of the next avoidance of one such dignity or benefice belonging to his see as the said archbishop should choose and name, which is therefore commonly called an option. This right was withdrawn in 1845, by a clause in the cathedral act, 3 & 4 Vic. 113, 42.

Opus. 1. Alms. 2. The revenues of a church. 3. A charter, roll, or deed. 4. Wedlock. 5. The face of a coin containing the king's image.

Opus Alexandrinum. A kind of mosaic much used abroad. In England the only specimen is on S. Edward's shrine in Westminster Abbey.

Opus Anglicum. 1. Rich embroidery used to ornament chasubles. 2. Illumination on Saxon and early English MSS.

Opus, Cyprense. v. *Cyprense Opus.*

Opus Dei. The divine offices.

Opus Mappale. v. *Mappale Opus.*

Opus Operantis. *Ex opere operato* is a phrase used to express the efficiency of acts irrespective of the intention of the agent or patient. *Ex opere operantis* implies the concurrence of intention on the part of the agent. Virtual intention is requisite for the legitimate use of a sacrament, and it is included in the "alledus operatum."

Opus Operatum. The thing done. A term expressing the efficacy of sacraments irrespective of the disposition of the receivers of them.

Opus peregisti Tuorum. v. 1. *Blest Saviour, now Thy work is done.* 2. *O Saviour, who for man hast trod.*

Opus Plumarium. v. *Orthoplumus.*

Oraculum. 1. A church. 2. The written reply of a prince.

Oraiai. The outer doors of an Eastern church, between the porch and narthex.

Oral. A veil, covering the head, shoulders, and breast, worn by the pope.

Oral Manducation. A term opposed to spiritual manducation, or eating of the Body of Christ by faith. Oral and spiritual manducation in the Eucharist are both necessary, as the former increases condemnation if without the latter. It may, therefore, be either that of the believer or the unbeliever.

Orale. 1. A kind of veil which the pope puts over his shoulders and across his breast. 2. A woman's veil.

Oramen. Invocation and prayers.

Orarium. 1. A deacon's stole in the Eastern Church. It is inscribed thrice with the word "Hagios." 2. Any

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stole. 3. A veil placed over a cross or relics. 4. A book of prayers.

Orate Fratres. Words in mass at which the priest turns to the faithful and asks them to join him in the prayer, "that the holy sacrifice may save them, and be profitable to them."

Oratio. 1. The collect of the day. 2. Leave of absence given to monks after the prayers and benediction of the prior. 3. A church.

Orationes. A book containing the hour offices.

Oratorians. Regular clerks, Fathers of the Oratory of the Holy Jesus, founded by S. Philip Neri, a Florentine priest, 1550, confirmed by Gregory XIII., and instituted by cardinal Berulle, 1613, at Paris. His oratory grew up gradually from visits paid him by young men, whose attachment to his person and teaching made them desire to live with him as his disciples. They take simple vows as secular priests, and are missionaries, preachers, and teachers of youth. Habit, cassock, girdle, and cloak, all black.

Oratorio. 1. A musical service instituted in the early part of the 16th century in Rome, at the Chiesa Nuova, by S. Philip Neri, during Lent. It paved the way to more elaborate compositions in churches and elsewhere. 2. A religious musical drama without acting, which seems to have arisen as a substitute for the old miracle plays.

Oratorium. 1. An oratory or place for prayer. 2. A chapel annexed to a monastery and destined for the exclusive use of the monks. 3. A chapel in a house, town, or the open fields. 4. The choir of a church. 5. A prie-dieu chair. 6. A royal palace.

Oratory. The same as *Oratorium* 1, 2, and 3.

Oratory, Congregation of the. v. *Oratorians.*

Oratory of the Holy Jesus, Fathers of the. v. *Oratorians.*

Orb. A globe surmounted by a cross; an emblem of power and sovereignty with which kings are solemnly invested at their coronation. The mound or orb signifies the dominion, and the cross the faith of the king. The cross surmounts the orb to signify that the world is overcome by the cross. Also called *Mound* and *Orbys.*

Orbibarians. A deistical sect, sprung from the Waldenses, about A.D. 1198.

Orbys. The same as *Orb.*

Orcistra. The pulpit of a church.

Orda. 1. An encampment. 2. An ordeal. 3. A general call to arms.

Ordeal. An ancient mode of appeal to the direct judgment of God in defect of evidence, by which the accused were subjected to tests the results of which were inevitable, save by Divine interposition. The attempt to discover a person's guilt or innocence was made in the following ways: by 1. judicial combat or wager of battle; 2. walking over hot iron; 3. hot water; 4. cold water; 5. the ordeal of the cross; 6. holding the hand in the fire; 7. walking in a thin garment between burning piles; 8. eating the corsned; 9. receiving the holy Eucharist. v. *Judicium Dei.*

Ordela. An ordeal.

Order. 1. A religious society bound together by common obligations. 2. The aggregate of monastic institutions subject to a common rule. 3. The rule itself.

Order, General of an. v. *General of an Order.*

Order, Holy. v. *Holy Order.*

Order, Letters of. v. *Letters of Order.*

Order of Communion. A short service consisting of an exhortation, confession, and absolution, to be used together with the words of administration in the vernacular at the communion of the people. It was put forth whilst the mass still remained in Latin, in the year 1547, and it remained in force till superseded by the first Prayer Book of Edward VI.

Orders, Military. Companies of knights, formed by princes for the defence of the State or the Church, technically included amongst the

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clergy, and usually bound by vows and a semi-religious organization.

Ordibarians. Manichæan heretics, in the 12th and 13th centuries, who denied the creation and real presence.

Ordibarii. Waldensian heretics.

Ordinal. The same as *Ordinale.*

Ordinale. 1. The book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons. 2. A book containing the rubrics of the mass, as the *Pie, Portiforium,* or *Portius.*

Ordinand. A candidate for holy order.

Ordinaria, Glossa. v. *Glossa Ordinaria.*

Ordinarius. 1. An ordinary. 2. The bishop or other prelate who possesses the ordinary jurisdiction.

Ordinary. An ordinary is he who has the proper and regular jurisdiction, as of course and of common right, in opposition to persons who are *extraordinarily* appointed.

Ordinary of Assize and Sessions. A deputy of the bishop of the diocese, anciently appointed to give malefactors their neck-verses, and judge whether they read or not; also to perform divine service for them, and assist in preparing them for death. The chaplain of Newgate is called the ordinary.

Ordinary of the Mass. All the service of mass which is not the canon, *i. e.* all before it and the prayers of the communion of the priest after it.

Ordinatio. 1 The sentence of a judge. 2. A list of causes for trial. 3. Admission to any office or dignity.

Ordinatio Absoluta. Ordination which does not include a local title. It is forbidden by the canons generally, to ordain thus. The ordained are to be *locales.*

Ordination. The act of conferring holy order, or the solemn setting apart by bishops of persons to serve in the sacred ministry of the Church.

Ordination, Absolute. A person ordained without a title.

Ordination, Conditional. v. *Conditional Ordination.*

Ordines Tertii, Fratres. v. *Fratres Ordines Tertii.*

Ordo. 1. The sacrament of order. 2. A religious order. 3. The monastic order and rule. 4. The chapter of a religious order. 5. A kalendar containing the order for saying the offices daily. Called also a *Brief.*

Ordo, Asinorum. v. *Asinorum Ordo.*

Ordo Fratrum Militiæ Christi. An order of knights founded, in the 12th century, under the patronage of the B. V. M., at Riga, on the Baltic, to ward off the inroads of pagan tribes, and to resist Russian encroachments.

Ordo Moronensis. v. *Moronensis Ordo.*

Ordo Prædicatorum. The order of S. Dominic.

Orebites. A sect of the Hussites, who pretended to have their tenets from Mount Horeb.

Oremus. Let us pray. The usual preface to saying a collect; if there are more than two, however, it is not said after the second.

Organ. A musical wind instrument for accompanying the choir in divine service, used in the Western Church.

Organ Loft. A structure or gallery in a church on which to place an organ.

Organ Pipes. In her hand: S. Cecilia, V. & M.

Organ Screen. An ornamental stone screen, or timber framework, on which the organ in a church is placed.

Orgia. The mysteries of the Christian religion.

Oriel Window. v. *Bay Window.* Also called *Oriole, Oryall,* and *Oryel.*

Orientals. A name given to Eastern Christians of the Greek rite.

Orientation. The position of a church or chancel with regard to the east.

Oriflamma. The same as *Auriflamba.*

Oriflamme. The same as *Auriflamba.*

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Origenists. Followers of Origen, who, early in the 3rd century, deriving his principles from the Eclectic school of Neoplatonists at Alexandria, carried the allegorical and mystical treatment of holy Scripture to unwarrantable lengths. He was inhibited from teaching, and was degraded from his rank of priest, by two synods held in Alexandria, under Demetrius, A.D. 229. His opinion of the final salvation of all men, and denial of everlasting punishment, was also condemned by the fifth general council of Constantinople, A.D. 533.

Original Sin. The sin of our origin, *i. e.* of our descent from the first sinners, whose fallen nature we inherit.

Originale. 1. The original of a work. 2. The complete works of any father.

Orinale. A stole.

Oriole. The same as *Oriel Window.*

Oriolum. 1. An ambulatory. 2. A porch.

Orison. A prayer or collect.

Ormiscus. An episcopal garment.

Ornaments of the Church. As opposed to "ornaments of the ministers," *e. g.* the vestments. Such are the fittings of the church and the ornaments of the altar, the cross and candlesticks and vases. The alteration or removal of any of these requires a faculty from the bishop.

Ornatura. Fringe.

Orphanos. 1. An orphan. 2. A chorister in the Greek Church.

Orphrey. Bands of embroidery, or needlework, sewn on to vestments at the sleeves and bottom of albs, and on tunics and dalmatics, also on altar frontals. Their place varies according to the vestment.

Orsus. An oath.

Orthodox. 1. Those who hold the truths of holy Scripture as interpreted by the Church. 2. That which is agreeable to the teaching of the Church.

Orthodox Dissenters. Dissenters who, while refusing to conform to the discipline of the Church for political or other reasons, hold the doctrine of the creeds, especially as regards the Trinity.

Orthodox Greek Church. That portion of the Eastern Church which adheres to the *Orthodoxa confessio Orientalis Ecclesiæ;* as distinguished from the several heretical bodies in the East, and from the dissenters who separated from it 200 years ago. The Eastern Church divided from the West in 1054, when Michael Cerularius, bishop of Constantinople, was excommunicated by the pope. In 1274 a reunion was effected by the council of Lyons; but in 1280 the pope again excommunicated the Greeks. Other attempts at reconciliation, since made, have failed.

Orthodoxy. The maintenance of the right faith in religion.

Orthodoxy Sunday. Eastern name for first Sunday in Lent, when the defeat of the Iconoclasts is commemorated.

Ortholoi. Waldensian heretics.

Orthoplumus. A garment worked in "feather-work." A certain kind of needlework is called in ancient inventories "opus plumarium," or feather-work, from the way the stitches overlie each other like the feathers on a bird.

Orthros. The office of dawn in the East, answering to the Western lauds.

Ortlibenses. A sect of the Waldensian heretics, who taught that Christ did not die and rise again, and that before the Incarnation the Holy Trinity had no existence.

Oryall. The same as *Oriel Window.*

Oryel. The same as *Oriel Window.*

Osa. 1. Stockings. 2. Boots.

Osanna, Dies. Palm Sunday.

Osculatory. A tablet or board with the picture of Christ, or the Blessed Virgin, or some other of the saints, which, after the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, the priest kisses, and then delivers it to the people for the same purpose.

Osculum Pacis. The kiss given to a newly-installed monk or canon, by his brethren. 2. A plate kissed at the celebration of mass in comme-

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moration of the actual kiss formerly given.

Osiandrians. A sect of Lutherans founded, in 1550, by Osiander, a German Calvinistic divine charged with Antinomianism.

Ossenians. The same as *Elcesaites.*

Ossuarium. The same as *Ossuary.*

Ossuary. 1. A charnel-house: a place where the bones of the dead are deposited. 2. A tomb.

Ostension. The exposition of the blessed Sacrament.

Ostensory. A monstrance, or transparent shrine for the exposition of the Host.

Ostiarius. 1. The last of the four minor orders. This order is practically extinct in the Eastern Church. 2. Now corrupted into Usher. The second master of Winchester college is called Hostiarius.

Ostium Ecclesiæ, Ad. v. *Ad Ostium Ecclesiæ.*

Our blest Redeemer, ere He breathed. H. A & M. No. 139. By Harriet Auber.

Our festal Strains to-day reveal. S. A. H. No. 97. *Interni festi gaudia.* Hymn for the festival of All Saints. H. N. translation.

Our Lady. A title of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Our Lady of O. A title of the B. V. M. O refers to the beginning of the seven antiphons of the *Magnificat,* and signifies expectation of the promised Messiah.

Our Lady of Pity. v. *Compassion of the Virgin.*

Our Limbs refresh'd with Slumber now. S. A. H. No. 4. *Somno refectis artubus.* Hymn for Sunday morning. H. N. translation.

Ousia. Essence, being, substance, personality.

Out of the Deep I call. H. A & M. No. 288. Lenten hymn. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Over Story. The same as *Clerestory.*

Overhernessa. 1. Judgment by default. 2. The fine incurred by failing to appear when summoned judicially.

Oviale. A sheep-fold.

Ox. 1. Lying near him: S. Leonard, C. 2. Lying near him: S. Luke. 3. Lying by his side: S. Sylvester, Bp.

Oxen. Two, unable to drag her along: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Oxford School. A name sometimes given to those members of the Church of England who adopted the theology of the so-called Oxford "Tracts for the Times," which commenced in 1832, and were brought to a close at No. 90, in 1841.

Oxyblatta. Purple of a bright hue.

Oxygraphi. The same as *Notarii.*

Oynting Box. The same as *Chrismatory.*

P.

P. As a numeral letter, P denotes 400. If a line be drawn above it, P denotes 400,000.

Pace. 1. A name for Easter. Also called *Pasch.* 2. The osculatory. The same as *Pax.* 3. A raised space round an altar or tomb.

Pachomius, Monks of S. An order founded by S. Pachomius, between A.D. 340 and 405. Habit, black.

Pacifics. 1. Letters granted by a bishop to his clergy when they were about to remove from his diocese and settle in another. 2. Letters granted by a bishop to all who were in the peace and communion of the Church. Also called *Pacifical* and *Pacificatory Letters.*

Pacifical Letters. The same as *Pacificæ.* Also called *Letters Canonical* and *Ecclesiastical.*

Pacification, Edicts of. Decrees granted by the kings of France in the 16th century to the Protestants, for appeasing the troubles occasioned

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by their persecution. The Edict granted by Charles IX., 1562, after confirmation and revocation, was followed by the massacre of S. Bartholomew, 1572. The Edict of Nantes, confirmed by Louis XIII., A.D. 1610, and Louis XIV., A.D. 1652, was the last. He abolished it A.D. 1685, since which time the Protestants ceased to be tolerated in France till the Revolution.

Pacificators. 1. Heretics in the 5th century, who accepted the Henoticon of Zeno and opposed the council of Chalcedon. 2. Certain itinerant Anabaptist preachers of the 16th century. 3. Divines, such as Bossuet and Dupin, who have laboured for the reunion of Christendom.

Pacificatory Letters. The same as *Pacificæ.*

Pacis, Liber. v. *Liber Pacis.*

Packsaddle Roofed Tower. A tower with a roof whose two sides, rising from two sides of the tower, meet in a horizontal line.

Pactum. 1. A treaty. 2. The monastic profession. 3. The vow at holy baptism. 4. A decree or judgment.

Pædobaptism. The baptism of children; thus named in opposition to adult baptism. The propriety of such baptism is justly considered proved 1. from the universal custom; 2. the object of the sacrament; 3. the favourable sense of Scripture. The Baptist sect are Anti-pædobaptists.

Pædobaptists. Those who baptize infants.

Pagan. A name for a heathen theist, or idolator. The term is derived from *pagus*, a village, the old heathenism having lingered in villages. Tertullian uses the word of one who is not a soldier, *i.e.* of Christ. Some date the technical sense of the word from Constantine; some from the time of Theodosius the younger. Also called *Painim* and *Paynim.*

Pagina. 1. A piece of land. 2. A roll or instrument.

Paginaliter. By-pages.

Pagnota. An almshouse.

Pago. The same as *Pagina.*

Pain Béni. The same as *Antidoron.*

Painim. A pagan.

Painter. As a, with materials near him: painting a picture of the B.V.M.: S. Luke.

Pajonists. An Arminian sect.

Palace. 1. The name by which an abbot's or prior's lodge was sometimes called. 2. The official residence of a bishop.

Palatial Acolyte. v. *Acolyte.*

Palatii Sacri Archiepiscopus. The same as *Archicapellanus.*

Palatinus, Acolythus. v. *Palatial Acolyte.*

Palatinus, Diaconus. v. *Diaconus Palatinus.*

Palatium. 1. A palace or abode which in early times the kings of the Franks used to have in different parts of their possessions. After the incursions of the Normans, these palaces were nearly all destroyed. 2. The same as *Palace.* 3. A place fortified with palisades.

Palatius, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Palatins.*

Palbrok. A mediæval cloak.

Palea. 1. A title of certain chapters in Gratian's Decretals, meaning that they were interpolations, and were not to be found in the original work. 2. A curtain. 3. A spade.

Palergium. A hanging of silk about the altar.

Paletini. The same as *Patarians.*

Palimpsest. A manuscript erased, and a second written upon it.

Pall. 1. An ecclesiastical vestment somewhat like the stole, only that it falls down from either side of a narrow, open circle, which goes over the head. The substance is made of wool, and in the West is spun from the produce of two lambs, which are blessed on S. Agnes' day at Rome. It originally was an imperial vestment, and was given by the emperors to the patriarchs and certain prelates of the Church. In the West, it has since the 8th century been sent by the pope to the archbishops and certain metropolitans. It is of a white colour, and adorned with five crosses, and is attached to

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the chasuble by three jewelled pins. 2. A covering which is put over coffins. 3. A canopy supported by poles, held over the heads of the bride and bridegroom at a wedding, and over the king or queen at a coronation. 4. A covering placed over certain tombs. 5. A square piece of linen, used to cover the chalice with in the Western Church. It is of late date, as formerly the chalice was covered with the corporals, which were of a large size. 6. Hangings. 7. A rich cloak. 8. An altar-cloth.

Palla. 1. A pall. 2. A curtain or hanging. 3. An altar-cloth. 4. A corporal.

Pallatorium. A parlour.

Pallio d'Oro. Pall of gold. Ornamental gilded metal work into which marbles, enamels, precious stones, damascene, or other work is inserted, as mosaic, or in relief.

Pallium. A pall.

Palm. With a, sword, and crucifix: S. Alban, M. 2. And broken wheel: lamb and palm: palm and staff: palm and book: wheel broken, and palm held by an angel, the saint crowned with white flowers: S. Catharine, V. 3. With a, and crown, and wreath of flowers: green wreath and a palm: seated with palm and book: S. Cecilia, V. & M. 4. With, cup, and serpent, as a child: sword, with serpent twined round it, and a palm branch: palm branch alone: palm branch, scroll, and eagle: S. John, Ap. & Evan. 5. With a, and crucifix: palm, hot gridiron near him: S. Laurence, M. 6. Branch, with cup and: S. Lucy, V. & M. 7. And cross, and dragon at her feet: S. Margaret, V. & M. 8. In her hand: S. Prisca, V. & M. 9. In the one hand, two stones in the other, one stone on his head: S. Stephen, M.

Palm Court. A name given to the cloister-garth in Wells cathedral, because the procession on Palm Sunday carrying palms was marshalled there.

Palm Cross. v. *Cross, Palm.*

Palm Easter. The Sunday before Easter; Palm Sunday.

Palm Penny. The same as *Dominicals* and *Sacrament Pence.*

Palm Saturday. Saturday in Passion Week; so called both in East and West.

Palm Sunday. Sunday before Easter.

Palm Week. Passion Week.

Palma. 1. A palm branch. It was given to the kings of France at their coronation as a symbol of triumph over their enemies. 2. A blow given with the palm of the hand. 3. A kind of corn measure. 4. The game of tennis. 5. A page of a book. 6. A shoulder. 7. A measure of eight inches.

Palmam, Perduci ad. A phrase which signifies martyrdom; probably from a palm-tree, where executions took place, near the arch of Severus.

Palmaria. Gloves.

Palmata. 1. A penance which consisted in striking the hand on the ground. 2. A contract of buying and selling. 3. A blow with the hand.

Palmer. A pilgrim; so called from the custom of bringing home branches of palm from the Holy Land.

Palmifera. The same as *Baiophoros.*

Palms, Blessing of. A ceremony performed on Palm Sunday; after which the palms are carried in procession round the church. In England, formerly, the blessed Sacrament was also carried in procession.

Palmus. 1. A measure of eight inches. 2. The office for Palm Sunday.

Pampeluna, Canons Regular of. Founded, about 1106, by Peter, bishop of Pampeluna, in thanksgiving for the defeat of the Saracens. The canons are never more than twelve in number; they take the solemn vows. Habit, white serge cassock, sleeveless white linen rochet, long dark grey hooded mantle. Rule of S. Augustine.

Pancake Bell. A bell rung on Shrove Tuesday, upon which the shops were shut, and a carnival ensued.

Pancalia. Cushions or coverings for the seats in a church.

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Pancharta. A charter or roll.

Pandectæ. In 530, Justinian, by a constitution addressed to Tribonian, empowered him to name a commission for the purpose of forming a code out of the writings of those jurists who had enjoyed the *Jus Respondendi*. This digest of civil law was called the Pandects. They are divided into fifty books, each book containing several titles, divided into laws, and the laws generally into several parts or paragraphs.

Pandecta. The same as *Pandectæ*. v. *F.F.*

Pandura. A musical instrument with three strings.

Pandurizare. To play on the pandura.

Pane. A side of a building, as of a tower or spire; or a space between timbers in wooden partitions, or similar subdivisions in other materials, such as glass.

Panegyrikon. A book of festival sermons.

Panegyrion. 1. A festival. 2. The liturgy.

Panel. A space or compartment on a wall, or screen, or on a ceiling.

Panellum. 1. A cushion. 2. A schedule or panel of those required to serve on a jury. 3. Trappings for a horse.

Panetarius. The steward of a monastic refectory.

Pange, Lingua, gloriosi Corporis. v. 1. *Of the glorious Body telling.* 2. *Now, my tongue, the mystery telling.*

Pange, Lingua, gloriosi Proelium. v. *Sing, my tongue, the glorious battle.*

Panhagia. 1. The All-holy; a name given to our Lady. 2. A medallion of the Blessed Virgin Mary worn by Eastern prelates. 3. Bread cut crosswise and distributed before meals to monks in the refectory.

Panhypersebastus. A title of dignity in the empire at Constantinople.

Panicaseites. Montanist heretics who offered mingled bread and cheese in their profanation of the mass. Also called *Artotyrita*.

Panis. The blessed Eucharist.

Panis Benedictus. The same as *Antidoron*.

Pannage. The fruit of trees which the swine or other cattle feed upon in the woods: as acorns, crabs, beechnuts, chestnuts, and other nuts and fruits of trees in the woods.

Pannei. Tiles.

Panni. A name for hangings.

Pannier. The same as *Corbel*.

Pannormia. A work of Ivo, of Chartres.

Pannuceus. A patched garment.

Pannus. 1. A part of a church, an aisle. 2. Cloth.

Pannus, Marmoreus. v. *Marmoreus Pannus*.

Pantheism. The notion that God is an impersonal power diffused through every thing, instead of a Person creating and preserving all things by His divine power.

Pantheists. Heretics who hold that all substance is God, or God the only substance. This principle prevailed extensively in the schools of the Greek philosophy, and is the cardinal point of Indian metaphysics. Spinoza, the great Jew of Amsterdam, restored Pantheism to the rank of philosophical methods; and it now prevails extensively in Germany. It has been divided into rationalistic, spiritualistic, historic, and mystic Pantheism, or, by another division, into emanational, idealistic, and realistic.

Pantheists, Historical. v. *Historical Pantheists.*

Pantheists, Mystic. v. *Mystic Pantheists.*

Pantheon. A church in Rome. When the heathen temples were adopted as Christian churches, the Pantheon at Rome, in the time of Phocas, became the church of S. Mary and All Saints.

Pantokrator. The title of a provincial of several monasteries.

Pantoneria. A kind of purse.

Papa. 1. A word meaning father; originally the common title of all bishops, who were called fathers of the Church and fathers of the clergy. This name was also sometimes given

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to the inferior clergy, who were called *papæ pisinni*, little fathers. 2. S. Gregory VII. restricted the title to the bishop of Rome alone. 3. The Greek Church gives the name to their parish priests.

Papadia. A priest's wife in the Greek Church.

Papæ Pisinni. v. *Papa* 1.

Papagalli, Camera. v. *Camera Papagalli.*

Papal Altar. v. *Altar, Papal.*

Papal Chancellor. An officer of dignity at the Roman court, through whose hands all matters of business passed. At different times he received various names, *Apocrisiarius, Bibliothecarius*, and *Referendarius.*

Papal Cross. A cross with three transverse beams, having a crucifix upon it.

Papal Crown. A tiara encircled with three coronets, and surmounted by a cross. Also called *Tiara.*

Papal Hat. A hat, with gold tassels, worn by the pope, the colour of which is red.

Papal Mitre. v. *Mitre, Papal.*

Papalethra. 1. A priest's cap. 2. A tonsure.

Papas. 1. A tutor. 2. A cleric.

Papelardi. Those in the 13th century who were devoted to the popes, opposed to the *mundani*, the people of the world.

Paperes. Papers.

Papery. A house for the maintenance of poor or invalided priests.

Papist. A name given in England to Roman Catholics, as acknowledging the supreme authority of the pope.

Papist Livings. A benefice in the gift of a Roman Catholic. The right to present to such livings is vested in and secured to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, according to the several counties in which they are situated.

Papyrus. 1. Paper. 2. A diary.

Papyrus Terræ. A terrier of lands.

Pâque. French name for Easter. A corruption of *Pascha.*

Pâques Fleuries. A name of Palm Sunday in France.

Par. 1. A husband or wife. 2. A companion. 3. A peer.

Parabaptisma. Baptism attended by some informality, as when, contrary to the Novels of Justinian, it was not administered in the appointed Church.

Parabema. The prothesis and sacristy when divided by walls from the central bema. Also called *Parabemata.*

Parabemata. The same as *Parabema.*

Parable. 1. A narration of some real or imaginary event, to be interpreted with a spiritual meaning. 2. A discourse, or other composition, as Job's parable.

Parabolani. 1. Men who hired out themselves to fight with wild beasts on the stage; so called by the Romans. The name was given in reproach to the early Christians, because exposed to danger for their religion in the same manner. 2. Persons in the early Church who visited the sick. In some cases they formed a society, as at Alexandria and Ephesus. The same as *Copiatæ.*

Parabolic Arch. An arch which has its intrados in the form of a parabola.

Paracelsists. Followers of Paracelsus, who opposed the peripatetic philosophy in the 16th century. They comprised in their system medicine and theology. Also called *Theosophists.*

Paraclete. The Greek term for God the Holy Ghost, the Comforter.

Paracletike. A Greek office book, containing the ferial hymns set to each of the eight tones.

Paradise. 1. The abode of our first parents. 2. The abode of those disembodied souls who are in a state of happiness, but not yet in heaven. 3. The green sward surrounded by a cloister. 4. A churchyard or cemetery. Also called a *Cloister Garth* and *Parvise.*

Paradisus. 1. A hall surrounded by porches. 2. A place before the chief porch of a church. 3. A cemetery. 4. A cloister. 5. The same as *Atrium.*

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Paraffus. A notary who signs a document in a peculiar handwriting.

Paragauda. A fringe or border.

Paragraphus. 1. A paragraph. 2. A flourish added to a sign manual.

Parakatatheca. The sacrament reserved for the sick, consecrated on Maundy Thursday.

Paraklesis. 1. A supplication. 2. A procession. 3. An extra allowance at a conventual table.

Parakontakion. A respond, in Greek hierology.

Paralipomenon. A title of the books of Chronicles; so called as remedying certain omissions in the books of the Kings. Also called *Libri Derelictorum.*

Paralogium. A house built in an enclosure outside the monastery.

Paralytic Sunday. In the East, the third Sunday after Easter; so called from the gospel.

Paramandu. A small scapular worn by monks under the mandyas.

Paramandya. A portion of the habit of the monks of the order of S. Basil.

Paramonarius. A resident sacristan of a church.

Paramonarius, Villicus. A bailiff or steward of the lands of the Church.

Paramone. A vigil of a festival, in the Greek Church.

Parangaria. A tax from which the clergy were sometimes exempt, under the Roman emperors. It imposed the duty of providing horses and carriages for the emperors when on a journey.

Paranymphus. In the Eastern Church, 1. a groomsman; 2. a sponsor.

Parapet. 1. The upper part of the wall of a building, which is above the springing of the roof, and guards the gutter. 2. The upper part or breast-work of the wall of a fort, bridge, or terrace.

Paraphernalia. Something reserved to a wife over and above her dower or dotal portion. It includes all the personal apparel and ornaments of the wife which she possesses, and which are suitable to her rank and condition of life.

Paraphonista. A singer in a choir.

Paraphrase. A generic name for the Targum, which signifies literally *interpretation* or *version*, *e. g.* of the Jewish Scriptures. The Targums are also called the Chaldaic or Aramaic Paraphrases. There are three principal Targums: that of Onkelos, of the 1st century, on the Pentateuch; of Jonathan on the Greater and Lesser Prophets, and the Pentateuch of unknown date; that of Joseph on the Hagiographa. The Targum of Jerusalem, of the 7th century, is only on the Pentateuch, and is imperfect. There is none on Daniel, Ezra, and Nehemiah. A Persian translation, however, of one on Daniel, of the 12th century, has been found.

Paraphrase of Erasmus. v. *Erasmus' Paraphrase.*

Paraportia. The side doors of the iconostasis.

Parasceve. 1. Good Friday. 2. Sometimes the Friday of each week. 3. The name given by Tertullian to Saturday.

Parastasis. The state attendance of the Greek emperor at church.

Paraster. A step-father.

Parasunaxis. A schismatical assembly.

Parathesis. Commendatory prayers.

Paratitla. 1. A concise explanation of the rubrics. 2. Ecclesiastical constitutions.

Paratorium. 1. The prothesis, or table of oblations. Also called *Paratrapezon.* 2. A sacristy or vestry. 3. A cloth or paper mill.

Paratrapezon. The same as *Paratorium.*

Paratura. The same as *Apparel.*

Parcamentum. Parchment.

Parclose. An enclosure or railing to protect a tomb, or separate a chapel from the rest of the church. Also called *Perclose.*

Pardon. 1. A form of remission for the temporal penalties of sin. Also called *Indulgence.* 2. The dedica-

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tion festival of a church; so called in Brittany.

Pardon Bell, Ave. v. *Ave Bell.*

Pardoner. A vendor of indulgences. Their sale gave rise to great abuses, which occasioned the abolition of the office by the council of Trent.

Pardoning Day. A name in the Eastern Church for Quinquagesima Sunday, on account of its members confessing and receiving absolution on or before that day, as a preparation for the Lent fast.

Parecise. Ecclesiastical divisions of Rome. Rome was divided into seven larger districts, or diaconiæ; into tituli, or parishes within the walls; and pareciæ, or surburban parishes. There were besides cœmeteria, or churches in honour of martyrs, to which no cure of souls was attached.

Paredros. A verger.

Parens. 1. A father or mother. 2. A kinsman or kinswoman.

Parentalia. Heathen feasts at the burial of the dead. Christians in the 4th century were censured for imitating them.

Pargamenum. Parchment.

Parge Work. The same as *Pargetting.*

Pargea. 1. A fine paid to the landlord for damage done by animals in the fields. 2. A broad leathern girdle.

Pargetting. Ornamental work in plaster. Also called *Parge Work.*

Parhermeneutæ. Syrian heretics of the 7th century who, as their names imply, "misinterpreted" holy Scripture in favour of their own tenets.

Paricla. A copy of a charter.

Parish. A parish is that circuit of ground which is committed to the charge of one parson or vicar, or other minister, having cure of souls therein.

Parish Clerk. A layman who assists in the service of a parish church. The office of parish clerk is one of extreme venerableness and antiquity. He is generally appointed by the incumbent, but by custom may be chosen by the inhabitants; his appointment may be by word of mouth only; and his remuneration depends altogether upon the custom of the particular parish. *v.* 58 Geo. III. c. 45; 59 Geo. III. c. 134; 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104. *v.* also Canon xci.

Parish Priest. The parson; a minister who holds a parish as a benefice. If the predial tithes are appropriated, he is called rector, if impropriated, vicar.

Parishioners. Parishioners is a term which includes not only the inhabitants of the parish, but persons who are occupiers of lands therein, that pay the several rates and duties, though they are not resident, nor contribute to the ornaments of the Church.

Parisian Massacre. The same as the *Massacre of S. Bartholomew.*

Parisian Tone. A Gregorian tone modified according to a Parisian use.

Paritonus. A singer in a choir.

Parlamentorium. The parlour in a monastery.

Parlatorium. 1. The common or reception room in a convent, where the monks gave directions to the servants, traded with merchants, or conversed with friends. Also called *Parlour.* 2. A court of justice.

Parliament. The lesser chapter of a cathedral body.

Parlour. The same as *Parlatorium.*

Parmeniani. Parmenianites; Donatist heretics.

Parmenianites. Followers of Parmenian, a Donatist of Carthage, in the 4th century.

Parochia. 1. The territory and district of a metropolitan or bishop. 2. The parish church. 3. The district of the priest of that church.

Parochial. Belonging to a parish.

Parochial Abbot. v. *Abbot Parochial.*

Parochial Library. v. *Library Parochial.*

Parochus. A parish priest.

Paroikiai. A name at first applied indifferently to cities and to their adjacent region under the care of an episcopus. It was then used for separate country charges, and lastly was reserved for the charges of presbyters

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only. Parishes were originally served by priests sent forth from time to time from the bishop.

Paronistæ. Waldensian heretics.

Parousia. 1. The nativity. 2. The second parousia, the last day.

Parruria. The same as *Apparel.*

Pars. 1. A schism in the Church. 2. A portion of the Host.

Parson. A *parson* properly signifies the rector of a parish church, because during the time of his incumbency he represents the church, and in the eye of the law sustains the person thereof, as well in suing as in being sued in any action touching the same; hence a beneficed priest.

Parson Imparsonee. A clerk in complete and full possession of a spiritual benefice.

Parson Mortal. A rector instituted and inducted for his own life. But any collegiate or conventual body to whom a church was for ever appropriated was termed *Persona Immortalis.*

Parsonage. 1. The benefice of a parish. 2. The glebe or other house for the parish priest.

Partes. Particles of the blessed Eucharist distributed among the faithful.

Parthenonolatrist. One who gives to the Blessed Virgin Mary the worship due only to God.

Parthicæ. Parthian skins dyed purple, from which the emperor's shoes were made.

Participant Cadence. v. *Cadence.*

Particle. 1. A wafer or bread for mass. 2. The portion of the Host placed in the chalice at mass. 3. Bread with which the priest wipes his thumb after anointing the sick.

Particula. A charter divided into parts or articles.

Particular Baptists. Baptists who hold the Calvinistic doctrine of particular or individual election and reprobation, as opposed to the Arminian theory of universal redemption.

Particularius. The officer in a monastery who divided the food amongst the monks, and carved at table.

Partition. The partition-wall in Cant. ii. 9 signifies human flesh. Thus Christ is said to stand behind it in two ways: 1. as having assumed it, so that His Godhead was veiled by that flesh, which He assumed; 2. because our flesh prevents our seeing Christ until we have laid it aside.

Party Walls. Partitions made between buildings to separate them from each other to give stability to both houses and to prevent fire spreading from one to the other.

Parura. A contraction of *Paratura.* The same as *Apparel.*

Parvise. 1. A porch. 2. An open area before the entrance of a church. 3. The garden of a convent. 4. A room over a church porch. Also called *Paradise.*

Parvus Prebendarius. A minor canon.

Pasagerii. The same as *Pasaginians.*

Pasagii. The same as *Pasaginians.*

Pasagini. The same as *Pasaginians.*

Pasaginians. A sect of the 12th century, supposed to be a remnant of the Nazarenes who obeyed the law of Moses, and held semi-Arian opinions. There are several forms of this name: *Pasagerii, Pasagii,* and *Pasagini;* all spelt, also, with *ss.* Also called *Circumcised.*

Pascal. Of or belonging to Easter.

Pascal I., Appearing to Pope. S. Cecilia, V. & M., is thus represented.

Pasch. Festival of Easter. The term is sometimes applied to other feasts.

Pasch Egg. Eggs coloured and given away at Easter, the egg being considered a type of the resurrection. In the north of England the children go into the fields and play with them. Also called *Paste Egg.*

Pasch Egg Day. 1. Easter eve. 2. Palm Sunday, on which the Easter eggs were formerly distributed. Also called *Paste Egg Day.*

Pasch of the Cross. Good Friday.

Paschа. 1. Commonly Easter day,

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and sometimes Easter week. In some countries, especially in Italy and Spain, the term is occasionally applied to other feasts than Easter, the name of the feast being usually added, as *Pascha Pentecostes* for Whitsuntide, or *Pascha Epiphaniorum* for Epiphany. 2. The holy Eucharist. 3. The passover. 4. A meal of eggs, cheese, and bread after the liturgy on Easter day.

Pascha Anastasimon. The week after Easter.

Pascha Clausum. The octave of Easter, or Low Sunday.

Pascha Competentium. Palm Sunday; so called from the preparation on that day of the candidates for baptism on Easter eve.

Pascha Epiphaniorum. v. *Pascha.*

Pascha Floridum. The Sunday before Easter; Palm Sunday.

Pascha Pentecostes. v. *Pascha.*

Pascha Petitum. The same as *Flower Easter.*

Pascha Staurosimon. The week before Easter.

Paschæ Clausum. A name for Low Sunday.

Paschal. Pertaining to the passover.

Paschal Candle. A candle lighted on Holy Saturday by the deacon with much ceremony, and kept burning at matins, mass, and vespers until the octave of the Ascension. Pope Zosimus is said to have been the author of the custom about the commencement of the 5th century. The preface sung over it by the deacon is ascribed to S. Gregory. The candle is generally placed on the gospel side of the altar, but often in the midst of the choir between the altar and the pulpit. The stand is sometimes ornamented: at Durham it was very high, and an opening in the roof was made for the top of it. Also called *Paschal Post.*

Paschal Candlestick. The candlestick standing on the gospel side of the altar, to hold the paschal candle.

Paschal Canon. A table by which to find Easter and movable feasts.

Paschal, Judas of the. v. *Judas Candle.*

Paschal Post. The same as *Paschal Candle.*

Paschal Rents. Yearly tributes paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at their Easter visitations.

Paschalion. A table of movable feasts.

Paschalis, Arbor. v. *Arbor Paschalis.*

Paschalis, Cereus. v. *Cereus Paschalis.*

Paschalis, Cyclus. v. *Cyclus Paschalis.*

Paschalis, Epistola. A letter written at first by the bishop of Alexandria, and in later times by the pope, to the metropolitan bishops, announcing on what day Easter was to be kept.

Paschikos. A demoniac.

Paschites. The same as *Quartodecimani.*

Pashistikos. Russian dissenters.

Passagini. Waldensian heretics.

Passalorynchites. Followers of Montanus, who, in literal fulfilment of the Psalm xli. 3, "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth," kept a finger pressed upon their lips. Also called *Pattalorynchians.*

Passatio. An instrument drawn up and signed by a notary public.

Passing Bell. A bell rung in the death-agony of a person, to invite the prayers of the faithful for the soul passing away.

Passio. 1. Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent. 2. Five out of the nine portions into which the Host was divided in the Mozarabic rite. 3. A medical term for any disease. 4. An evil thought. 5. Refreshment.

Passion. The history of the Passion taken from the Gospels, and sung on Good Friday by three singers: 1. the principal singer; 2. the representative of Christ; and 3. the representative of the multitude.

Passion Cross. A cross with the four ends sharpened to a point.

Passion, Hours of the. v. *Hours of the Cross.*

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Passion, Nuns of the. v. *Capuchin Nuns, Order of.*

Passion of our Lord, Congregation of Discalced Clerks of the. Founded, A.D. 1728, at Monte Argentoro, an island off the coast of Tuscany, by S. Paul of the Cross, for the purpose of giving retreats and holding missions. Confirmed by pope Clement XIV., A.D. 1769. Rule composed by the founder; it is the most ascetic of any belonging to the active orders. Habit, black cassock, sash, and cloak; on the breast of the cassock, and the left shoulder of the cloak, a heart surmounted by a cross and the inscription *Jesu Christi Passio* worked in white; sandals on the feet. Also called *Passionists.*

Passion Sunday. The fifth Sunday in Lent.

Passion Week. The week which begins with the fifth Sunday in Lent, or Passion Sunday; so called because the more solemn commemoration of the Passion then begins. The name of Passion Week is frequently, but improperly, applied to Holy Week.

Passional. 1. A book of the passions of the martyrs. 2. A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath.

Passionarius. 1. A book containing the four Gospel narratives of the Passion for use in Holy Week. 2. A book containing an account of the sufferings of martyrs.

Passionis, Hebdomada. v. *Hebdomada Passionis.*

Passionists. v. *Passion of our Lord, Congregation of Discalced Clerks of the.*

Passover. The lamb slain at the Jewish pascha, whence Christ is called "our Passover."

Paste Egg. The same as *Pasch Egg.*

Paste Egg Day. The same as *Pasch Egg Day.*

Pastillarii. Suabian Lutherans; so called in derision of their opinion on the holy Eucharist, that the Body of the Lord was concealed under the hand, like meat beneath the crust of a pie.

Pastophori. Priests whose duty it was to carry images at festivals in processions.

Pastophoria. Chambers on one or both sides of the sanctuary; so called in the early Church. Among them were the diaconicum and the gazophylacium.

Pastor. 1. The title given to our Lord in holy Scripture. 2. Bishops and priests, as having charge over the flock of Christ. 3. The title given to the minister in several Protestant sects, notably the Huguenots.

Pastoral. A letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese.

Pastoral, Bishop's. v. *Bishop's Pastoral.*

Pastoral Cross. A cross used by abbots or bishops, an emblem of their office.

Pastoral Staff. The crooked staff of a bishop, abbot, abbess, or prelate privileged to use it. This does not seem to have had an origin much earlier than the 7th century. It is often improperly called a crozier. The crook is carried by bishops, with the crocketted curve outwards, in the left hand; and by abbots, with the plain curve inwards, in the right hand, to show respectively the nature of their jurisdiction.

Pastore percusso, minas. v. *The Shepherd now was smitten.*

Pastorelli. Heretics who arose in Hungary about 1420. Their emblem was a lamb, whence the name.

Pastushkoe Soglasia. A sect of Russian dissenters.

Pata. 1. A fringe of a garment. 2. The lowest part of a tower or building. 3. The foot of a chalice or cup. 4. The toe-piece of a shoe. 5. A small coin.

Patand. A sill or base on which other woodwork is framed.

Patarians. 1. One of the names given to the sects of Bulgarian descent, who held the Manichæan heresy. Also called *Patarini, Patelini, Paterini,* and *Patrini.* 2. A name of reproach

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for certain Montanists; and 3. afterwards, in the 11th century, applied by the excommunicated clergy to pope Gregory and his adherents.

Patarini. The same as *Patarians.*

Patelini. The same as *Patarians.*

Paten. The plate upon which the Host is placed after it is broken. In early times it was made of glass; but this was forbidden about the 6th century. Nevertheless, in England it was often made of other metals than gold and silver, such as lead and tin. It was also at first much larger than at present. Also called *Discus.*

Patena. A paten.

Patener. The priest who holds the paten at mass.

Pater. 1. A father. 2. A godfather.

Pater Noster. 1. The Our Father. 2. A chaplet of prayer-beads. 3. A beaded ornament used in mouldings.

Patera. A circular flat ornament used in various styles of architecture, representing a vessel used in the Pagan sacrifices.

Pateressa. The pastoral staff of an Eastern bishop.

Paterini. The same as *Patarians.*

Patermas. 1. The Lord's prayer. 2. A rosary.

Paterniani. The same as *Paternians.*

Paternians. Heretics of the 5th century, followers of Paternus, who are said to have held that God made the nobler parts of man, and Satan the lower. Hence they served God with the former and the devil with the latter, and were therefore called Venustians.

Paternity. A title of bishops in the early Church; also given to abbots.

Patience. Another name for the scapular, or armiclausa, a monastic cape which covers the shoulders.

Patient, Church. v. *Church Patient.*

Patientia. A monk's scapular.

Patina. A paten.

Patitur. The mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir either by sickness or leave was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue.

Patonce, Cross. v. *Cross Fleury.*

Patraster. A step-father.

Patreus. A step-father.

Patri, Gloria. v. *Gloria Patri.*

Patriarch. 1. The heads of families up to the time of Moses. 2. The head of the Jewish polity after the destruction of Jerusalem under Titus. 3. The highest of Church officers, first mentioned in the council of Chalcedon, but virtually existing from about the time of the council of Nice. He ordained metropolitans, convened councils, received appeals, and was the chief bishop over several countries or provinces, as an archbishop is over several dioceses. 4. A title given by the popes to the archbishops of Lisbon and Venice, in order to make the patriarchal dignity appear distinct from and lower than the papal. 5. A legate extraordinary. 6. The chief bishop of various Eastern sects, as the Jacobites, Armenians, and Maronites. 7. The founder of a religious order, as S. Benedict, S. Francis, and S. Dominic.

Patriarchal Cross. A processional cross with two transverse beams, the higher one smaller than that below it.

Patriarchate. That portion of the Church under the jurisdiction of a patriarch. The three most ancient patriarchates were Alexandria, Antioch, and Rome. Jerusalem was not raised to that rank till after Constantinople. There are twelve bishops who now take the title of patriarch (not including the titular Roman patriarchs of the four great Eastern sees): 1. Constantinople; 2. Alexandria; 3. Antioch; 4. Jerusalem; 5. Melchite patriarch of Antioch; 6. Maronite, Antioch; 7. Jacobite, Antioch; 8. Chaldees of Babylon; 9. Celicia; 10. Armenians; 11. Lisbon; 12. Venice.

Patriarchia. 1. Patriarchate. 2. The generalship of a monastic order.

Patriarchium. A name for the Lateran palace in Rome.

Patriarchium, Camera. v. *Camera Apostolica.*

Patricians. Followers of Patricius in the 3rd century, a heretic who is said to have held that as Satan

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made the human body, therefore man might kill himself to free himself therefrom. They were connected with the Marcionites, Tatiani, and Encratites.

Patrimonialis. A son born in wedlock.

Patrimony of S. Peter. The estates of churches were anciently called their patrimony. Constantine is said to have conferred Rome and its annexed territory on the pope, but this is now known to be unhistorical. Pepin added to the see the exarchate of Ravenna and other places, A.D. 736, founding the temporal power; and Charlemagne added Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and other places.

Patrini. The same as *Patarians.*

Patrinus. A godfather.

Patriots in Christ. Wurtemburg Protestants in 1801, who, in the rising popularity of Napoleon I., considered him a second Messiah, and formed themselves into an order to his honour. Also called *Knights of Napoleon.*

Patripassians. Heretics who "confounded the Persons" in the Godhead, holding that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost were one and the same Person; that therefore the Father suffered; hence their name. The heresy, beginning from Praxeas and Hermogenes, was continued by Noetus, Sabellius, and Priscillianus; and is expressly condemned in the Nicene and Athanasian creeds. Also called *Monarchians.*

Patris Æterni Soboles cœsva. v. *O Word of God above.*

Patris, Barbati. v. *Beard.*

Patrocinium. 1. A patron's defence of his vassals and freemen. 2. The feast of the patron of a church. 3. The right of patronage of a church.

Patrocinium Sanctorum. The relics of saints.

Patron. 1. One under whose protection a church is placed. 2. One who has the disposition of an ecclesiastical benefice. By a constitution of Zeno, 479, confirmed by Justinian, 541, the founder or benefactor of a church is allowed to nominate to its charge a fit priest.

Patron Saint. The saint under whose invocation churches or countries, religious houses or societies, or private persons are placed.

Patronage. The right of presenting to a benefice. A disturbance of patronage is a hindrance or obstruction of a patron to present his clerk to a benefice, the remedy of which is the real action of *quare impedit.*

Patronatus, Jus. v. *Jus Patronatus.*

Patronus. 1. One who builds a church or raises other ecclesiastical foundation. 2. The right of presenting clerics to a benefice. 3. A bishop. 4. An original of a book or writing. 5. A pattern or copy.

Pattalorynchians. The same as *Passalorynchites.*

Patté, Cross. v. *Cross Pattl.*

Patulum. An open court or area.

Paul, Ap. & M., Conversion of S. The great Apostle of the Gentiles. Martyred at Rome, A.D. 65. Festival, January 25th. Represented resting upon a sword: holding a sword: holding two swords: sword and a book.

Paul, Hermits of S. An order founded, 1215, by Eusebius of Buda; confirmed under S. Austin's rule, 1308, by Clement V. Habit, white scapular and cloak, sandals. Also called *Hermits of Thebes.*

Paulianists. Followers of Paul of Samosata, an early heretic. He denied our Lord's divinity; and his sect carried out the heresy so far, that they would not baptize in the name of the Trinity; wherefore one of the canons of the council of Nicea decreed that converts from the Paulianists should be baptized.

Paulicians. A heresy which took its rise in Asia about the 7th century, and is said to have been founded by one Constantine Silvanus. Driven from Asia in the 11th century, these heretics took refuge in Europe, chiefly in Piedmont and in the Alpine regions of France. They held many opinions in common with the Manichæans and Marcionites, rejecting the Old Testament, and retaining little of the New, except S. Paul's Epistles; whence

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some have thought their name, though others have derived it from some unknown teacher. They were called also *Publicani* and *Poplicani*, and, in the south of France, *Albigenses*. The heresy was extinguished in the 13th century.

Paulinæ Literæ. Letters of excommunication.

Paulinians. The orthodox were called Paulinians by the Arians, from Paulinus, a bishop of Antioch.

Paulists. 1. A branch of the Severian heretics in the 6th century. 2. A modern congregation of preachers in the Latin Church.

Pauliti. Heretics, A.D. 535. Also called *Severiani*.

Pauperes Christi. 1. The hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem. 2. The Benedictines.

Paupertas. 1. Poverty. 2. Limited means. 3. Half a prebend was so called, as the revenues would be small.

Pausa. The same as *Nocturna*.

Pavement. The floor of a church or other building, when laid with stone, brick, or tiles.

Pavesca. The same as *Pavonatilis*.

Pavilion. 1. A detached building. 2. An insulated turret contained under a single roof, usually a dome or conical.

Pavo. 1. A bier. 2. A pall.

Pavonatilis. A cloth of various hues like a peacock's tail. Also called *Pavesca*.

Pax. 1. The kiss of peace at mass. 2. The instrument with which the priest gives the kiss of peace at mass, which is then conveyed to the people to kiss in turn. It is a small tablet of metal, and generally has the crucifixion engraved on it. Also called *Paxboard* and *Paxbrede*. The usage is not confined to mass. 3. Pardon of sin by the priest and admission of the penitent into the communion of the Church.

Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum. Words said by the priest at mass before he places the particle of the Host into the chalice.

Pax Vobiscum. "Peace be unto you." This is always said by a bishop, instead of "The Lord be with you," wherever this versicle occurs in Divine service.

Paxamas. Coarse bread used by monks.

Paxboard. The same as *Pax*.

Paxbrede. The same as *Pax*.

Paynim. A name given in the middle ages to all non-Christians or pagans, especially to Mohammedans.

Peace, Angel of. S. Chrysostom and others frequently refer to a prayer to the angel of peace, which was enjoined on catechumens.

Pearch. The same as *Perch*.

Pearl. The Eastern name for the particle of the blessed Eucharist which is placed in the chalice.

Peccatum. A sin distinguished by S. Augustine from *crimen*, as signifying such sins as did not require public penance.

Pectineum. Comb-wrought. This was a kind of woven work imitative of embroidery, and in the process a comb-like instrument, "pecten," was used.

Pectoral Cross. 1. Originally, a jewel or a reliquary worn round the neck by priests or bishops when they sang high mass. 2. Now a cross worn by bishops over the chasuble. Also called *Formalium*, *Peristethion*, and *Rationale*.

Pectorale. 1. The superhumeral. 2. The breast-leather on a horse. 3. The same as *Pectoral Cross*.

Peculiar. In the ecclesiastical acceptation of the word, a peculiar is a district exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary of the diocese. It is not called an exempt jurisdiction because it is under no ordinary, but because it is not under the ordinary of the diocese, and has an ordinary of its own. There are three sorts: 1. Royal peculiars; 2. Peculiars of archbishops and bishops; 3. Peculiars depending upon composition with bishops.

Peculiar by Composition. Deans and chapters, monasteries, archdeacons, and others, have their own

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peculiars. Those peculiars which have been obtained by composition with the bishop are either *accumulativè cum episcopo*, or *privativè*. If accumulatively, the bishop has a concurrency with them; if *privativè*, the bishop is excluded, which is the common sort of peculiar, and it ought so to be expressed in the grant or composition.

Peculiar of an Archbishop. A peculiar which had its origin in estates possessed by a prelate in the diocese of another bishop, and thus became exempt from the authority of the bishop of the diocese in which it was situated.

Peculiar People. A modern Protestant sect.

Peculiar, Royal. A peculiar which had its origin in estates held by the crown.

Peculiarity. The offence of a monk who retains private property contrary to his rule.

Peculiars. The same as *Exempt.*

Peculiars, Court of. v. *Court of Peculiars.*

Peculiars, Dean of. v. *Dean of Peculiars.*

Peculiars of Bishops. v. *Peculiar of an Archbishop.*

Pedalion. A book containing creeds and canons of the general councils. Literally, a rudder.

Pedalis. A shoe.

Pede Cloth. A carpet placed on the platform before the altar.

Pedeplanum. The ground floor of a building.

Pederecti. The same as *Eunomians.*

Pedestal. The lowest division of a column, commencing below the shaft.

Pedicru. A pedigree.

Pedilavium. v. *Ablution of the Feet.*

Pediment. The triangular finish to a roof in classical architecture, which corresponds to the gable in Gothic work.

Pedum. The foot of a pastoral staff.

Pedum, Lotio. v. *Lotio Pedum.*

Peg Tankard. A tankard with a row of eight pins inside, one above another from top to bottom. The tankard holds two quarts, so that there is a gill, or half a pint, Winchester measure, between each pin.

Peierarium. A place where martyrs were invited to apostatize and offer sacrifice, in the time of S. Cyprian. Also called *Pejerarium.*

Pejerarium. The same as *Peierarium.*

Pelagians. Followers of Pelagius, a native of Britain, about the end of the 4th century, who denied that human nature is inclined to evil, or that man needs the assistance of Divine grace to lead and assist him to perform good works. This heresy was strenuously opposed by S. Augustine, bishop of Hippo, in Africa, and was condemned by many councils in the East and West, especially at Carthage, A.D. 417.

Pelanda. A kind of mediæval cape or cloak.

Pelican. An emblem of piety, often used, instead of an eagle, for a reading-desk.

Pelican. Our Lord: Ps. cii. 6. "For she feeds her young with her own blood."

Peliçe. A robe or gown made of fur.

Pella. A generic term for ornaments.

Pellarda. The same as *Pelanda.*

Pelles. Garments made of fur.

Pelles Coninæ. Rabbit-skins.

Pellicea. 1. A cassock or pelisse; so called from its being lined with fur. 2. Any garment made of fur.

Pelliti. Clothed in fur.

Pelorcus. Plush.

Pelusiotes. A name of reproach applied by the Origenians, who denied the truth of the resurrection, to the Catholics, who held the rising again of the same body. The term signifies mud or clay, into which bodies resolve. For the same reason, the latter were called *Philosarcæ.*

Pempte. Thursday.

Pempte, Great. Maundy Thursday.

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Pempte, New. Thursday after Easter.

Pen. "My tongue is the pen of a ready writer," Ps. xlv. 1, applied to the eternal generation of God the Son, by the fathers of the Church. Pen is used to denote the permanence of that Word which was begotten by the Father. The spoken word passeth; the written word abideth.

Penance. 1. One of the sacraments of the Church, the three parts of which are contrition, confession, and satisfaction; which are followed by absolution. 2. Some outward act of mortification, by which a penitent signifies his repentance, and is punished in this life for his sin. There are three sorts of penance: *a.* Private, enjoined by any priest in hearing confessions; *b.* Public, enjoined by the priest for any notorious crime; *c.* Solemn, which can be enjoined by the bishop only. 3. In a general sense, repentance.

Pendant. An ornament suspended from the groining of a roof in perpendicular work; a sort of elongated boss.

Pendant Cross. v. *Cross Pendant.*

Pendent. The same as *Pendant.*

Pendentes. Earrings.

Pendentive. That portion of a groined ceiling that is supported by one pillar.

Pendulæ. The strings which hang from a bishop's mitre.

Penitent. 1. One who is sorry for and confesses his sins, and purposes amendment of life. 2. The spiritual child of a priest. 3. A fallen woman who has repented. 4. A tertiary of the Franciscan or Dominican order. 5. A member of a penitential guild or confraternity.

Penitential. A book containing directions for hearing confessions and imposing penances. Archbishops Theodore's and Egbert's were amongst the most famous in England.

Penitential Canons. Canons appointing the time and manner of penance for sins, according to their quality; also forms of reconciliation, and other prayers. Theodore of Tarsus, archbishop of Canterbury, 668, collected and edited canons, mostly from the Greek Church. This gave rise to many other penitentials, but their great severity led to their neglect.

Penitential Psalms. Seven in number, the 6th, 32nd, 38th, 51st, 102nd, 130th, and 143rd Psalms.

Penitentiary. 1. The confessor in a cathedral or collegiate church, appointed by the bishop. 2. A small building in a monastery where penitents confessed. 3. That part of a church to which penitents were admitted.

Penitentiary Canon. v. *Canon Penitentiary.*

Penitentiary, Cardinal Grand. v. *Cardinal Grand Penitentiary.*

Penitents. 1. Those who seek reconciliation of the Church. In early times they made open confession, fasted and wore sackcloth. Some rigorists denied that the excommunicated could be readmitted. Penitents passed through gradations of penance. v. *Pœnitentes.* 2. Several secular societies in Italy; the most ancient of which was instituted 1264. The Black Penitents, so called from the colour of their habit, established in the 15th century, assisted criminals at the executions. 3. v. *Confalon.*

Penitents, Black. v. *Penitents* 2.

Pennie Brydal. v. *Penny Wedding.*

Penny, Hearth. v. *Hearth Penny.*

Penny Wedding. A wedding where the guests contribute money to the expenses of the feast. Also called *Pennie Brydal.*

Penosa, Ebdomada. Holy Week.

Pensile Tables. Tables containing a list of benefactors, indulgences to those visiting the church, a register of miracles wrought there, the names of the officiants, and a list of the services and other matters relating to the church.

Pension. Pensions are certain sums of money paid to clergymen in lieu of tithes; and some churches have settled on them annuities or pensions payable by other churches.

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These pensions are due by virtue of some decree made by an ecclesiastical judge upon a controversy for tithes, by which the tithes have been decreed to be enjoyed by one, and a pension instead thereof to be paid to another; or they have arisen by virtue of a deed made by consent of the parson, patron, and ordinary.

Pensioner. 1. A lay boarder in a convent. 2. A student at the universities maintained at his own cost.

Pensioners, Mistress of. The nun in a convent who has the charge of the pensioners.

Pentacle. A piece of fine linen folded with five angles and marked with cabalistic signs, used formerly by astrologers.

Pentæmtarchus. Another name for the dean of a church.

Pentateuch. A volume containing five books, such as the five books of Moses.

Pentecost. The Greek name for Whitsun day.

Pentecost, Sunday after. The Latin name for the Sundays in the season of Trinity.

Pentecostals. Oblations offered at the mother church at the time of Pentecost. Also called *Whitsun Farthings* and *Smoke Farthings*.

Pentecostarion. An Eastern office book containing the services from Easter to the octave of Whitsun day.

Pentectes. The same as *Quinisext.*

Pentekostos. The 51st psalm.

Penthectes. The same as *Quinisext.*

Penthouse. The same as *Leanto.*

Penticium. A pent-house or shed leaning on a building.

Penula. 1. A cloak to keep off the rain. 2. An ecclesiastical vestment, superseded finally by the planeta or casula.

People, Elections by the. In early times the people, where there was no bar of heresy or schism, had a voice in the choice of clergy and bishops. Sometimes they were confined to the choice of one candidate out of three.

People, Houselling. v. *Housselling People.*

Peplum. The veil worn by a nun under her chin.

Pepperal. 1. A child whose mother died in child-birth. 2. A child baptized in immediate danger of death. Also called *Perperil.*

Peputians. The same as *Montanists.*

Pepuziani. The Montanists, or Priscillianists, were so called from Pepuza, a town in Phrygia.

Pera. 1. A monk's wallet. 2. A pier either running into the sea, or supporting an arch of a bridge.

Perœans. The same as *Euphratesians.*

Perambulation. Walking around, *e. g.* parishes, which is made by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners, going round them once a year, in or about Ascension week; the object being to pray for blessings, and to preserve intact the boundaries.

Peramentum. A wallet.

Peratics. Nazarenes who retired to Perea on the destruction of Jerusalem, where they were to be found in the time of S. Augustine.

Percamena. Parchment.

Perch. A thin metal rod or broad lath of wood let down by a rope from the roof of the church to within twelve feet of the floor to the east of the altar, on which the holy rood was placed. Also called *Pearch* and *Perk.*

Percheia. 1. The same as *Pargea* 1. 2. A fishing-rod.

Perclose. The same as *Parclose.*

Perdonum Maximum. A plenary indulgence granted by the pope.

Perduci ad Palmam. v. *Palmam, Perduci ad.*

Peregrina Judicia. A name given to duels, as opposed to ecclesiastical judgments.

Peregrinarius. The hosteller who received strangers in a monastery.

Peregrinatio. 1. The monastic life. 2. A pilgrimage, either as a penance or as an act of piety.

Peregrinus. 1. A cleric ordained in another province. 2. A citizen living outside the walls of a city.

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Peremananoftschins. Russian dissenters.

Perfecti. 1. A name given to the followers of Valentinus, and subsequently to the Albigenses, who called themselves "the perfect ones, and the seed of election." 2. A name given to the baptized.

Perfection, Counsels of. v. *Counsels of Perfection.*

Perfectionists. A name applied to Wesleyans, and those who hold it possible to attain to absolute perfection in this life.

Perfectissimus. An honorary title given to certain magistrates.

Pergamenarius. One who prepares and sells parchment.

Pergamentum. Parchment.

Pergea. The same as *Pargea* 1.

Pergoulon. A pulpit.

Pergula. 1. The beam from which the chandeliers were suspended in a church. 2. A kind of vine. 3. A pulpit. 4. A passage from the men's portion of a church to the women's. Also called *Transenna.*

Periapta. Amulets containing certain signs, which were considered protections against disease. These were condemned by the Church.

Periarchon. A book of Origen on principles.

Peribolaion. A name for the pall.

Peribolus. 1. The walls of a town. 2. The land belonging to a church and immediately surrounding the building. 3. A covered walk. 4. One of the four porches of an Eastern church. 5. A curtain hung between the nave and choir of a church, separating the clergy from the laity. 6. A wall surrounding the choir.

Perihermeniæ. Interpretations.

Perikephalaia. 1. A large cap worn by some Eastern monks. 2. A chrisom veil.

Perinde Valere, Writ. A writ of dispensation granted by the pope to a clerk admitted to a benefice, although incapable; taking that name from the words of the dispensation which made it *perinde valere*, that is, to be as effectual to the party as if he were capable.

Periodeutæ. The same as *Ambulators.*

Periodeutes. 1. In the Greek Church, a visitor acting under episcopal commission. The council of Laodicæa, A. D. 360, decreed that visiting priests should be appointed for duty out of the great towns. To a certain degree they superseded the chorepiscopi. 2. An official charged with the care of schismatics seeking reconciliation to the Church. 3. A chorepiscopus. 4. An itinerant preacher.

Peristephanon. A book of hymns by Prudentius on the sufferings of martyrs.

Peristerion. 1. The dove-shaped pyx containing the consecrated Host, suspended over the altar. 2. A veil which hangs from the cap of a secular priest in the Greek Church.

Peristethion. An oblong plate of gold or silver adorned with jewels worn by bishops on the breast over the chasuble, similar to the Jewish high priest's breastplate.

Peristyle. The colonnade on the side of a temple. Some temples had inner peristyles.

Perk. The same as *Perch.*

Perlucrum. A second fine imposed by a judge on non-payment of the first.

Permutation. An exchange of benefices by two clerks.

Pernoctation. A vigil protracted through the night.

Perpend Stones. The same as *Bond Stones.*

Perpendicular Architecture. A style which succeeded the decorated about the 14th century, and was followed by the Tudor and Elizabethan styles. Also called *Third Pointed Gothic Architecture.*

Perpent Stones. The same as *Bond, Bonding,* or *Perpend Stones.*

Perperil. The same as *Pepperal.*

Perpetua, M., S. A native of Carthage, where she was martyred by being tossed by a wild cow, and then stabbed, c. A. D. 203. Commemorated March 7th. Represented with a wild cow by her side.

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Perpetual Adoration. Adoration of the blessed Sacrament rendered continuous by relays of worshippers. Various orders practice the perpetual adoration of the blessed Sacrament both day and night, by relays of religious. Amongst others are nuns of this title at Marseilles, established by Antoine le Quien.

Perpetual Curacy. By 1 & 2 Wm. IV. c. 38, churches or chapels built and endowed by particular individuals, shall have districts assigned to them, and be deemed perpetual curacies; and the right of nomination thereto shall be vested in the person so building and endowing.

Perpetual Curate. 1. The incumbent of a district, within the bounds of a vicarage or rectory. 2. The clerk appointed by the lay impropriator in parishes where there is no spiritual rector or vicar.

Perpetuels. Chaplains in French cathedrals. Also called *Habituez.*

Perpetuus. A title of the emperors from the 3rd century, and subsequently of the kings of the Lombards.

Perpetuus Decanus. v. *Decanus Perpetuus.*

Perron. 1. A staircase or steps outside a building. 2. Steps outside a house leading to the first story.

Persecution. Suffering inflicted as a penalty for professing religious principles differing from those of the persecutors.

Persecutions. Outbreaks of intolerance on the part of the heathen against Christianity. They are usually reputed to have been ten in number, beginning with that of Nero, A.D. 64. Those of Decius and Diocletian were the most severe.

Perseverance, Final. v. *Final Perseverance.*

Persian Church. The Gospel was probably preached in Persia by S. Thomas and S. Jude. In the time of Sapor II., A.D. 330, the Christians, who were numerous, were cruelly persecuted for forty years. In the time of Chosroes, in the middle of the 6th century, again thousands perished. Mohammedan conquests prevented further conversions.

Person. v. *Hypostasis.*

Persona. 1. A parson. 2. Applied to those clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church who held particular offices not necessarily of dignity, but of responsibility; at Salisbury they were the dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer; at S. Paul's, the four archdeacons; at York, the inferior priests; abroad, chiefly offices of inferior clergy. Some were ordinary, others privileged.

Persona Mortalis. v. *Parson Mortal.*

Persona Immortalis. v. *Parson Mortal.*

Personæ Ecclesiæ, Curia. v. *Curia Personæ Ecclesiæ.*

Personæ Excellentiores. v. *Personæ, Quatuor.*

Personæ, Quatuor. The four highest dignitaries in a cathedral chapter: 1. the dean; 2. the precentor; 3. the chancellor; 4. the treasurer. Also called *Personæ Excellentiores.*

Personal and Predial Offices. By the laws of the Christian emperors the clergy were exempt from such offices as were attached to the person and to estates.

Personality. A term applied to the individual existence of each Person in the Blessed Trinity.

Personatus. An ecclesiastical office which required residence, especially a vicariate.

Pertica. A beam near the altar on which were placed relics, and sometimes the lights before the Sacrament.

Pertinentes. 1. Slaves. 2. Tenants. 3. Kinsmen.

Pertinentiæ. The same as *Appurtenances.*

Pescheliens. The same as *Petzelians.*

Petalon. The golden plate on the mitre of the Jewish high priest. S. John is said to have worn some such ornament.

Petegolse. The same as *Beghards.*

Peter, Ap. & M., S. "The

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Prince of the Apostles." Crucified at Rome with his head downwards, c. A.D. 65. Festival, June 29th. Represented with a key in his hand: key and church: key and double-barred cross: two golden keys: one gold and one silver key: two keys, open book with the words *Credo in Deum Patrem Omnipotentem:* keys and closed book: keys and cross: keys held back to back so as to give the appearance of a cross held downwards: in chains in prison: weeping, cock crowing near him: meeting our Blessed Lord on the Appian way: crucified with his head downwards: banner with six roses.

Peter Keys. The cross keys, the symbol of S. Peter, often painted on an escutcheon and nailed up behind the place where the priest hears confessions in church.

Peter of Monte Corbulo, Canons Regular of S. Founded, during the Pontificate of Julius II., at Monte Corbulo, near Sienna, by Peter of Reggio, a Carthusian monk, afterwards canon regular of S. Saviour, Bologna. Habit, white cotta, black cassock, and tippet. Rule of S. Augustine. The canons of S. Peter observe strict poverty, and live by the work of their hands.

Peter's Pence. A tribute of a penny, paid yearly by each family in England to the pope from about the 8th till the 16th century. It is still collected from those who live under the Roman obedience.

Petersenites. Followers of one Petersen, of Lunebourg, who established, in the beginning of the 18th century, a sect of Universalist Millenarians.

Petitio. 1. A contract with the members of the convent made together with the act of profession in the order of S. Benedict. 2. The tribute or fine exacted by a lord from his vassals.

Petri Laudes exequamur. v. *Sing we the praises of Peter.*

Petrine Liturgy. The ancient use of the see of Rome. The modern Roman use is now the only extant form of the liturgy. v. *Liturgy.*

Petrites. Followers of one Peter, a Sabellian heretic, at the end of the 6th century.

Petrobrusians. Followers of Pierre de Bruys, in the south of France, at the beginning of the 12th century. He rejected the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, the use of churches, prayers for the dead, and the doctrine of the Real Presence, and was executed for heresy in the town of S. Giles, in Languedoc. S. Bernard was actively engaged in preaching against these heretics.

Petrojohannites. Followers of an enthusiast of the 12th century in Perigord, who, amongst other heresies, denied the grace of baptism.

Petty Canon. *Parvus prebendarius.* A minor canon.

Petselians. Sectaries called after Petzel, a priest of Brennan, who held the political creed of the Spenceans, and, perhaps, their infidelity. A similar sect arose in Switzerland. They are charged with sacrificing human beings. Also called *Peschelians.*

Pew. An enclosed seat or box in a church, at first appropriated to a patron, and in later times to an individual or a family. Also called *Pue.*

Phagiphania. The day on which our Lord fed 5000 men with five loaves.

Phakeolion. 1. A hood. 2. An epitrachelium, or priest's stole. 3. A turban.

Phanal. Dead light. The light which in many monasteries, both of the East and West, was constantly kept burning in the cemetery.

Phanel. The same as *Maniple.*

Phanon. The same as *Fanon* and *Maniple.*

Phantasiastæ. Heretics of the middle of the 6th century who denied the reality of the human affections of Christ, such as hunger or thirst.

Phantasiasts. The same as *Docetæ.*

Phanula. A maniple.

Pharos. The same as *Pharus.*

Pharum. The same as *Pharus.*

Pharus. 1. A candelabrum holding a large number of lights. It was

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sometimes made in the form of a cross or of a tree. 2. A light-house, watch-tower, or beacon. Also called *Pharum* and *Pharos*.

Phengeion. The nimbus round the head of a saint.

Phenolion. The Greek chasuble.

Phial. A cruet.

Phiala. A fountain before a church.

Philadelphian Society. Founded by Jane Leadby, an English Mystic and Enthusiast, in the 17th century She was an Universalist, and held to the opinions of the Bourignonists. Also called *Family of Love*.

Philalethists. A deistical sect in Holstein, with an elaborate organization and ritual.

Philastria. A stepmother.

Philaterium. A philatory.

Philatory. A transparent reliquary placed horizontally with an ornamental top.

Philetians. Heretics of the Apostolic age who followed Philetus and Hymenæus, 2 Tim. ii. 17.

Philip, Ap. & M., S. Of Bethsaida in Galilee. Stoned and crucified, c. A.D. 53. Festival, together with S. James the Less, May 1st. Represented with a basket in his hand: a basket held up: basket with bread: two loaves and a cross: three loaves in his hand: cross in his left, money in his right hand: bearing a knotted cross: crucified, with his head downwards: with a tall cross.

Philip Fast. A fast in the Eastern Church from 15th November, S. Philip's day, to Christmas day.

Philip Neri, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded, in the 17th century, at Rome by Retilio Brandi, for the care of poor girls. Rule of the third order of S. Francis. Habit, black, white rochet, with black cross on the breast, girdle of white cord, white veil, with upper veil black. Also called *Philippines*.

Philippines. The same as *Nuns of the Order of S. Philip Neri*.

Philippists. Followers of Philip Melanchthon the Reformer. v. *Adiaphoristic Controversy*.

Philippons. A Russian Manichæan sect.

Philopoftchins. A Russian sect.

Philoponists. v. *Tritheists*.

Philosarcæ. Lovers of the Flesh. A name applied by the Origenians to the Catholics. Also called *Pelusiotes*.

Philosophia. 1. The monastic life. 2. Learning.

Philosophists. Followers of Voltaire's infidelity. Also called *Illuminati*.

Philosophus. 1. A learned man. 2. In churches with canons, the master of the school.

Philotimon. A present made occasionally to a patriarch by a bishop.

Phœnicium. Scarlet cloth.

Pholleis. An African coin. Constantine, in a letter to Cæcilian, a bishop, orders 3000 of these coins to be distributed among the clergy.

Phonaseus. A name given to the leader of a choir.

Phota. A name for the Epiphany.

Photiatika. Fees paid to a priest for blessing a house with holy water, at the new year and Easter.

Photinians. Early heretics, followers of Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, who held the doctrines of Sabellius, Paul of Samosata, Cerinthus, and Ebion; and taught that Jesus began to be Christ when the Holy Ghost descended on Him after His baptism. Also called *Sutinians*.

Photismos. Illumination. A name for baptism.

Phournitourin. Leavened bread in the Greek Church.

Phrankophron. One who thinks with the Franks. A name for a Roman Catholic among the Greeks.

Phronlisteria. 1. Baptistries. 2. Monasteries.

Phrygians. Montanists who lived in Phrygia. Also called *Cataphrygians*.

Phrygium. 1. The papal tiara. 2. Embroidered needlework, worked by the Phrygians. In Latin, needlework was denominated Phrygium or Phrygian stuff, and when the design was wrought in solid gold wire or golden thread, the embroidery so

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worked was called *auriphrygium;* hence our English word orphrey.

Phthartolatræ. A name given to the Monophysite sect.

Phylacterium. 1. A reliquary. 2. A shrine.

Phylactery. 1. A linen band, inscribed with texts of Scripture in Hebrew, worn by the Jews on their foreheads. 2. An amulet. 3. A reliquary. 4. A name for baptism.

Physical Necessarians. The same as *Materialists.*

Physician. As a: S. Luke.

Physician. Christ: Jer. viii. 22.

Piazza. 1. An open area or square. 2. Covered walk or portico.

Picards. A name of reproach given to the Vaudois. It is probably taken from a certain Picard, who, renewing the ancient heresy of the Adamites, attempted to introduce nudity and other shameful practices.

Picpus. An order of cloistered Franciscan tertiaries, established in Paris.

Pictantia. 1. The daily portion of food allowed to the monks. 2. A meal.

Pictures. Considered devotionally, the use of pictures in the early Church was rare. Paulinus of Nola, at the end of the 4th century, for the edification of the people, caused the walls of the church of S. Felix to be adorned with pictures.

Pie. A book containing the directions for the service for every day in the year. It was so called from being printed in red and black; hence the pages were variegated like a magpie, though in different colours. Otherwise it is derived from *pinax*, a table. Also called *Directorium Sacerdotum.*

Pied Friars. An order formerly at Norwich.

Pier. 1. The part of a wall between doors or windows. 2. A wall or base, built to support arches, and from which they spring. 3. A name for a pillar.

Pier Arch. An arch between piers.

Pierre, French. v. *French Pierre.*

Pies. Dominican monks, whose dress was black and white.

Pieta. A picture or sculpture of our Lady supporting the dead Christ. It is called in England, our Lady of Pity or Lamentation.

Pietists. 1. Followers of Spener, a Lutheran mystic in Germany, in the 17th century. He founded colleges of Piety on Protestant principles. 2. The name is commonly given to any sect or order, such as Beguines, who effect any special work of piety.

Pifferus. A pipe.

Piffli. A name of reproach given to the Albigenses.

Pignolatum. A linen garment.

Pignus. The relics of saints.

Pignus Mortuum. A mortgage.

Pilæ. Square blocks resting on the columns of a basilica, and supporting the roof timbers.

Pilaster. A square or rectangular column, sometimes insulated, but generally set against, or partly within a wall.

Pileus. A covering for the head.

Pilgrim. A devout traveller to the Holy Land, a shrine, or other sacred place.

Pilgrim. With a staff: S. James the Greater, Ap.

Pilgrim Fathers. A name popularly given to the Puritan colonists, who left England in the reign of James I., and emigrated to the New World, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620.

Pilgrimage. A visit to a place, for the purpose of devotion, remarkable for some act connected with religion or the life of a saint, or to his burial-place.

Pilgrim's Weeds. The dress of a pilgrim when he went on a pilgrimage.

Pillar. A name for a column.

Pillar. Christ: Gen. xxviii. 18. Anointed with oil, to signify His anointing by the Holy Ghost, from whence He has His name Christ.

Pillar Saint. A follower of S. Simon Stylites.

Pillare. 1. To pillage. 2. To play at ball. 3. To pile up. 4. A pillar.

Pillory, Finger. v. *Finger Pillory.*

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Pinax. A table of contents, or index of a book.

Pincers. 1. Holding her left breast, cut off, in: pincers in her hand: executioners with red-hot pincers: torn by pincers: S. Agatha, V. & M. 2. Seizing the devil with: S. Dunstan, Abp. 3. With a pair of: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Pincinnati. Mohammedans.

Pincocherus. A secular who, for religion's sake, puts on the monastic habit.

Pinna. 1. A fringe. 2. A surgeon's probe. 3. A mountain. 4. A pinnacle.

Pinnacle. 1. A spire-like ornament placed on the top of a buttress or gable. 2. The summit or apex of a building.

Pinnicula. A pen.

Pinsinochium. A bakehouse.

Pinsocha. A sister of the third order of S. Francis or S. Dominic.

Pious Belief. A Catholic opinion, which is not *de fide*, or an article of faith, upon some theological proposition which widely prevails, but does not rise to the dignity of dogmatic truth. Also called *Pious Opinion*.

Pious Opinion. The same as *Pious Belief*.

Pipa. 1. A cask. 2. A pipe or conduit. 3. A bagpipe.

Pirgus. 1. A reliquary. 2. A pulpit or jubé.

Pisalis. A wardrobe.

Piscatoris, Annulus. v. *Annulus Piscatoris*.

Pisciculi. A name given to early Christians, with reference to baptism, or to the mystical name, *Ichthys*.

Piscina. 1. A stone basin with a drain from it, for the priest to wash his hands in during mass, or to cleanse the sacred vessels after mass. 2. A name sometimes given to a font. 3. A fish-pond.

Piscionarius. The keeper of the fish-ponds from which a monastery was provided.

Piscis. 1. A fish: a symbol of our Lord, the Latin equivalent of the Greek word Ichthus. 2. A kind of mediæval cloth.

Pistolare. A book containing the epistles in the liturgy.

Pistoria. A bakehouse.

Pitancise. Extra meals allowed to the infirm monks, and those who had been bled.

Pitancier. The officer in a monastery who distributed amongst the monks their *pitantia*, or pittance, *i.e.* their allowance of food.

Pitantiaria. The apartment of the pitantiarius.

Pitantiarius. The pitancier of a monastery.

Pitatio. A roll.

Pitch, Common. v. *Common Pitch*.

Pitch of a Roof. The proportion between the height and the span.

Pitcher. 1. Holding up a, light from heaven: Ven. Bede, Pres. 2. Of water in her hand, and carrying two fishes on a dish: S. Mary the Virgin. 3. With a: S. Benedict, Ab.

Pittacium. A brief or letter.

Pix. The same as *Pyx*.

Pixocata. A layman of the third order of a religious society.

Pixochera. A woman of the third order of a religious society.

Placebo. 1. Vespers for the dead; so called from the first anthem to the psalms. 2. The anthem, *Domine in regione vivorum*, in the vespers for the dead.

Placet. 1. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance. 2. A vote of the governing body in a university. 3. A vote of assent in a Latin council.

Plagal. A name given to the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth Gregorian tones.

Plain Service. Divine service in which there is no musical accompaniment.

Plain Song. A name for that Church music of the West which is more properly called Gregorian, from the labour expended upon it by S. Gregory. It was before that period called Ambrosian for a like reason. The Plain Song was examined and revised at the period of the council of Trent in the 16th century by Pales-

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trina, to whom it was entrusted by S. Carlo Borromeo and the other musical commissioners of the council. Palestrina took for his coadjutor Guidetti.

Planca. A stall for wares.

Planceer. The under part of the corona or drip, making the superior part of the cornice between two cymatiums. Also called *Plancere*.

Plancere. The same as *Planceer*.

Planctus Virginis. A composition in honour of the Blessed Virgin, beginning *Stabat Mater*. It was originally sung at the church of the Blessed Virgin at Tolosa, in Spain, after matins on Maundy Thursday.

Planeta. A folded chasuble, worn in some churches during Advent and Lent; so called from its looking like a star.

Plant. Christ is the "Plant of renown," Ezek. xxxiv. 29, for He has "a name which is above every name."

Plasmator hominis Deus. v. *Maker of men, from heaven Thy throne.*

Plate. A horizontal timber lying on the wall to receive the roof timbers.

Plate Tracery. v. *Tracery.*

Platform. The elevation on which an altar stands.

Platona. Marble or other expensive stone cut into slabs.

Plautinians. A name of reproach cast by the ancient heathen on Christians, *homines Plautinæ prosapiæ*, as being of the same quality with Plautus, described by S. Jerome, *pistorum præcipuus, postremus philosophorum*, because in extreme poverty he hired himself out as a baker.

Plea, Declinatory. v. *Declinatory Plea.*

Pleasant are Thy Courts above. H. A & M. No. 307. By Rev. H. F. Lyte.

Plebania. A mother church with dependent chapelries.

Plebanus. A parish priest.

Plebes. 1. The faithful who are under their own bishop or priest. 2. The laity. 3. A diocese or parish. 4. A parish church. 5. A cathedral church.

Plecta. A fine.

Plectrum. 1. The clapper of a bell. 2. A thin piece of wood, ivory, or horn, with which certain stringed instruments were struck.

Pleisseicium. A park enclosed with fences.

Plenarium. 1. The office for the dead. 2. Any complete book, such as the four gospels or the canonical epistles. 3. A chest.

Plenarty. A term opposed to vacancy, used in reference to a benefice when full or possessed by an incumbent.

Plenary Absolution. The full forgiveness of sins to a penitent who has made a full and sincere confession. Some sins are reserved for the absolution of a higher authority than that of a priest; in such cases, an ordinary confessor is not permitted to absolve; nevertheless, in danger of death, this limitation does not hold good, and a full or plenary absolution may be given without respect to reservation.

Plenary Council. The same as *Œcumenical Council.*

Plenilunium. The full moon.

Pleroma. A Gnostic term for the Universal principle.

Plinth. 1. The lower part of the base of a column. 2. The plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall or piece of furniture.

Plinths, Course of. v. *String Course.*

Plotinist. Disciples of Plotinus, a Platonic philosopher, the disciple and successor of Ammonius Saccas.

Plough. With a: S. Richard, Bp.

Plough Alms. A kind of oblation, being most commonly a penny for every plough, to be paid between Easter and Whitsuntide.

Plough Monday. The first Monday after Epiphany; so called because the people returned to their business after the festivities of Christmas.

Ploumaton. A whip laden with lead, used for torture.

Plumarium. A kind of English

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needle-work called "feather-stitch," from the way the stitches overlie each other like feathers on a bird.

Pluralist. By this name is understood one who holds two or more benefices. In all corrupt times this evil has prevailed, and sometimes to great extent, priests and bishops having often held livings and dioceses which they have never even seen. In England it has been greatly mitigated by 1 & 2 Vict. and 13 & 14 Vict.

Plurality. The holding two or more benefices.

Pluviale. A cope.

Plygain. 1. Matins in Wales on Christmas day. 2. The early celebration in Wales on Easter day and Christmas day.

Plymouth Brethren. A sect calling themselves "Brethren" and "Christians" first appeared at Plymouth in 1830. They object to national churches as too lax, and to dissenters as too sectarian, professing to acknowledge all as brethren who believe in Christ, and in the Holy Ghost as His Vicar. They recognize no order of ministers.

Pneuma. A cadence at the end of a chant; from such a one, at the end of the Alleluia, sprang the sequence.

Pneumatici. The same as *Ambrosians.*

Pneumatikos. A director or confessarius.

Pneumatology. The same as *Anthropology.*

Pneumatomachi. The same as *Macedonians.*

Pneumatophori. The writers of holy Scripture, as being inspired by the Holy Ghost.

Podea. The curtains of an icon.

Poderis. 1. Any vestment coming down to the feet. 2. The alb. Also called *Camisia.*

Podium. 1. The turned up portion of a miserere or seat in a stall on which the canons or monks rested during the singing of the psalms in choir. 2. A standing-board for singers. 3. A mountain or hill. 4. A building or castle on a mountain or hill.

Pœna Monetabilis. v. *Monetabilis Pœna.*

Pœnitentes. In the 3rd and 4th century the penitents were distinguished into four orders: flentes, audientes, substrati, and consistentes. They were obliged to pass through all these stages of discipline before they could receive absolution and be readmitted to the communion of the faithful.

Pœnitentiale. A penitential. An ecclesiastical book containing rules for imposing penance and reconciling the penitent.

Pœnitentiarius. A priest in cathedral churches appointed by the council of Trent to hear confessions. The Magnus Pœnitentiarius is one of the cardinals at Rome who decides questions of moral theology and cases of conscience submitted to him.

Pœnula. A chasuble.

Pointed Arch. An arch formed by portions of two circles, in contradistinction to a semi-circular, or round, or Norman arch. Also called *Gothic Arch.*

Pointed Architecture. v. *Gothic Architecture.*

Poipia. A hill or mound on which a castle is built.

Poland, Canons Regular of. Founded by Miecislaus, duke of Poland, in the year 976. The first canons were brought by the duke from Verona. King Ladislaus V. established another foundation of canons regular in 1402; S. Stanislaus belonged to this foundation. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white cassock, long white rochet, fur tippet, black cap edged with fur.

Pole Plate. A kind of wall-plate used in roofs to receive the feet of the rafters.

Polemians. Apollinarian heretics of the 4th century.

Poletum. The same as *Poletus.*

Poletus. A registrar of churches and benefices in a bishop's diocese.

Polietus. A book containing the epistles and gospels in the liturgy.

Politeuomenoi. Officers who formed the senate of towns, and who

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may be compared to common councilmen. They were not allowed to be ordained in the primitive Church, as too much devoted to secular duties.

Politici. Followers of Arnauld of Brescia.

Politika. Iambic verses scanned according to accentuation.

Politogum. The psalter.

Polity, Ecclesiastical. A name naturally applied to the constitution of the Christian society. It includes relation to the state, government, officers, canons, rites, doctrines, practices, and status of members.

Polium. The same as *Poletus.*

Pollex. 1. A seal. 2. A certificate.

Polueleos. 1. Psalms 135 and 136 combined. 2. A lamp of seven lights in the middle of a church.

Polustaurion. A vestment figured with crosses worn by prelates.

Polyandrium. A cemetery.

Polycandilum. A candelabrum with many lights.

Polychrome. The employment of many colours in decoration in a pattern on a wall.

Polyfoil. v. *Foil.*

Polyfoil Arch. The same as *Multifoil Arch.*

Polyglot Bibles. The holy Scriptures, or parts of them, printed in three or more languages. The Bible of Ximenes is accounted the first, 1514; it is in four languages. One of the last and best is Walton's Polyglot, 1657, in nine languages; no one book, however, being printed in so many.

Polyglot, Complutensium. v. *Complutensium Polyglot.*

Polymitus. A garment woven with threads of different colours.

Polyptych. 1. A set of tablets. 2. A book of accounts.

Polyptycha. Private books in which the goods of churches or of private persons were registered, and the charters of donation, purchase, and such like were written.

Polystaurion. A vestment worn by Eastern prelates. It is covered with crosses.

Polystyle. A term applied to an edifice with many columns.

Polytheists. Worshippers of the gods many and lords many, that are falsely called gods, deified heroes, abstractions of the passions and virtues, the powers of nature, the host of heaven, the inferior and even noxious animals, under different names and forms of religion.

Pome. A ball of silver or other metal used in winter to warm the priest's hands, to obviate danger in handling the sacred vessels at mass.

Pomel. A boss or knob placed on the top of a conical roof of a turret or spire.

Pommettée, Cross. v. *Cross Pommillée.*

Pommillée, Cross. v. *Cross Pommillée.*

Pomorians. Russian dissenters.

Pompe. Loaves or cakes given at Puy en Velay in France by godparents to their godchildren yearly on Christmas eve.

Pompe. A word which occurs in all the baptismal renunciations of the early Church. Every thing that appertained to the heathen spectacles came under the head of the pomps of Satan.

Ponent. A cardinal in charge of a process of canonization.

Poniard. In her hand, and wound in her neck: presenting her eyes on a dish to the B. V. M., poniard in her hand: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Ponomar. An unordained lay reader in the Russian Church.

Ponser. A thumbstall of silver or other precious metal, used formerly by bishops for anointing in confirmation.

Pontagium. A toll paid by passengers toward the maintenance of a bridge.

Pontifex. Another name for a bishop.

Pontifex Maximus. A title occasionally given to bishops in the early Church, but now confined to the bishop of Rome.

Pontiff, Sovereign. One of the titles of the pope.

Pontifical. A book containing the

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ceremonies pertaining to bishops and prelates. Most countries had their own use. In England, both the Sarum and Roman, as well as a mixture of both, seem to have prevailed.

Pontifical Mass. v. *Mass, Pontifical.*

Pontificalia. The insignia of a bishop.

Pontificalis, Liber. v. *Liber Pontificalis.*

Pontifically Assisting. Performing that part in a mass or ceremony which a bishop takes when not himself celebrating.

Pontificate. The period during which a bishop has the charge of his diocese.

Pontificis, Capellanus. v. *Capellanus Pontificis.*

Ponts, Confraternité des. v. *Confraternité des Ponts.*

Poor, Advocate of the. v. *Adminiculator.*

Poor Clares. v. *Clare, Order of S.*

Poor Man's Box. An oval box, half covered, with a long handle, formerly used for the purpose of collecting alms in church.

Poor Men of Lyons. Followers of Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, who, in 1160, was so conscience-stricken by the sudden death of one of his fellow-traders, that he distributed all his means to the poor, and preached voluntary poverty. They were condemned by pope Lucius VII., c. 1185.

Poor, Order of Little Sisters of the. Founded, 1840, at S. Servan, in Brittany, by Jeanne Jugan, a servant-girl, aided by two poor working-women, for the care of the aged poor. The Little Sisters of the Poor have no revenues, but are supported by the alms which they collect from day to day. Habit, black, black hooded cloak, white cap.

Poor Priests. Certain followers of Wickliffe were so named, who disseminated his translation of the holy Scriptures and preached in places of public resort; many of them suffered death. A statute was passed against them, under the name of Lollards, in 1400.

Poor Volunteers. A religious order of laymen, which arose in Germany about A. D. 1470.

Pope. The title of the bishop of Rome; first exclusively reserved to that see by pope Gregory VII. in 1073.

Pope, Infallibility of the. v. *Infallibility of the Pope.*

Popery. The system of the Roman Catholic Church; so designated by its opponents.

Poplicani. The same as *Poplicans.*

Poplicans. Paulician heretics, thirty of whom from Gascony took shelter in England in the year 1160, and were condemned by a council held at Oxford. Also called *Populicans* and *Publicani.*

Popoftchins. Russian dissenters.

Poppy-head. A carved ornament on the upright ends of pews or stalls in a church.

Populicans. The same as *Poplicans.*

Populiciani. The same as *Poplicans.*

Porcaria. 1. A pig-sty. 2. A sow.

Porch. 1. A small building or vestibule placed before the door of a church as a protection against the weather. 2. In early times, churches were often built with an inner porch, in which certain services or parts of services were held.

Porch. Christ; for by Him is the entrance into the temple which is above.

Porchetus. 1. A young pig. 2. A porch.

Porcistetum. A pig-sty.

Porphyrians. 1. Followers of Porphyry, a Syrian or Tyrian, who attempted, in the 3rd century, to amalgamate Platonism with Christianity. 2. A name given to Arians.

Porphyrogenitus. A son of the Greek emperor born in a purple chamber in the palace at Constantinople.

Porra. A swamp. Also written *Borra.*

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Porretani. Followers of De la Porrée, a metaphysical divine of the 12th century, who denied the incarnation of the Divine Nature.

Port-Royalists. The Cistercian monastery of Port-Royal was founded in the year 1204, by Matthieu, first lord of Marli, of the house of Montmorençi, in a valley near Chevreuse, six leagues to the westward of Paris, called Porrais. This name is derived either from the leek, *porrum*, with which the place abounds, or from *porra* or *borra*, in monastic Latin, a swamp. It was described in the phrase *de portu regio*. The monastery was removed to Paris in 1625. The name Port-Royalists is chiefly given to the school of French Jansenists and *literateurs* connected with it, including Pascal, Racine, Boileau, Arnauld, Nicole, Tillemont, and La Rochefoucauld, and their educational establishments. The society was abolished by papal bull as heretical in 1097.

Portable Altar. Small slabs of stone or marble, often highly enriched with jewels, consecrated by the bishop, and sent to persons of eminence, who are thus enabled to carry their altars with them, and have mass said in private.

Portal. 1. The arch over a door or gate. 2. The framework of a gate.

Portale. 1. The gate of a city. 2. A vestibule or hall.

Portapax. A small tablet of metal which was carried about to be kissed in the celebration of mass; it symbolized the primitive kiss of peace.

Portarius. 1. The ostiarius or doorkeeper of a monastery. 2. Any doorkeeper.

Portean. The same as *Portuary.*

Portfory. The same as *Portuary.*

Porthus. The same as *Portuary.*

Portican. A pilgrim to Rome.

Porticiaria. The nun who had charge of the postern-gate in a convent.

Portico. The same as *Piazza.*

Porticus. The same as *Ambulatory* and *Piazza.*

Portiforium. The same as *Portuary.*

Portio Canonica. The rents allotted to each canon of a cathedral when living in community.

Portionarii. The same as *Assisii.*

Portionist. 1. The recipient of a moiety of a prebend. 2. A scholar at Merton college, Oxford; corrupted into *Postmaster.*

Portius. The same as *Portuary.*

Portuacre. The same as *Portuary.*

Portuary. The English name for a breviary. Also called *Portean, Portfory, Porthus, Portiforium, Portius,* and *Portuacre.*

Portugal, Knights of. An order founded, 1147, under the Cistercian rule, for war with the Moors. Habit, white.

Positionalis. A concise statement of the circumstances and facts of a cause in a brief.

Positivists. A sect founded by Auguste Comte, a French philosopher, in the earlier part of the 19th century, professing to exclude from their philosophy whatever transcends experience.

Possessed Man. Delivering a: S. Remigius, Bp.

Post. An upright timber in a building, as king-post, side-post, or queen-post in modern roofs.

Post Communion. The collect said at the end of mass.

Post facta celsa Conditor. v. *God ended all this world's array.*

Post, Joggle. v. *Crown Post.*

Post Sanctus. The prayer after the sanctus in the Gallican liturgy.

Postaltare. A retable, on which the altar candlesticks and crucifix are placed.

Postern. 1. A small doorway or gateway at the back of a building or monastery. 2. A small doorway in a fortress or castle, usually leading into the fosse or ditch.

Posterula. A postern.

Posticium. 1. In monasteries, the postern or gate through which food and other necessary articles were carried. 2. The same as *Cell.*

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Postil. A sermon or homily; either because they were usually delivered immediately after reading the gospel, *quasi post illa*, sc. *Evangelia*, or from the text being first exhibited, and *post illa* the writer's explanation of it.

Postilla. The same as *Postil.*

Postillary. The same as *Legenda.*

Postis. 1. A plank. 2. The boards of a book. 3. A stake. 4. A postern.

Postmaster. A corruption of *Portionist* 2.

Postnatus. Any son after the eldest.

Postulanda. Things to be asked for in prayer.

Postulant. 1. A person desirous of entering the novitiate in a convent. 2. One who nominates an ineligible candidate to a chapter praying it to dispense with the obstacle.

Postulate. A petition to admit a person to an ecclesiastical dignity by dispensation when a canonical difficulty intervenes.

Postures. Four postures were used in prayer in the early Church: 1. standing; 2. kneeling; 3. bowing; and 4. prostration. The first was common on Sundays and during Pentecost. In preaching, it was usual for the preacher to sit, while the hearers stood.

Pot-metal. Species of stained glass in which the colours are incorporated whilst the glass is in a state of fusion.

Potent Cross. The same as *Jerusalem Cross.*

Potentia. 1. A title of honour of the emperor of Contantinople. 2. A crutch. 3. An army.

Poterion. A chalice.

Poterion Koinon. A cup given by a priest to a newly-married pair. When they have thrice drunk out of the cup it is broken.

Potionarium. 1. A tavern. 2. An apothecary's shop.

Potsherds. Lying on, in prison, and consecrating on his own breast: S. Lucian, P. & M. of Antioch.

Poverty. Some of the expressions of the will of God as to our morality are general and imperative, others to be obeyed according to circumstances; these last are called counsels, and, as they are made known to us in the Gospel, evangelical counsels. Among them is religious or voluntary poverty, commended by Christ, S. Matt. xxi. 21. It is one of the three vows of religious orders.

Power of the Keys. The authority and power of priests to loose sinners from their sins by absolution, or to bind them by refusing absolution. *v.* S. Matt. xvi. 19; S. John xx. 22, 23.

Powers. One of the nine orders of angels.

Poyntell. Paving of small lozenge-shaped stones or tiles laid diagonally. Also called *Poyntill.*

Poyntill. The same as *Poyntell.*

Præbenda. 1. The daily food given to the monks. 2. *v. Prebend.* 3. A monk's cell.

Præcellentissimus. A title given to the early kings of France.

Præcentor. One who is set over the singers in a choir, and whose duty it is to sing the intonations of the psalms and canticles in the offices. Also called *Precentor.*

Præceptalis. A royal charter.

Præceptor. 1. A lord, prince, or chief magistrate. 2. An abbot.

Præceptoriæ, Literæ. Papal letters conferring a vacant benefice.

Præceptum. 1. A royal charter. 2. A papal or episcopal letter.

Præcipere Antiphonam. To precent an antiphon.

Præclava. A hem or border woven to a garment.

Præcluis. Renowned.

Præcones. A name given to deacons in the early Church, on account of the notices or proclamations by which they directed the congregation. Hence they were said *prædicare.*

Præcursor altus Luminis. v. *The great Forerunner of the morn.*

Prædial Tithes. The same as *Great Tithes.*

Prædicare. To preach.

Prædicator. 1. A preacher. 2. A bishop.

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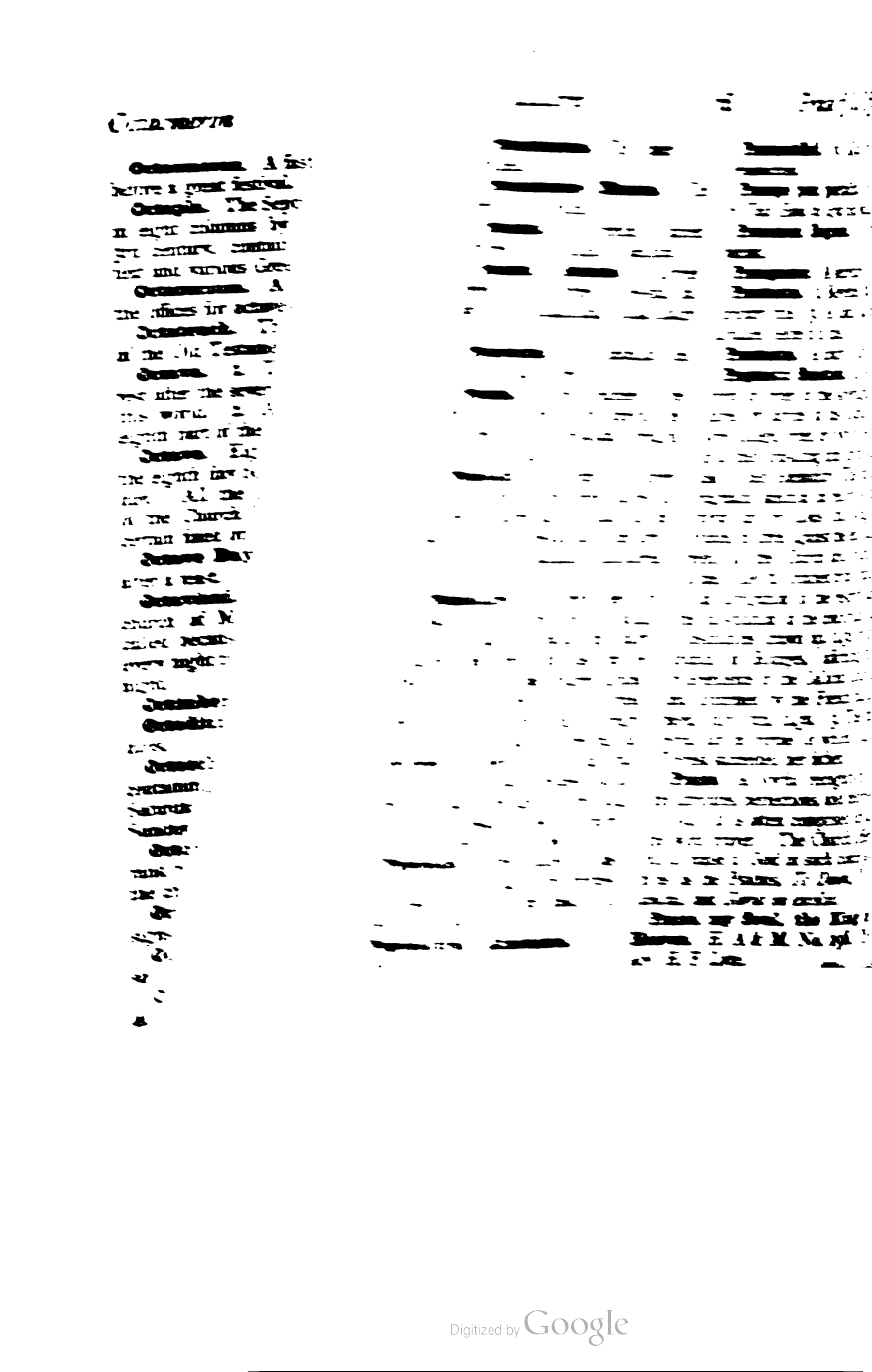

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e Lord; ye Heavens, H. A & M. No. 174. ant.

iod, Who reigns above. No. 253. Hymn for the Michael and All Angels. M. Benson.

.o the Holiest in the . A & M. No. 305. From m of Gerontius," by Rev. nan.

we the Lord this Day. . No. 248. Hymn for the ion.

rium. A dining hall.

ı. The green in the middle er.

postolon. A book of the ıe Apostles.

ans. A sect of Monarchians, fter Praxeas, founder of the ians.

ır. The offering of homage ration; presentation of peti- om man to God. It is mostly ıature of deprecation, suppli- and intercession. It is clas- n many ways, as vocal and public and private. It often s confession, praise, and other f worship.

yer, Belts of. v. *Belts of r.*

ayer Book, Apostolic. v. *olic Prayer Book.*

ayer Book of Elizabeth. v. *beth's Prayer Book.*

ayer, Mental. v. *Mental er.*

rayer of Humble Access. The er which in the missal begins, "In pirit of humility," and in the prayer k, "We do not presume;" being in cases a sort of pr ion f secration after the ments Pray

that they may have an increase of refreshment, light, and peace in the intermediate state. They are found in all extant liturgies, sometimes before and sometimes after the consecration.

Prayers for the Healing. A form of prayer for curing the king's evil. The Latin form was used in the time of Henry VII., and reprinted in 1686. The English occurs in the Prayer Books of the reigns of Charles I., Charles II., James II., and Anne, and in that of George I., 1715.

Pre-Adamites. 1. The name is sometimes given to those who hold that races of men existed ages before Adam, and did not spring from a single pair. 2. The supposed race above named. Also called *Pre-existents.*

Pre-existents. The same as *Pre-Adamites.*

Preacher. A general name given to those who deliver addresses under various titles, sermons, homilies, lectures, postils, or conferences, in public worship. In the Acts (xv. 21) to preach is used for "to proclaim," "Moses hath them that preach him, being read."

Preaching. 1. On a hill: S. David, Abp. 2. To king René at Marseilles: S. Mary Magdalene.

Preaching. 1. The proclamation of the Gospel. 2. The delivery of a solemn discourse founded upon some portion of holy Scripture, and intended for instruction, exhortation, reprehension, or consolation.

Preaching Brethren. The same as *Preaching Friars.*

eaching Cross. A sort of open n the vicinity of a church; ori- mere cr which ser- e deliv ing P to t ded ans e. P here ects

name They 1220, Their also unded same

y par- ty, a

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stipend which is received by a prebendary from the revenues of the cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected.

Prebend Golden. 1. At Hereford cathedral, one of the twenty-eight minor prebendaries who has the first canon's stall that falls vacant; so called because he received the altarages. 2. The title of certain stalls in S. Paul's, S. David's, and Lincoln cathedrals.

Prebend Preceptorial. Revenue for the maintenance of a preceptor or master in a cathedral.

Prebend Simple. A prebend which yields no more than its recognized revenue.

Prebend with Dignity. Prebends which have jurisdiction attached to them.

Prebenda. The same as *Canonia.*

Prebendæ Liberæ. Prebends in cathedrals free to be allotted to any of its members irrespective of any especial qualification.

Prebendary. A clergyman attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church.

Prebends Affectæ. Prebends allotted in equal partitions to clergy who have certain qualifications, the opposite of liberæ, which were allotted to clergy without such qualifications.

Prebends, Bishop's. v. *Golden Stalls.*

Prebends, Golden. v. *Golden Stalls.*

Precaria. 1. A deed or roll by which a person enjoys for his life a farm belonging to a church or monastery on payment of an annual rent. 2. The service due from a vassal to his lord in harvest time. 3. A church whose revenues were enjoyed by one whom the owners appointed.

Precatio. 1. v. *Precaria* 1 and 2. 2. The prayer in the mass before the epistle. 3. A petition.

Precative Absolution. A form of prayer, the object of which is absolution for a penitent.

Precatores. Heretics; called also *Adelphians* and *Euchitæ.* They resolved all religious duties into prayer.

Precatorium. An office for praying for the deceased brothers of a monastery.

Precentor. 1. In cathedrals of the old foundation, the second dignitary, director of the music and ritual. 2. In cathedrals of the new foundation, a minor canon appointed by the dean and chapter to regulate the musical services. 3. In monasteries, the monk who presided over the conduct of the service, kept the books, sent out the briefs, and settled the prayers to be said for departed brethren.

Preceptor. 1. A chief officer of a military order. Also called *Commendator.* 2. The superior of a subsidiary house of the order of Templars. 3. The same as *Preceptory.*

Preceptorial, Prebend. v. *Prebend Preceptorial.*

Preceptory. A subordinate establishment of the Knights Templar, governed by a preceptor.

Precepts of the Church. 1. To hear mass on Sundays and Holydays. 2. To fast in Lent, on Vigils, and Ember days, and observe the days of abstinence. 3. To confess at least once a year. 4. To communicate at Easter. 5. To pay tithes. 6. Not to marry at certain times, and to respect lawful impediments.

Preces. 1. Generally, prayers. 2. Specifically, the versicles and responses in the breviary and missal. 3. The versicles and responses before the collect for the day in the Prayer Book.

Precisians. A name given to the Puritans at the time of the Rebellion, corresponding to Methodists.

Preconization. The form used in the elevation of an ecclesiastic in France to a bishopric, by the king's nomination; when the cardinal, in the pope's consistory at Rome, reported that the person presented by the king was qualified for the office.

Precular. 1. A chantry priest. 2. A verger in charge of the cloisters at Chichester.

Predella. 1. The platform of

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the altar. 2. The base of an altar-piece.

Predestinarians. A name applied to those who hold exaggerated or heretical views of predestination by the absolute and arbitrary will of God, irrespective of man's free will and co-operation; and, as a logical consequence, divine reprobation, irrespective of wilful sin. Calvinists and Jansenists hold these views; the former holding that the cause of reprobation is God's good pleasure; the latter, that it is original sin; which two phases of belief are represented by the words, *Supralapsarian* and *Sublapsarian*.

Predestination. God's unrevealed foreknowledge and purpose with respect to the future salvation or loss of every soul.

Predial and Personal Offices. v. *Personal and Predial Offices.*

Preface. The portion of the mass from the *Sursum corda* to the *Benedictus*.

Preface, Daily. v. *Daily Preface.*

Preface, Proper. v. *Proper Preface.*

Prefect. 1. An ecclesiastical dignitary in the Greek Church. 2. The head of a Roman congregation. 3. A dignitary of the Roman chancery.

Prefect, Apostolic. Heads of missions in the Roman Church, not of episcopal rank.

Prefect of the Oratory. A dignitary amongst the Oratorians.

Preferment. Advancement to a higher station. It is commonly used of the presentation of a clergyman by the patron to a parish.

Prelate. 1. The title of a bishop. 2. A Roman ecclesiastic of position on whom the pope confers the title, sometimes without the office, of a bishop.

Prelatic, Cross. A crosier.

Prelatura. The rank of a prelate.

Prelector. 1. A lecturer. 2. A prebendary at Hereford who succeeds to a residentiary canonry.

Premices. First-fruits which the pope, claiming the disposition of all ecclesiastical livings within Christendom, reserved out of every living; now paid in England to the crown, with certain exceptions. Also called *Annates* and *Primitiæ*.

Premonstratensians. Canons of Premontré, in the diocese of Laon. An order founded by Norbert, of Cleves, archbishop of Magdeburg, 1120, under the rule of S. Austin. They had monasteries of women adjoining those of men. Their first monastery in England was Newhorne, 1146. S. Gertrude belonged to this order. The habit of the nuns was white, with white scapular, girdle, veil, and cloak; on the veil, a small black cross above the forehead.

Premunientes. The same as *Premunitory Clause.*

Premunitory Clause. A clause by which the sovereign on calling the English bishops, severally, to parliament, admonished each one that he would bring with him to that assembly the prior or dean of his cathedral, his archdeacons, one proctor for his cathedral chapter, and two for his diocesan clergy. Also called *Premunientes.*

Prerogative Court. The two archbishops have each of them a Prerogative court. An appeal lies from them to the Privy Council. Their jurisdiction in testamentary matters was destroyed by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77. Also called *Testamentary Court.*

Presa. 1. A part or portion. 2. A deed by which a person binds himself to pay a debt under pain of seizure of his person.

Presanctified. The Eucharistic elements when not consecrated at the mass in which they are offered; whence the name *Mass* or *Liturgy of the Presanctified.*

Presanctified, Liturgy of the. v. *Mass of the Presanctified.*

Presanctified, Mass of the. v. *Mass of the Presanctified.*

Presbeia. 1. Intercession. 2. A certain litany once said annually at the Blachernal palace.

Presbyter. 1. Used indifferently in the Pentateuch and the historical books of the Old Testament to denote one in authority, either in eccle-

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siastical or civil matters. 2. Selected by the Apostolic Fathers of the 1st century, and used since as the technical appellation of the first order of the Christian ministry, or priesthood.

Presbyter Capellanus. The same as *Cantarista.*

Presbytera. The wife of a presbyter.

Presbyteress. The superior of a convent.

Presbyteri, Mansus. v. *Mansus Presbyteri.*

Presbyterians. The followers of Calvin, Beza, and other reformers; so called in England and Scotland in the 17th century. According to their scheme, every parish was to have a pastor or minister, two ruling elders, who were laymen chosen by the parishioners, one or more deacons for collecting and distributing alms, chosen in the same manner. A number of parishes were to be united in classes; these classes again in a provincial synod, and the provincial synods in a national synod; from which the appeal was to parliament. The directory drawn up by the assembly of Divines, in 1643, was to supersede the Prayer Book. The Presbyterians, after the Restoration and their ejection from the churches, coalesced with the Independents; being called by the common name of Nonconformists. See also Addenda.

Presbyterii Arcus. v. *Arcus Presbyterii.*

Presbyterii Concessus. The presbyters sitting as a council with the bishop. Also called *Presbyterii Corona.*

Presbyterii Corona. The same as *Presbyterii Concessus.*

Presbyterii Gradus. v. *Gradus Presbyterii.*

Presbyteris. A feminine word analogous to presbyter. Epiphanius says that some deaconesses were not *presbyterides*, but *presbytides*, *i. e.* aged women.

Presbyterium. 1. The priestly dignity. 2. A college of priests. 3. A council or synod of the priests of a diocese. 4. The eastern end of the choir of a church. 5. A gift of the popes on their appointment. 6. A parsonage, rectory, or vicarage-house.

Presbytery. The eastern end of the choir, where the high altar is placed. Also called *Sanctuary.*

Presbytery Screen. A screen to divide the sanctuary from the choir; perhaps the original of altar-rails.

Presbytis. A deaconess in the early Church, as was Phœbe: Rom. xvi. 1. Also called *Ministra* or *Vidua*, being commonly widows. Epiphanius, in the council of Laodicea, calls them Presbytides.

Prescription. Rules produced and authorized by long usage. Title by prescription arises from a long continued and uninterrupted possession of property.

Presence, Corporal. The "Declaration on kneeling" at the end of the office for the Holy Communion in common with the council of Trent rejects the corporal Presence of Christ's natural Flesh and Blood. Nevertheless, Christ's Presence is Corporal after a spiritual manner, as appears by the words, "The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ." Corporal and natural, though loosely used as synonymous, are to be distinguished.

Presence, Local. A term incorrectly used of the presence of our Lord in the holy Eucharist, which is not local, but supra-local.

Presence, Real. A term expressing the Objective Presence, which is true, real, and substantial, as distinguished from all figurative or imaginery forms of Presence of our Lord's Body and Blood in the holy Eucharist.

Presence, Spiritual. Our Lord is present in the consecrated elements in the Sacrament of the altar really truly, and substantially, and therefore objectively, but not physically; the presence is therefore called spiritual.

Presentation. 1. The feast of the Purification. 2. The offering a clerk to the bishop for institution to a living.

Presentation, Nuns of the Order of the. Founded, in 1777, at Cork by a lady named Nagle, for the education of poor children. Confirmed

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by pope Pius VII., in 1805. Habit, black, with white cloak in choir. The nuns observe enclosure.

Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, Nuns of the Order of the. Founded, in Piedmont, by cardinal Frederic Borromeo, in the 17th century. The nuns observe strict enclosure, and take the solemn vows. Rule of S. Augustine, with constitutions partly derived from those of the Jesuit order. Habit, black, white scapular, white veil with black cross above the forehead.

Presentative, Advowson. v. *Advowson Presentative.*

Presentative, Benefice. v. *Benefice Presentative.*

Presentiarius. The officer in a cathedral who paid the quotidian. Also called *Distributor.*

Presentment, Assise of Darrein. v. *Assise of Darrein Presentment.*

Presentments. Complaints lodged by the authorities of a parish before the archdeacon or bishop.

Pressura. 1. A crowd of people. 2. The impression of a seal. 3. The fee due to the owner of a wine-press.

Prestimony. A fund or revenue appropriated by the founder for the subsistence of a priest, without being erected into any title or benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory. It is not subject to the ordinary; but of it the patron, and those who have a right from him, are the collators.

Pretium. A fine for homicide, varying according to the rank of the person killed.

Prevent. The going of God's anticipative grace before our desires and acts.

Preventive Grace. A term used to express the action of God's grace working on persons, 1. before they have power to co-operate with it, as in baptized infants; 2. before they actually co-operate with such efforts of divine grace.

Previsions. The same as *Expective Grace.*

Preynt. The same as *Prynt.*

Pricha. A raised platform for an altar.

Prick Song. The ecclesiastical music of the middle ages. Also called *Discant.*

Pricket. A spike on which to fix a candle.

Prie Dieu. The same as *Faldstool.*

Priest. Bearing a sword: S. Valentine, M.

Priest. The first of the holy orders, in which is usually included that of bishop, although to the latter office is confined the sacrament of order, for the continuance of the Church.

Priest, Guild. v. *Guild Priest.*

Priestess. A name anciently given to a priest's wife.

Priesthood. A word which etymologically means the condition of an elder. But use has attached to it a further significance, *i. e.* the condition of a priest, or "one who offers sacrifices to God." Idolatry, Judaism, and Christianity have each their priests. Our Lord sacrificed Himself for man, and intercedes for him, and thereby has become our High Priest.

Priesthood of Laymen. A name given by S. Jerome to baptism, as being a species of ordination. Also called *Sacerdotium Laicorum.*

Priests, Castle. v. *Castle Priests.*

Priests' Fasting Night. Quinquagesima is so called in Germany, many councils having ordered ecclesiastics to abstain from that day forward.

Priests of the Mission. An order founded by S. Vincent de Paul, under order of pope Urban VIII., in 1632.

Priests of the Society of the B. V. M. v. *Marists, Congregation of.*

Priests, Ordaining of. Priests have been ordained, *i. e.* solemnly appointed, to their office from the time of our Lord. "As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you:" S John xx. 21. In the Acts and in S. Paul's Epistles, the same custom is mentioned: Acts xiii. 3; 2 Tim. i. 6; Titus i. 5. Their ordination confers the requisite grace, with power to consecrate the Eucharist, and to ab-

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solve. Imposition of hands, with a certain form of words, constitutes the rite of ordination. The age for a priest is twenty-four; and the mark of his office is a stole.

Prim Song. The same as *Prime.*

Prima. 1. The office of prime. 2. The distribution of the fruits of the earth amongst the poor.

Primacy. The rank of the first amongst equals; the original position of the see of Rome in Latin Christendom. The primacy of the bishop of Rome, as vicar of Christ, reserving the rights of the patriarch of Constantinople, was affirmed by the council of Florence, 10th Session, 1439.

Primarianists. Followers of Primarius, a Donatist.

Primas. 1. A primate or metropolitan bishop; one who presides over other bishops in a province. They rank between patriarchs and suffragans. In early ages these bishops, who in other parts of the world were called metropolitans, in Africa had commonly the name of primates. In Africa the primacy was not fixed, as in other places generally, to the civil metropolis, but always went along with the oldest bishop of the province, who succeeded to this dignity by virtue of his seniority, in whatever place he lived. 2. The first in rank.

Primate. v. *Primas.*

Primate, Honorary. Honorary primates were of three sorts: 1. ævo; 2. titular; 3. those of mother churches.

Prime. The office for the first hour of the day, or 6 a.m.; lauds, which otherwise may be reckoned the first day-hour, being usually included in matins. Also called *Dægred* and *Prim Song.*

Prime Function. The part of matins and evensong from the beginning of the creed to the end of the office.

Primer. The same as *Prymer.*

Primiceria. An abbess.

Primicerius. 1. *Qui in primâ cerâ hæres scriptus,* one who is the principal heir; hence one who presided over any department. It is a title used in Italian cathedrals. It was applied to the precentor in Aberdeen cathedral. 2. In the monastery of Monte Cassino, he who superintended the writing and copying of MSS. 3. v. *Cantorum Schola.* 4. A chief notary. 5. The chief chanter. 6. A chancellor of a cathedral.

Primitiarius. The same as *Primicerius* 1.

Primities. The same as *Premices.*

Primitive Church. The Church before the first council of Nice, 325, is called Primitive. This age was the purest; the cessation of persecution introducing laxity in that which followed. Primitive tradition is of the utmost use in determining faith and practice; and to it our branch of the Church constantly appeals.

Primitive Fathers. The acknowledged Christian writers who flourished before the council of Nice, A.D. 325.

Primitive Methodists. A branch of the Wesleyan Methodists formed in 1820. Also called *Ranters.*

Primo Dierum omnium. v. *On this the day that saw the earth.*

Prince Christmas. A name for the lord of misrule.

Prince of Martyrs, thou whose name. S. A. H. No. 127. *O qui tuo, Dux Martyrum.* Hymn for S. Stephen's day. A cento. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Princeps. 1. The duke of a province. 2. The first in rank. 3. A title given to abbots and abbesses.

Principal Officiant. A title of the dean of the court of Arches.

Principal Rafter. A rafter in a roof running from the ridge to the wall plate. Also called *Blade-back.*

Principalities. One of the nine orders of angels.

Principium. 1. The palace of a prince. 2. The prince himself. 3. An act in theology to obtain a doctor's degree. 4. A gift.

Princites. The same as *Agapemonians.*

Print. The same as *Prynt.*

Prior. 1. An ancestor. 2. A

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magistrate or one in authority. 3. The monk next in order after the abbot in a monastery. 4. The head of a monastery of lower than abbatial rank. 5. The head of a principal house of the Hospitallers.

Prior, Major. The prior in a convent, who frequently had a sub-prior under him. In the large monasteries, there was often a third, fourth, and even a fifth prior.

Prior of Cloisters. The monk who visited the infirmary, held chapters in the absence of the major prior, inspected the brethren after compline, and made the circuit of the monastery at nightfall.

Prioress. 1. The second in dignity in a convent of nuns. 2. The superior of a dependent convent.

Priories, Alien. v. *Alien Priories.*

Prioris, Chorus. v. *Chorus.*

Prior's Lodge. The residence of the prior of a monastery; it was sometimes a detached building with a chapel.

Priory. A monastic institution governed by a prior, and affiliated to an abbey.

Priory Church. A church attached to a priory.

Prisca, V. & M., S. A Roman. Martyred by being decapitated, after having been exposed to the fury of a lion, c. A.D. 270. Commemorated January 18th. Represented with a lion at her side, and a palm in her hand: with two lions at her side: between two lions, with an eagle near her, with a sword in her hand.

Priscillianists. Followers of Priscillian, a Spaniard, who, c. A.D. 340, formed a branch of the Gnostics, teaching a Tritheism, or three unoriginated principles, which heresy they introduced into their form of baptism. This heresy is condemned in the Apostolical Canons, and by the first council of Braga. Their tenets were contained in a book called Libra, because divided into twelve heads, *quasi* ounces. Called also *Pepuziani.*

Prismatory. 1. Supposed to be one of the sedilia in a church; or 2. a term corrupted from presbytery.

Private Baptism. The administration of the sacrament of baptism without sponsors when an infant or adult is in danger of dying without being made a Christian.

Private Mass. Mass said without a public congregation.

Privicarnium Sacerdotum. v. *Carnisprivium* and *Priests' Fasting Night.*

Privileged Altar. An altar to which special privileges were granted, *e. g.* to say masses for the dead at forbidden seasons. Their date is not much earlier than the pontificate of Gregory XIII. 1572—1585.

Privilege of Church. The right of asylum.

Privilege of Sanctuary. The right of asylum.

Privilegia. Privileges and immunities granted to churches by kings and princes.

Privilegialis Litera. A letter or roll granting certain privileges and immunities.

Pro-Cathedral. A church which serves for a cathedral church.

Proabbas. A prior in a monastery.

Proanaphoral Service. The service before the anaphora or canon, corresponding to the ordinary of the mass.

Proapista. An apostate from the Catholic faith.

Proaula. 1. A building in front of the hall. 2. The porch of an Eastern church.

Proavus. A grandfather's or grandmother's father.

Probabilists. Those who hold, in cases of conscience, that we may take the less probable side, in opposition to those who hold that we must take the more probable. The Jansenists took the last view; the Jesuits the first.

Probatio. The novitiate.

Probation. The term of the novitiate in a religious order.

Probatorium. The novitiate.

Problesis. An imperial ratification of the election of a bishop.

Probole. The procession of the Holy Spirit.

Procession. 1. An orderly and

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ceremonial progress of persons either from the sacristy to the choir, or from the choir round the church, within or without. Their return is sometimes called a recession. 2. The daily round of the cloisters made by monks. 3. The procession before mass round the church with holy water, making stations at the rood and entrance to the church, and proceeding to the churchyard, where the bidding prayer was said. This ceremony varied with the season; and at present it is generally dispensed with. 4. Any solemnity of a similar character, as a funeral procession, or a procession on the Rogation days.

Procession of the Holy Ghost. A theological and Scriptural term applied to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and Son. The Eastern Church holds the procession from the Father alone; the Western Church, from the Father and the Son, though not in the same sense.

Procession Path. A name given to the passage or aisle behind the high altar used for processions going round a church. It is often seen in French churches. Also called *Processional.*

Procession Week. A name for Rogation week, when processions were made. Also called *Cross Week.*

Processional. 1. This book contains the services relating to the processions at mass and vespers, as also those for special days. Also called *Processioner.* 2. The same as *Procession Path.*

Processional Antiphons. Antiphons to psalms or hymns used in processions.

Processional Cross. A cross borne at the head of processions. Originally, processional crosses were merely ornamental; subsequently, the crucifix was introduced.

Processioner. v. *Processional* 1.

Processions. An old term for litanies which were said in procession, and not kneeling.

Procheiresis. Promotion to a higher ecclesiastical grade.

Procolianites. A sect of Montanists.

Proctor. 1. An officer who represents others, who empower him, by proxy, in law matters. 2. Representative of the clergy in convocation. 3. Officer at the universities to preserve order, and to present candidates for degrees. 4. A proctor in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts, who discharges duties similar to those of a solicitor or attorney in other courts. Also called *Procurator.*

Proculus. One born at a distance from his father.

Procura. 1. A power of attorney. 2. An attorney.

Procuration. A pecuniary composition paid by an incumbent to an ordinary, or other ecclesiastical judge, to commute for the provision, or entertainment, which he was formerly expected to provide for such ordinary at the time of visitation.

Procurator. 1. A vice-gerent. 2. A purveyor of food. 3. One who administers and defends the goods of a church. 4. The official who has the care of the treasures of a monastery. 5. One of four officers in the university of Paris who, with others, formed a standing council. 6. The same as *Proctor* 4.

Procuratores. The same as *Advocatus.*

Procuratorium. An instrument by which persons delegated their proctor to represent them in an ecclesiastical court.

Prodatary, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Prodatary.*

Prodicians. Carpocratian heretics of the 2nd century.

Prodigal Son, Sunday of the. Septuagesima Sunday; so called in the Eastern Church, from the gospel for the day.

Proedroi. A name for bishops, and sometimes for presbyters.

Proeortion. The vigil of a festival.

Proepiscopus. A suffragan bishop.

Profaneness. All blasphemies against God, all contumacious reproaches of Jesus Christ, all profane scoffing at the holy Scriptures, all impostures in religion, all open lude-

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ness, grossly scandalous, are punished by the temporal judges by fine and imprisonment as being legally acts of profaneness.

Professa. A woman devoted to an ascetic, but not a conventual life.

Professio Canonica. The oath of canonical obedience due from a bishop to his metropolitan.

Profession. The acts and words with which a person is admitted to any community of religious, whether of monks or nuns.

Professor. 1. A public teacher in a university. 2. A member of a sect in full communion with the body.

Profestum. The vigil of a festival.

Profile. The outline or contour of a building, or of any of its members.

Profilius. A grandson.

Progener. The husband of a granddaughter.

Progenies. 1. Degree of relationship. 2. A monastery.

Programma. 1. A letter sealed with the royal seal. 2 A placard.

Progressionists. A modern Protestant sect.

Prohegumenus. An ex-superior of an Eastern monastery.

Prohibited Degrees. v. *Degrees, Forbidden.*

Prohibition. A writ to forbid any court to proceed in any cause there depending, on the suggestion that the cognizance thereof belongs not to such a court. It is a remedy provided by the common law against the encroachment of jurisdiction.

Prohibitorius, Index. v. *Index Prohibitorius.*

Prokeimenon. A short anthem before the epistle.

Prolocutor. The ecclesiastic who presides in the lower house of convocation. His duties are to act as chairman, to communicate the conclusions of the lower house to the upper. He is chosen for the entire continuance of a convocation. He is also called *Organum Cleri* and *Referendarius.*

Prolocutorium. The public place in which parliaments were held.

Promajores. Ancestors.

Prome vocem, Mens, canoram. v. *Now, my soul, thy voice upraising.*

Promissarii. Prebendaries who possess a prebend in a parish church.

Promissio. The monastic profession.

Promoter. One who in popular and penal actions prosecutes offenders in his own name and that of the crown, and is entitled to part of the fines and penalties for so doing.

Pronaos. The vestibule, 1. of a temple; 2. of a church.

Prône. A Sunday lecture in French country parishes.

Proneptis. A niece.

Pronuba. The same as *Espouse* 2.

Pronuntiatores. Ecclesiastical lectores or readers.

Pronus. 1. A familiar exposition of the faith to the people. 2. The pulpit or jubé from which such exposition was made.

Prooimiakos Psalmos. The 104th Psalm, with which vespers commence.

Propaganda. A religious society founded in 1622 by pope Gregory XV. for educating missionaries to spread the faith abroad or in infidel countries.

Propaganda, Congregation of the. v. *Congregation of the Propaganda.*

Proparent. One who stands in the place of a parent. Among the alterations proposed by the Nonconformists at the Savoy conference, A.D. 1661, was one to the effect that godfathers or sponsors should not be required, but that parents or proparents should make the answers in their own name.

Proper of Saints. That part of the breviary which contains the offices of such saints' days as have special forms of their own.

Proper Preface. The prefaces in the mass for the season. The Sarum missal had one for Epiphany and seven days after, one for Ash Wednesday and ferial days in Lent, one for festivals of Apostles and Evangelists, and one for those of the Blessed Virgin. The Eastern Church has but one. In the Latin the variety was much greater than it is now. The

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number became ten in the 12th century, in the English and all other Western missals except the Ambrosian, the Gallican, and the Mozarabic, which last had about fifty prefaces. The English Church has but five.

Prophecy. A lection of holy Scripture which follows the collect in the Gallican liturgy.

Prophecy of Baruch. v. *Baruch, Prophecy of.*

Prophesyings. Religious exercises of the clergy in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who met together for the purpose of explaining holy Scripture, under a president called a moderator. They were restrained, on account of abuse, by Canon 72.

Prophet. 1. One who declares the will of God to man, or foretells future events. 2. A public teacher; whence bishop Taylor's work on Toleration is called the "Liberty of Prophesying."

Prophets. A secular priest who used to precede the chapter of certain cathedral churches in the procession on the Rogation days.

Propheteion. A church taking its name from a prophet, as that of Isaiah, or of Samuel.

Prophetes. 1. A prophet. 2. A preacher. 3. A priest.

Prophets, French. The same as *Camisards.*

Prophonesimos. Septuagesima, because notice is then given of Lent.

Propitiation. The appeasing of the just wrath of God, 1. by Christ's sacrifice of Himself for sinners; 2. by any other divinely appointed means, *e. g.* the Eucharistic sacrifice.

Propitiatorium. 1. The tabernacle for the reservation of the blessed Sacrament. 2. A paten. 3. A portable altar.

Propitiatory. A plate of gold laid on any thing which may serve as an altar.

Propositionis, Mensa. v. *Mensa Propositionis.*

Proprietarii. Monks possessing property.

Proprietary Chapels. Unconsecrated chapels belonging to private persons, who have purchased or erected them with a view to profit, use, or otherwise.

Proprium. Property.

Proproctor. An assistant of a proctor in the universities.

Propylæa Minora. The same as *Pronaos.*

Propylæum Magnum. The outside porch of a church.

Prosa. The prose or sequence sung before the gospel in the mass.

Prosarium. A book containing the proses to be sung at mass.

Prose. A term at first confined to the extension of the versicles to the Alleluia at mass. Later on it signified the compositions known as sequences, in which the classical laws of metre are not observed.

Proselyte. 1. A Gentile who embraced Judaism. 2. A stranger. 3. A convert.

Proselytus. The same as *Proselyte.*

Proseucha. 1. A prayer. 2. An oratory. 3. A house for the nourishment and support of the poor.

Proseuchterion. A name for a church.

Proskomide. The offertory.

Proskunema. 1. A reverence. 2. An icon to which a reverence is made. 3. A niche containing such an icon. 4. A pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Proskuria. The gradual psalms.

Prosocer. A father-in-law.

Prosomoia. Verses serving as models to those which follow.

Prosopon. A term nearly identical with person, and intended by the heretic Nestorius, who first adopted it, to mean less than perfect identity of nature.

Prosphonesis. 1. An allocution or patriarchal address. 2. A bidding prayer.

Prosphora. 1. An oblation. 2. The presentation of a candidate for ordination.

Prosphorarius. The person in the Eastern Church who provides the altar-breads.

Prostates. An advocate who by

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secular means defended the rights and privileges of a church. Sometimes a presbyter is thus designated.

Prostrate I adore Thee, Deity unseen. S. A. H. No. 216. *Adoro Te devote, latens Deitas.* Hymn on the holy Eucharist, by S. Thomas Aquinas. Translated, after various versions, by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Prostrati. One of the four orders of penitents in the early Church. They were allowed to come into the nave and join in certain prayers made for them whilst kneeling. Also called *Genuflectentes* and *Kneelers.*

Prostrati Psalms. Psalms during which the elder monks knelt in their stalls, and the younger prostrated themselves on the forms and floors.

Prostratio. The act of reciting psalms in a prostrate position; a monastic penance.

Prostratio Super Articulos. v. *Articulos, Prostratio Super.*

Protecdice. An advocate who determines all petty ecclesiastical causes in the court of the Greek Church.

Protected by the Almighty Hand. S. A. H. No. 159. *Forti tegente brachio.* Easter hymn. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Protector, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Protector.*

Protekdikos. The judge of minor causes in an ecclesiastical court.

Protestant. A name properly applied to the Lutherans, who protested against the Edict of Spires, 1529. It is now a common term for all who separated from Rome in the 16th century. The Church of England has never applied the term to herself, nor used it in her authorized formularies.

Protevangelion. The apocryphal gospel of the life of our Lady, sometimes attributed to S. James.

Prothesis. 1. The office of the oblation of the elements in the East, which is performed by itself in an apse to the north end of the altar bearing the same name. 2. The apse of the right aisle in Eastern churches, where the credence-table, or oblationarium, was placed.

Prothogalis. A minute of proceedings or acts.

Prothopraesul. A bishop.

Protocapellanus. The first among the chaplains.

Protochartularius. The chief keeper of the archives in a monastery.

Protocollum. 1. The first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus, and to notarial documents, and giving their name and date. 2. The roll itself, sealed with a seal. 3. The first copy of any document. 4. A register of public acts.

Protoecdicus. v. *Exocatacœli.*

Protonotarios. The same as *Protonotary* 2.

Protonotary. 1. One of seven officers at Rome charged with registering the acts of the Church. They are termed Apostolic. 2. In the Eastern Church, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintends the secular business of the province.

Protopapa. 1. The same as *Archicapellanus.* 2. v. *Archipapa.*

Protopapadis. 1. The parish of a rural dean. 2. A parish containing chapelries.

Protopapas. 1. The archpresbyter in the Greek Church; the next highest ecclesiastic after the patriarch. 2. The dean of a cathedral.

Protopope. A name for a dignified priest in the Russian Church answering to an archdeacon.

Protopsaltes. The chief singer; a high office in the Greek Church.

Protoscriniarius. The chief among the Syncelli, who were given to bishops to attend upon them, and to live with them for the purpose of bearing testimony to their lives. Afterwards, bishops themselves were called *Syncelli.*

Protosyncellus. The patriarch's coadjutor, chaplain, and confessor in the Greek Church.

Protothronus. 1. The holder of a patriarchal see. 2. A title of the metropolitan of Cæsarea. 3. The bishop next in rank to the patriarch.

Provendarius. The caterer in a monastery.

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Proverb. A short sentence conveying instruction and wisdom, usually by means of some figure of speech.

Providence. The preservation of, and care for, His creatures by God. It is generally classified into 1. general, or God's superintending care of the universe, and 2. particular providence, or His special care of individual persons.

Providence, Daughters of. A religious order in France.

Providence, General. v. *Providence.*

Providence, Nuns of the Order of. Founded, in 1830, at Locarno, Italy, by father Rosmini, for the education of girls of all classes. Approved in 1839 by pope Gregory XVI. Habit, black, black cloak, white veil.

Providence, Particular. v. *Providence.*

Province. The district over which the jurisdiction of an archbishop extends. In the 4th century there was a correspondence between the civil and ecclesiastical districts, a diocese being a division of a province.

Provincial. The official, appointed by the head of a religious order, who acts as visitor of the branch houses in a particular province.

Provincial Constitutions. The decrees of provincial synods held under certain archbishops of Canterbury.

Provincial Council. A council composed of the metropolitan and bishops of a province.

Provincial Court. A court which has authority within the jurisdiction of a single archbishop.

Provinciale. A work on ecclesiastical law, by William Lyndewoode, official principal to archbishop Chicheley in the reign of Edward IV.

Provision. A privilege assumed by the bishop of Rome, whereby the right of patronage of ecclesiastical benefices was arbitrarily suspended by the pope, that he might himself present, and make provision in foreign churches for foreign ecclesiastics.

Provisor. 1. Any person obtaining a benefice in England by means of the papal act of provisions. 2. The procurator in a monastery. 3. One who sued to the court of Rome for a provision.

Provisors, Statutes against. The statutes against provisors are, 25 Edw. III. s. 6; 27 Edw. III. s. 1, c. 3; 38 Edw. III. s. 1, c. 4; and s. 2, c. 1—4.

Provost. 1. A capitular officer who paid certain prebendaries, and was overseer of estates. 2. The title of the head of certain colleges and collegiate churches.

Proxima. A wife.

Proximioritas. Nearer relationship by blood or by affinity.

Proximos. A director of bell-ringers at the great church, Constantinople.

Proximus. A relation by marriage.

Prozymite. A priest who celebrates mass with leavened bread.

Prudent. "My servant shall deal prudently," that is, Christ shall foresee and provide for all the necessities of His Church: Isa. lii. 13.

Prymer. A book of religious elementary instruction, as well as a service book containing the little office of our Lady, the vigils of the dead, and other prayers. The earliest trace of it is about the 14th century. At the Reformation it was curtailed, and edited in English only, not, as heretofore, in both English and Latin. It is to be observed, however, that when matins, lauds, vespers, and compline were condensed into two offices, the minor hours were to be found in the prymer, together with the vigils of the dead. Also called *Primer.*

Prynt. An ornament formed of plaster, or a coloured figure, or pattern. Also called *Preynt* and *Print.*

Psachnion. A garment worn only by popes and patriarchs.

Psallenda. An antiphon.

Psallendo. The same as *Psalterium* 4.

Psallentia. The order and method of singing.

Psallentium. The singing of psalms and hymns.

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Psallia. 1. A roll or charter. 2. A female singer.

Psalliani. The same as *Adelphians.*

Psalmellus. The same as *Psalterium* 4.

Psalmi Responsorii. Probably psalms answering to the lessons which preceded them.

Psalmicines. The same as *Psalmistæ.*

Psalmistæ. Singers in the early Church, who received a sort of ordination which might be conferred by presbyters. They were also called *Psalmicines* and *Psalmitani;* also *Tropobaleis,* as suggesting to the people the method of their singing.

Psalmitani. The same as *Psalmistæ.*

Psalmites. Choirmen in a cathedral.

Psalmodizare. To sing the psalms and other divine offices.

Psalmody. The act and art of singing psalms. Psalmody has always been a feature in Jewish and Christian worship; and the tunes or tones called Gregorian are probably nearly the same as those originally used by the Jews in singing the psalter. Chants are florid developments of the same music.

Psalmos, Affirmare. v. *Affirmare Cantum.*

Psalms, Gradual. Psalms from the 120th to the 134th inclusive; so called from being, as it is said, originally sung on the fifteen steps of the temple; or because the singers raised their voices by degrees from first to last; or because chaunted on the return of the Jews to Palestine.

Psalms, Hallel. v. *Hallel Psalms.*

Psalms of Elevation. v. *Degrees, Songs of.*

Psalms, Penitential. v. *Penitential Psalms.*

Psalmum Imponere. v. *Imponere, Psalmum.*

Psalmum Levare. To intone a psalm.

Psalmus Exomologeticus. The 51st Psalm.

Psalmus Invitatorius. The 31st Psalm, used before the holy mysteries.

Psalmus Responsorius. v. *Psalterium* 4.

Psaltai Canonicoi. Persons entered on the Church's register as duly appointed singers.

Psalter. 1. The book of Psalms. 2. The daily office in the breviary.

Psalter of Mary. v. *Mary, Psalter of.*

Psalter, Our Lady's. v. *Little Office of our Lady.*

Psalterium. 1. The psalter. 2. A psaltery. 3. The rosary. 4. Verses, chiefly of the psalms, said as versicle and response, in the Mozarabic liturgy before the prophecy. It fills the place which the gradual fills towards the epistle in the Roman rite, and answers to the Ambrosian *Psalmellus,* and to the Gallican *Psalmus Responsorius.* Also called *Psallendo.*

Psatyrians. Low Arians.

Pseudographa. Another name for the Apocrypha.

Pseudosericum. A garment made of silk mixed with wool, cotton, or linen thread.

Psillia. Small spots embroidered on a garment.

Psychia. The same as *Animetta.*

Psychici. A name of reproach given to the Catholics by the Montanists, signifying carnal, or animal, as opposed to spiritual, because they rejected the rule of Montanus about fasting and marriage.

Pteron. 1. A deed or charter. 2. An aisle of a church.

Pthartolatræ. The same as *Monophysites.*

Ptochotrophos. 1. A warden of an almshouse. 2. The keeper of the list of Church poor.

Ptolemaites. A branch of the Valentinians.

Ptuarion. A shovel with which at a funeral the priest throws earth on the coffin.

Public Worship. The divine offices recited in church.

Publicani. The same as *Paulicians* and *Poplicans.*

Puccianites. Followers of one

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Puccius, who taught in 1592 that by the atonement men might be saved with natural religion only.

Pue. The same as *Pew.*

Puellare. A monastery of girls.

Puer. 1. A slave of any age. 2. A son. 3. A deacon or subdeacon.

Pugillaris. The same as *Calamus Sacer.*

Pugna. 1. A bracelet. 2. A brooch or long pin to fasten a cope or other vestments. 3. Wager by single combat.

Pugnate Milites. v. *Soldiers, who are Christ's below.*

Pulai, Basilicai. v. *Basilicai Pulai.*

Pullus. Cock-crowing.

Pulmentum. The two meals of pulse allowed by the Benedictine and Cistercian rules.

Puloroi. Doorkeepers of the church. They received a commission from the bishop, and the keys were solemnly entrusted to them. Also called *Ostiarii.*

Pulpit. An elevated stage or desk from which the sermon in a church is delivered. Anciently, sermons were delivered from the altar-steps, and the place was called pulpitum, a theatrical term.

Pulpitum. 1. A pulpit. The same as *Ambo.* 2. The roof of a house.

Pulsantes. A name for candidates for the novitiate in a monastery.

Pulsare. 1. To sue at law. 2. To knock at the door of a monastery for admission to the novitiate. 3. To be a novice. 4. To ring the bells of a church.

Pulsatorium. 1. A mill for dressing cloth, or for crushing bark. 2. A room where candidates desiring to become novices, *pulsantes,* were entertained.

Pulver Wednesday. *Dies Pulveris,* or Ash Wednesday; so called in some places from the dust then cast on the head.

Pulveris, Dies. Ash Wednesday.

Pulvinarium. "Cushion style," a kind of mediæval embroidery done in cross and tent stitch, like the present so-called Berlin work. It was used for cushions on which to sit or kneel in church, or to support the missal on the altar. In working it, silken thread was often used.

Punctare. 1. To punctuate. 2. To play with dice.

Punctator. A marker of absentees from the choir services of a cathedral or college chapel.

Punctuatio. 1. An agreement or treaty. 2. A writing. 3. The pointing of music.

Punctum. 1. A point. 2. Pointing in music. 3. The stipend given to those who were present at the ecclesiastical offices; so called because their presence was marked with a point or pricker. 4. A button.

Punga. A bag or purse.

Pupilla Oculi. A book compiled by John de Burgo, chancellor of Cambridge in the year 1385, which treats of the seven sacraments, the ten Commandments, and sacerdotal offices.

Pura, Cœna. v. *Cœna Pura.*

Pure Arians. The same as *Anomœans.*

Purfled. Architecture ornamented with sculptures, or carvings representing embroidery or flowers, or any delicately sculptured tracery.

Purgatio. The proof of innocence by undergoing one of the ordeals, and coming out of it unscathed.

Purgation. 1. Canonical purgation was prescribed by the canon law, and the form thereof used in the spiritual court was that the person suspected took his oath that he was clear of the facts objected against him, and brought his honest neighbours with him, to make oath that they believed he swore truly. 2. A declaration of innocence, accompanied by the reception of the holy communion.

Purgatores. Those who attested upon oath the innocence of a person accused of a crime.

Purgatorius, Mensis. February.

Purgatory. An intermediate state for departed souls; a place of purification from the stains of sin after death.

Purgos. A small tower to con-

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tain the reserved elements. Also called *Ciborium*.

Purificare. 1. To clear oneself from a crime. 2. A law term, to declare upon an action of trespass or debt.

Purification. A word adopted from the Roman missal, signifying the ablution of the chalice with wine at the conclusion of mass; sometimes called the first ablution. The old English word was "rinsing."

Purification, Feast of the. The feast of the Purification of our Lady, and the Presentation of our Blessed Lord, forty days after Christmas, February 2nd. Also called *Candlemas*.

Purificator. A piece of linen with which the chalice is wiped. This was ordered by several local synods, *e. g.* the council of Durham, 1221.

Purificatorium. 1. A small linen cloth for wiping the chalice at the end of the mass. 2. A vessel to hold water for washing the priest's fingers in the mass.

Purim. The feast of Purim, or Lots, commemorates among the Jews the deliverance from the machinations of Haman, Esther ix., who had cast lots, to see what day would be auspicious for the intended massacre. It is possible that the feast mentioned by S. John, chap. v. 1, was the feast of Purim. It is kept on the 14th and 15th of Adar.

Puritans. A name assumed by the anti-Church religionists of the 16th and 17th centuries, because they professed to think their religion a much purer invention than that of the Church of Christ. Having adopted the opinions of the foreign Reformers, they vainly endeavoured to reduce the Church to a conformity with them; and failing in their effort they began, c. 1570, to separate from it, and formed themselves into the different sects of dissenters, of whom the Brownists, or Independents, and Baptists were the principal.

Purity, Collect for. v. *Collect for Purity*.

Purlin. A horizontal timber lying on the principal rafters of a roof, to take the strain off the common rafters.

Purpura. 1. A woven border to a garment. 2. Purple.

Purpurati. Those born in the purple, *i. e.* the children of emperors and kings.

Purpuretiœ Columnæ. Porphyry columns.

Purpurilla. The same as *Purpura* 2.

Putativus Pater. A reputed father.

Putatoria. A fine paid to the lord for sharpening scythes.

Puteus. 1. A well. 2. A hill or mountain.

Putlog. The horizontal timbers forming part of a scaffolding which are tied to the upright poles, and on which the scaffolding-boards rest.

Putlog Hole. A hole in a wall to receive a putlog.

Pyrale. The calefactory or room in a monastery containing a stove.

Pyrgus. The same as *Ambo*.

Pyrocaræ. Women who have devoted themselves to chastity and celibacy.

Pyx. A vessel in which the Host is kept. In the middle ages, the form of the pyx was generally that of a dove suspended under a canopy; latterly it took the shape of a cup, and was placed in a shrine called a tabernacle. Also called *Pix*.

Pyx Cloth. A canopy of lace, in which a hole was worked, through which a spike pierced at the top of the pyx, and over which the lace was thrown.

Pyxis. 1. The same as *Pyx*. 2. The public treasury.

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Q.

Q. As a numeral letter, Q denotes 500. If a straight line be drawn above it, Q denotes 500,000.

Quadragena. A punishment of forty stripes.

Quadragesima. Lent. The forty fast-days which precede Easter.

Quadragesima Major. The season of Lent; so called because formerly other Lenten seasons were annually observed.

Quadragesimal Fast. The fast of Lent.

Quadragesimal Life. v. *Minims.*

Quadragesimals. Offerings formerly made on Mid-Lent Sunday to the mother church of a diocese.

Quadraginta Dominica. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Quadrangle. An inner square or court of a building.

Quadrapola. A garment woven with gold or silk at the four corners.

Quadri-Sacramentalists. Disciples of Melanchthon, allowing the four sacraments of Baptism, holy Eucharist, Penance, and Order.

Quadrificus. Divided into four parts.

Quadrigennium. A space of four years.

Quadrimensis. A space of four months.

Quadriporticus. A court or vestibule surrounded with four porches.

Quadro. A quarter of a year.

Quæ dixit, egit, pertulit. v. *The life which God's Incarnate Word.*

Quæ gloriosum tanta cœlis evocat. v. *Why, Saviour, dost Thou come.*

Quæ Stella sole pulchrior. v. *What Star is this with beams so bright.*

Quæstio. 1. Persecution. 2. Torture.

Quæstionarium. A book of questions and answers.

Quæstor. 1. A creditor. 2. A purveyor of provisions. 3. A chancellor.

Quail. The quails which came to the camp of the Israelites in the evening, Exod. xvi., were a type of Christ's Body of human flesh; for He became Incarnate of the Blessed Virgin in the last days.

Quakers. A sect originated by George Fox, 1624, which denies almost every distinctive doctrine of the Christian Faith: the Trinity, Atonement, Priesthood, Sacraments, Inspiration of Scripture, and the authority of the Church. The sect attaches great importance to morality, but neglects Christian discipline. It is chiefly a religion of negations, and it is difficult to describe it briefly or otherwise than as a species of civilized and refined Paganism.

Quando Noctis medium. v. *When in silence and in shade.*

Quarant' Ore. A devotion instituted by S. Carlo Borromeo, consisting of an exposition and adoration of the blessed Sacrament for forty hours.

Quare. A book of questions and answers.

Quare Impedit. A writ that lieth where one hath an advowson, and the parson dies, and another presents a clerk, or disturbs the rightful patron, to present, then the rightful patron, although he be a purchaser, and do not claim from his ancestors, shall have this writ.

Quare Incumbravit. A writ which lay against a bishop who, within six months after the vacation of a benefice, conferred it on his clerk, whilst two others were contending at law for the right of presentation, calling upon him to show cause why he had incumbered the church. Abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27.

Quare non Admisit. A writ to recover damages against a bishop who does not admit a plaintiff's clerk. It is, however, rarely or never necessary; for it is said that a bishop refusing to

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execute the writ *ad admittendum clericum*, or making an insufficient return to it, may be fined.

Quare non Permittit. An ancient writ which lay for one who had a right to present to a church for a turn against the proprietary.

Quarentena. 1. The season of Lent. 2. A monastic penance for forty days. 3. A measure of land consisting of forty perches. 4. The space of forty days after the death of a husband, within which the widow's dowry should be restored to her, and until its restoration she may reside in her late husband's house and be maintained at the expense of his estate. 5. Offerings made to the church during Lent.

Quaresimale. 1. An annual payment in lieu of the offerings made on Mid-Lent Sunday. 2. A course of Lenten sermons.

Quarrel. A square or lozenge-shaped piece of glass used in lead casements. Also called *Quary*.

Quartans. Inferior beneficiaries in foreign cathedrals; so called from the proportions allotted to them.

Quartenarii. The same as *Quartans*.

Quarterfoil. The same as *Quatrefoil*. v. *Foil*.

Quartero. 1. A quarter of a pound. 2. A quarter of a year.

Quartodecimani. Certain Christians in the 2nd century who celebrated Easter on the fourteenth day of the Paschal moon, on whichever day of the week it happened, as the Jews do. A council at Rome, in A.D. 196, condemned the custom; and it was finally denounced at the council of Nice, A.D. 325. Also called *Paschites*.

Quartula. 1. A certain measure of land. 2. A chartulary or roll.

Quartus Scholæ. One set over the singers in a church.

Quary. The same as *Quarrel*.

Quasimodo. Latin name for Low Sunday; from the introit.

Quaternaria. 1. Some kind of ecclesiastical furniture. 2. A measure of land.

Quaternio. 1. A book consisting of four leaves. 2. A party of four persons.

Quatrefoil. v. *Foil*. Also called *Quarterfoil*.

Quatrefoil Arch. An arch formed by four foils.

Quatuor Novissima. Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell are justly described as the four last things in Christian theology, there being nothing, according to Revelation, beyond them.

Quatuor Personæ. v. *Personæ, Quatuor*.

Quatuor Tempora. The four ember seasons.

Queen Anne's Bounty. The annates or first-fruits, *i. e.* the profits of one year of every living, except vicarages under £10 per annum and parsonages not exceeding ten marks in the king's books, set aside by queen Anne for the augmentation of poor livings.

Queen of Festivals. Eastern name for Easter day.

Queen of Sundays. Easter day.

Queen Post. A vertical timber supporting the rafters of a roof.

Quem Terra, Pontus, Æthera. v. *The God Whom earth, and sea, and sky*.

Quere. The choir.

Querela, Duplex. v. *Duplex Querela*.

Questman. 1. A person chosen to inquire into abuses, especially such as relate to weights and measures. 2. An assistant to a churchwarden in reporting disorders and keeping order in a parish.

Questor of Alms. A name given in the canons and decrees of the council of Trent for those clergy who, without proper authority, went about preaching and collecting alms.

Questuarii. Penny preachers. A name given by Franciscans to those clergy who were not of the mendicant orders, but went about preaching.

Quick. 1. Living, alive. 2. Those who shall be alive at our Lord's second advent.

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Quicumque certum quæritis. v. *All ye who seek for sure relief.*

Quicunque Vult. The canticle commonly called the creed of S. Athanasius.

Quier. The choir.

Quietism. The doctrine that Christian perfection consists in the annihilation of personal consciousness, and in passive contemplation of God.

Quietists. 1. Followers of Molinos, a Spanish Mystic of the 17th century. 2. A name given to Greek monks of the early ages who were supposed to be subject to ecstasies.

Quignonez's Breviary. A reformed Roman breviary, entrusted by Clement VII. to cardinal Quignonez to execute. It was first published in 1535. The theological faculty at Paris condemned it, July 27th, in the same year, omitting as it did the Tenebræ and antiphons, and reducing all feasts to three lessons. In the six following editions, some additions were made, and it was accepted in France; but in Spain, at Saragossa, the people rose against it, on account of the absence of the Tenebræ; and cardinal Caraffa, as Paul IV., forbade any new licences being granted for it. Finally, in 1568, S. Pius V. absolutely abolished it.

Quindana Paschæ. 1. The fourteenth day after Easter. 2. Eight days preceding and eight days after Easter. Also called *Quinquenna Paschæ.*

Quindena. A space of fifteen days.

Quinisext. The council in Trullo, held in 692, to supplement with disciplinary canons the dogmatic decisions of the fifth and sixth general councils. Also called *Penthectes.*

Quinivetus. A pen-knife.

Quinquagesima. The "fiftieth." 1. The Sunday next before Lent; there being fifty days between that day and Easter day inclusive. 2. The fifty days between Easter and Pentecost. 3. The feast of Pentecost.

Quinquaine. The fifteenth day after a feast.

Quinquarticular Controversy. The title of the controversy between the Arminians and Calvinists in the five points: 1. Particular election; 2. Particular redemption; 3. Moral inability in a fallen state; 4. Irresistible grace; and 5. Final perseverance.

Quinquenna Paschæ. The same as *Quindana Paschæ.*

Quintaine. The same as *Quintana.*

Quintana. The first Sunday in Lent; sometimes so called because five Sundays intervened between it and Easter. Also called *Quintane.*

Quinternio. A book consisting of five leaves.

Quintillians. Followers of Quintilla, a woman-preacher at Carthage, mentioned by Tertullian, who, a little before his time, decried water-baptism as useless, since faith alone was sufficient to save man, as it did Abraham.

Quire. The choir. Also called *Quere* and *Quier.*

Quiristers. Choristers.

Quirk. A small acute recess used between mouldings in Gothic work.

Quo sanctus Ardor te rapit. v. *Whither thus in holy rapture.*

Quo Warranto. A writ issuable out of the court of Queen's Bench in the nature of a writ-of-right for the Crown, against him who claims or usurps any office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he supports his claim, in order to determine the right.

Quod chorus Vatum venerandus olim. v. *That which of old the reverend choir of Prophets.*

Quod Clerici beneficiati de Cancellaria. A writ to exempt a clerk of the Chancery from the contribution towards the proctors of the clergy in Parliament.

Quod Permittat. A writ granted to the successor of a parson for the recovery of common of pasture, by the statute of the 13 Edw. I. c. 24, and which hath its name from those words in the writ.

Quodlibetum. A scholastic discussion on both sides of a question.

Quoin. The corner or exterior angle of brick or stone walls. Also called *Coin.*

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Quorum Nomina. A process of citation to an ecclesiastical court.

Quos in hostes, Saule, tendis. v. *'Gainst what foemen art thou rushing?*

Quotidian. The daily allowance, whether of food or other things, to the members of a religious community.

R.

R. As a numeral letter, R denotes 80; with a line drawn above it, R denotes 80,000.

R.I.P. The initial letters of *Requiescat in pace*, "May he rest in peace," placed over the grave, or after the announcement of the death, of Catholics.

Rabbet. The same as *Rebate.*

Rabbinist. A Jewish doctor who admits the cabbala or traditions of the elders, in opposition to the Caraites, who admit only the written law. The former are called *Cabbalists* and *Talmudists.*

Rabet. A small harp or lyre.

Racamas. A kind of precious cloth.

Racana. A tattered garment.

Racovians. Polish Socinians; so called from their seminary at Racow.

Radiatus. A garment with stripes of different colours.

Rafters. The secondary timbers of a roof, or of a flooring.

Rag-work. A method of building with thin layers of rough stone.

Raga. Breeches.

Ragabellum. A mediæval musical instrument.

Ragiatus. Radiated.

Ram. The ram caught in the thicket by his horns, Gen. xx. 11, signifies our Lord's head crowned with Jewish thorns before His immolation.

Ramadan. Amongst Mohammedans, the ninth month, which is observed as a strict fast.

Rameans. The followers of Ramus, a Protestant philosopher who attacked the Catholic supporters of scholastic theology, in the 16th century.

Rami. Palm Sunday.

Ramifera. The same as *Baiophoros.*

Ramorales. Waldensian heretics.

Ramorum, Dies. Palm Sunday.

Rampant Arch. An arch in which the springing wall rises higher on one side than on the other.

Ransom. The sacrifice of Christ for us in that Human Nature which He assumed from us: Job xxxiii. 24.

Ranters. 1. A name first applied to a sect that sprung up in the great Rebellion, 1645, and denied almost every truth of revelation, and which was transferred from them to the Primitive Methodists. 2. A name given to those who separated from the old connexion of Methodism, in order to return to the primitive forms in which Wesley left it. Such opinions arose in 1808, but did not fully develope themselves till 1820, when they were cut off from the old society, and called themselves Primitive Methodists.

Rapa. 1. A rape or portion of a county, including several hundreds. 2. A tunic. 3. A thicket.

Raperia. 1. A cottage. 2. A building covered with boughs to protect the shepherds and their flocks from the sun and rain. 3. A field of rape.

Raphael, Archangel, S. Patron and guardian of travellers. Commemorated, with S. Michael and All Angels, September 29th. Represented with pilgrim's staff and small casket or vase.

Raphalis. A cottage, house, or farm adjoining a town.

Rasilis. A thin garment.

Raskolniks. Russian dissenters.

Rasorium. A knife to erase mistakes made in copying MSS.

Rasum. 1. A measure of cloth, corn, or wine. 2. A novice's garment.

Rate. A valuation of an estate, or the appointment or setting down how

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much every one shall contribute to any tax.

Rationale. 1. The breast-plate of the Jewish high priest. 2. An ornament worn by bishops. Formerly it was of an oblong shape or oval, and worn outside the chasuble, symbolical of Aaron's breastplate. It seems to have been adopted about the 10th or 11th century, and we do not find any trace of it after the 13th century, when it occurs on the tomb of bishop S. Martin of Rochester, who died A.D. 1274. It seems to have been peculiar to this country. 3. Foreign ritualists mention a sort of agrafe of pearls, worn by the pope and cardinals under this name.

Rationalistic Pantheists. Followers of Fichte and Schelling, who suppose nature to be the foundation of the existence of God, and that in God it is consubstantial with spirit, although it be different from it in form and external manifestation.

Rationalists. Persons who make human reason, as distinct from revelation, Church authority, and the sacramental system the basis of religion. Their principle is, that man's improvement may be effected through those gifts which God bestowed upon him by creation, without supernatural grace. The term was used, in the 17th century, of those who considered reason as the source and rule of faith. Amos Comenius seems first to have used it in 1661. In the 18th century it was applied to those who, in earlier times, were termed Naturalists.

Ratisbon, Diet of. A diet held A.D. 1541, at which Protestants protested against the decrees of Trent; but were proscribed by the emperor, who took the side of the pope.

Raven. At his feet, and cross in his hand: raven with loaf in his bill: stick in his hand, and raven upon it: S. Benedict, Ab.

Raw. The paschal lamb was not to be eaten raw, Exod. xii. 9, to signify that Christ was not a mere man.

Raw Thursday. Thursday in Holy Week.

Raxium. A kind of cloth.

Re-baptisation. There is but one baptism for the remission of sins, but as doubt may arise as to the due performance of this sacrament, persons may be baptized on the supposition that a preceding so-called baptism was null. Hypothetical or conditional baptism is enjoined in doubtful cases by the Church. The conscious repetition of valid baptism is sacrilegious.

Re-consecration. The fresh consecration of a church, which is required when the altar has been removed, or the chancel so lengthened as to change the place of the altar.

Re, Jus in. v. *Jus in Re.*

Re-stall. A return stall.

Re-union. A term applied to a restoration of intercommunion between the three great branches of the Christian family, the Latin, Greek, and English Churches, now without visible communion.

Re-vestry. 1. An inner vestry. 2. The treasury in a monastery.

Reader. 1. One of the five minor orders of the Church. Also called *Lector*. 2. The title of the chaplain of some societies, *e. g.* inns of court. 3. A professor in a university.

Reading-Desk. 1. A framework to support a book. 2. A sort of pulpit or pew from which the choir offices, amongst them matins and evensong, are said in some churches.

Reading In. The title of a person admitted to a rectory or other benefice will be divested unless within two months after actual possession he publicly read in the church of the benefice, upon Sunday, and at the appointed times, the morning and evening services, according to the Book of Common Prayer; and afterwards publicly before the congregation declare his assent to such book; and also publicly read the Thirty-nine Articles in the same church, in the time of common prayer, with declaration of his assent thereto; and moreover, within three months of his admission read upon some Sunday in the same church, in the presence of the congregation, in the time of Di-

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vine service, a declaration, by him subscribed before the ordinary, of conformity to the liturgy, together with the certificate of the ordinary of its having been so subscribed.

Real Presence. v. *Presence, Real.*

Realists. A name of the schoolmen for those who attribute an objective existence to their own abstractions, and so change their inward ideas into external realities. They are called Realists in opposition to the Nominalists. Contentions on this subtle subject commenced in the 11th century, and lasted for many years. Duns Scotus is considered the father of the Realists, as Gulielmus Occam of the Nominalists.

Realm, Estates of the. v. *Estates of the Realm.*

Reaportus. A written report of a transaction.

Rear Vault. The space between the tracery of a window and the inner face of a wall.

Rebaptizantes. 1. Anabaptists, who first appeared about the beginning of the 15th century. They rejected infant baptism, and rebaptized those who had been baptized in infancy on their attaining riper years. 2. Some in the Catholic Church also rebaptized those who were converted from heresy, and had previously received a baptism which was defective in form.

Rebate. A semi-groove or channel cut into a timber to receive the edge of a plank. Also called *Rabbet.*

Rebrachiatorium. A garment which folded round the body and arms.

Rebus. A representation of the name of some person or object by carved or painted objects.

Rebus creatis nil egens. v. *O Lord, in perfect bliss above.*

Recantation. Withdrawing or repudiating opinions formerly expressed. Also called *Abjuration.*

Recaptivatoriæ Literæ. Letters in which a claim is made to certain goods and possessions.

Receiver General. A canon in cathedrals of the new foundation who collected all moneys due to the Church, and handed them over to the treasurer. He had the superintendence of all outlying buildings and estates.

Receptaculum. 1. A tower or part of a fortified house or castle in which refuge can be taken. 2. A subterranean passage.

Receptorium. 1. A place of asylum. 2. A counting-house. 3. The right of pasture. 4. The same as *Greeting House.* 5. A name for a baptistry. Also called *Salutatorium* and *Secretarium.*

Receptus. 1. Income. 2. The obligation of a vassal to receive his lord in his castle, if need require. 3. A laic received into a monastery.

Recessed Arch. An arch which is recessed, or recedes behind another in a door or window. Also called *Compound Arch.*

Recession. The return procession from the choir to the sacristy.

Recessional Hymn. A hymn sung in a procession returning from the choir to the sacristy.

Recessus. 1. A decision emanating from the diet of the empire. 2. A list of imperial constitutions. 3. Resignation of a benefice.

Rechabites. The descendants of Rechab : 1 Chron. ii. 55. Their Nazarite life is alluded to in Jer. xxxv. 1.

Recipere in Notam. To make a minute of any thing.

Recitation, Mystic. v. *Mystic Recitation.*

Reck Penny. A sum paid to the clergy in many parts of Northumberland for fire-wood.

Reclinatio super Miserioordias. A term for leaning in choir against a misericord stall, with the sleeves of the frock laid on the knees.

Reclinatorium. 1. A credence-table. 2. A cushion. 3. A couch.

Reclusa. 1. A sluice. 2. A nun separate from others and living in a cell.

Recluse. A solitary member of a religious order.

Reclusory. A hermitage.

Recognitions. A work ascribed to a writer of the 3rd century, who also wrote the *Constitutions.*

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Recognitus. An adopted son.

Recollects. An order of reformed Franciscans. Also called *Recollets*.

Recollets. The same as *Recollects*.

Reconciliation. 1. The work of Christ in reconciling sinners to God. 2. The restoration of penitents to communion with God and His Church; 3. of churches after desecration; 4. and of heretics after lapsing from the Church.

Reconciliation, Ministry of. v. *Ministry of Reconciliation*.

Reconciliation of a Church. The violation of a place solemnly dedicated to God, by murder and other forms of pollution, necessitates a reconciliation or restoration of the sanctity of such places by appropriate ceremonies.

Reconciliation of Heretics. The restoration of those who have lapsed from the Church to full communion.

Reconciliation of Penitents. After sincere repentance, and a performance of prescribed acts of penance, a penitent has a right to be restored or reconciled to the Church. The primitive system was severe in the early Church, and often gave rise to violent controversies as to the readmission of offenders.

Reconditorium. The place for keeping the rolls.

Recordari. 1. To con over a lesson. 2. To relate. 3. To be reconciled.

Recreative Religionists. A modern Protestant sect.

Rectification of the Kalendar. v. *Kalendar, Rectification of the.*

Recto de advocatione Ecclesiæ. A writ which lay at common law, where a man had right of advowson of a church, and the parson dying, a stranger had presented.

Rector. 1. A prelate, bishop, abbot, or priest of a parish. The rector differs from the vicar in that the former has generally the whole right to all the ecclesiastical dues within his parish; the vicar is entitled only to a certain portion of those profits, the best part of which is absorbed by the appropriator. 2. The impropriator of the great tithes of a parish. 3. The head of a convent or hospital. 4. A cleric chosen by the pope to look after the patrimony of the Roman Church in kingdoms and provinces. 5. A dignity of the empire at Constantinople. 6. A judge of a province. 7. The elective chief of a university, analogous to the chancellor at Oxford or Cambridge. 8. Among the Jesuits, the superior of a college or seminary.

Rector Chori. A precentor.

Rector potens, verax Deus. v. *O God of truth, O Lord of might.*

Rectores Chori. The same as *Berefellarii*.

Rectorial Tithes. Great or predial tithes.

Rectorium. The prison of a rector or judge.

Rectory. 1. A spiritual non-appropriated living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God, in any congregation for the service of His Church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed. 2. The official house of the rector.

Rectory, Discharged. v. *Discharged Rectory.*

Recusant. A name given in England to those who refuse to conform to the discipline of the Church. It has generally been applied to Roman Catholics by law, as refusing to take the oath of supremacy, but is generally applicable to all whose position is analogous.

Red Cross. v. *Cross, Red.*

Red Feast. Easter-day; so called in Bohemia, from the coloured eggs then given to children.

Red Letter Days. A title of the greater feasts of the Church, marked in the kalendar with red letters.

Reddite Literas. A form found at the end of letters which were forwarded from one person to another, the receipt whereof was acknowledged by their seal and signature.

Redditus. 1. A monk or hermit. 2. A layman who renounced the world and entered a monastery. 3. Revenue.

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Redeemer. Again-buyer. A title of our Lord, expressing His redemption of the world by the price of His sacrifice of Himself.

Redeemer, Congregation of the Most Holy. Founded, 1732, by S. Alphonsus Liguori, bishop of S. Agatha, in the kingdom of Naples, for the purpose of giving missions and retreats, especially in poor and neglected parishes. Order confirmed by pope Benedict XIV., 1759. The members take the simple vows. Habit, same as secular priests. Also called *Redemptorists*.

Redemptio. A profane and superstitious rite of initiation practised among the Gnostics.

Redemption. A buying back again out of slavery, *e. g.* as man has been brought back by Christ from the slavery of sin.

Redemption, Covenant of. v. *Covenant of Redemption*.

Redemptionale. The deed or roll by which a slave redeems himself, and on paying the money, is freed by his master.

Redemptorist. v. *Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer*.

Redemptus. 1. One who is crowned. 2. A bribed witness. 3. One fined in money or honour.

Redhibita. Service due from a vassal to his lord.

Redhibitio. A tax or tribute.

Reditoria. The decree to restore property to its first and legitimate possessor.

Redorsare. To endorse.

Redundellus. The same as *Rondellus* 1.

Reeding. Small convex moulding.

Reek Penny. A modus paid to the clergy in many parts of Northumberland for firewood.

Refection. The principal meal in a religious house.

Refection Sunday. The fourth Sunday in Lent.

Refectionarius. The same as *Refectorarius* and *Refectorer*.

Refectorarius. The monk in charge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery. Also called *Refectionarius* and *Refectorer*.

Refectorer. The same as *Refectionarius*.

Refectory. The dining-hall in a convent or college. There were four kinds in a convent: 1. the summer; 2. the winter; 3. that of conversation; 4. the misericord, for eating flesh meat.

Referendarius. The same as 1. *Papal Chancellor*; 2. *Prolocutor*.

Refiner. Jesus Christ: Mal. iii. 3. He purifies His people in the furnace of affliction until He beholds His Own Image reflected in them.

Reform Free Church of Wesleyan Methodists. A sect of the Wesleyans.

Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum. A revision of the ecclesiastical law of the English Church, drawn up by a commission of thirty-two persons, originated by convocation and nominated in conformity with 25 Henry VIII. 19. The code has never received the royal assent. It consists of fifty-one chapters, beside an appendix *De regulis juris*.

Reformation. 1. A religious movement extending over a large part of Europe, in opposition to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Rome in the 16th and 17th centuries. 2. An inexact term for the changes made in the Church of England at the same time.

Reformed. A term applied properly to Calvinists, as Protestants to Lutherans.

Reformed Presbyterians. A sect which dates its existence, as a separate community, from the establishment of Presbyterianism at the Revolution. They have assumed the title Reformed, as expressing their dissatisfaction with the terms on which the Kirk became established, and with the settlement of the state. There were at first only three ministers with them, and even these were again absorbed into the Establishment. In 1706, a Mr. Macmillan seceded, and became their minister. Since then they have advanced, and there are now about

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thirty-five congregations in Scotland, and the same number in Ireland, and about double that number in America. In doctrine they agree with the Establishment. A few years ago there was a split among them on the question of civil oaths: the majority were for a relaxation of the present rigour. This body represents the Cameronians.

Refreshment Sunday. The fourth Sunday in Lent, or Mid-Lent Sunday.

Refuga. 1. One who flies for refuge to a church. 2. An apostate from the Church of Christ.

Refuge. A sanctuary which gave the Church's protection to those in danger from violence or the law.

Refuge Methodists. A sect of the Wesleyans.

Refuge, Nuns of the Order of our Lady of. Founded, in the 17th century, at Caen, Normandy, by Father John Eudes, for the reformation of penitent women. Confirmed by pope Alexander VII. Rule of S. Augustine, with constitutions of S. Francis of Sales. The nuns are strictly enclosed. Habit, white, white scapular, black veil; white cloak in choir; a silver heart is worn round the neck, and a white rosary at the girdle.

Refutatorii Libelli. Cases of appeal.

Regal. 1. A small wind instrument, with pipes and keys. 2. A small organ, used to accompany the choir. Also called *Rigoll.*

Regale. In French ecclesiastical law, the right by which the king enjoyed the revenues and presentations of vacant bishoprics until the oath of fidelity was taken.

Regalia of the Church. Lands and property given by the crown to the Church.

Regalis, Liber. v. *Liber Regalis.*

Regenerate. All who have been formally baptized.

Regeneration. A spiritual begetting anew in holy baptism. In the English Bible, the phrase used is "being born again." The term is sometimes wrongly confounded with conversion.

Regent, University. A title of a member of one of the houses of the governing body in the university of Cambridge.

Regestum. A register.

Regia. 1. A basilica. 2. A bishop's palace. 3. The chief gate of a monastery or other building. 4. The chancel-screen. 5. The door of a church leading into the nave. 6. The king's highway.

Regimen Ecclesiasticum. The dignity of an abbot.

Regiminis Procurator. The regent of a kingdom.

Regina Cœli. The name of an antiphon composed when a pestilence raged at Rome, in the time of S. Gregory.

Regionarius, Acolythus. v. *Acolyte.*

Regionarius, Diaconus. v. *Diaconus Regionarius.*

Regionary. The cardinal deacon who presided over one of the seven ecclesiastical divisions of Rome.

Regionary Acolytes. v. *Acolytes.*

Register Book. The keeping of a church book for the age of those that should be born and christened in the parish, began in the thirtieth year of king Henry VIII. By Canon 70, "In every parish church and chapel within this realm shall be provided one parchment book at the charge of the parish, wherein shall be written the day and year of every christening, wedding, and burial."

Registoria. A nun in a convent who receives property surrendered for the common use.

Registrar. An official in an ecclesiastical court. By Canon 123, "No chancellor, commissary, archdeacon, official, or any other person using ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall speed any judicial act, either of contentious or voluntary jurisdiction, except he have the ordinary register of that court, or his lawful deputy; or if he or they cannot, or will not, be present, then such persons as by law are allowed in that behalf to write or

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speed the same, under pain of suspension, *ipso facto*."

Registration, Civil. A record of births, deaths, and marriages, according to act of parliament 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 86. This act does not invalidate the ecclesiastical registration, but adds certain provisions.

Regium Donum. 1. An annual grant formerly made by the government to the Presbyterians of Ulster, but discontinued since the disestablishment of the Irish Church, A.D. 1870. 2. Money formerly allowed by government to dissenters, originating in 1723, in return for support given to the House of Brunswick. It was distributed among necessitous Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers.

Regius Professor. A title given to certain professorships at Oxford and Cambridge founded by the crown.

Reglet. A flat narrow moulding employed to separate panels, or to form knots, frets, or similar ornaments.

Regnum. 1. A golden circlet. 2. A royal crown. 3. A corona to hold lights. 4. An empire. 5. A duchy. 6. One of the nine portions of the Host into which it is divided according to the Mozarabic missal.

Regnum Ecclesiasticum. Independent power claimed for the Church, as distinguished from *Regnum Seculare*, or secular power.

Regnum Seculare. v. *Regnum Ecclesiasticum*.

Regradatio. The military, civil, or canonical punishment of degradation.

Regressus. 1. Revenue. 2. A surety. 3. Recovery of lost property. 4. The repetition of the antiphon after the gloria.

Regrossare. To copy a writing in a large hand or clear characters; to engross.

Regula. 1. A tax. 2. A register of burials. 3. The monastic rule. 4. A monastery.

Regulæ Cancellariæ. A rule of judicature for the Roman court promulgated by the new pontiff on his accession, and only valid during his lifetime. It was first introduced by pope John XXII.

Regular. One who, following a monastic mode of life, takes vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, in contradistinction to a secular, who lives in the world, as, *e. g.* parish priests.

Regular Abbot. v. *Abbot, Regular*.

Regular Benefice. A living which must be held by a religious.

Regular Canons. Conventual canons, observing the rule or canon of their cathedral or collegiate church, such as the Premonstratensians and Austin-canons.

Regular Clerks. v. *Clerks, Regular*.

Regular Priests. Priests who are members of religious orders.

Regulare. 1. To regulate. 2. To rule lines.

Regulares. 1. Pillars or brackets made of metal. 2. Regular clerks living under monastic rule. 3. Monks.

Regulares, Clerici. v. *Clerks Regular*.

Regulares, Epistolæ. The same as *Canonicæ Literæ*.

Regulares, Literæ. The same as *Canonicæ Literæ*.

Regularissa. A woman who keeps the monastic rule.

Rejoice, the Lord is King. H. A & M. No. 296. By Charles Wesley.

Rejoice to-day with one accord. H. A & M. No. 237. Hymn of thanksgiving. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Rejoice, ye pure in heart. H. A & M. No. 386. Processional hymn. By Rev. E. Plumptre.

Rejudaisatio. The form used in receiving a person back again into Judaism.

Relation Natural. Blood relationship that exists between the members of a family.

Relation Spiritual. Relationship that exists between a godparent and his godchild, or between a priest and one to whom he may dispense any of the sacraments.

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Relatoriæ. Bills of lading.

Relatorium. A descriptive account.

Relevata. The offering made by a woman at her churching.

Relevatio. 1. The hour of rising from bed. 2. Recovery in purse or person. 3. Refreshment.

Relic Sunday. Third Sunday after S. John Baptist day.

Relics. The remains of departed saints. Primary relics are the head, arm, leg, and part martyred. Garments worn by them, and instruments by which they were put to death, cannot be strictly considered relics. Also called *Reliques*.

Relicta. A relict or widow.

Relief. The same as *Relievo*.

Relief Kirk. A body now almost entirely absorbed in the United Presbyterian Kirk. It is frequently called the Second, or Gillespie's Secession. Gillespie was deposed in 1752 for refusing to take part in the induction of a minister who was not approved by the congregation of Inverkeithing. Gillespie, a disciple of Doddridge, had been sent forth by his master and other dissenting ministers in England. He only signed the Confession of Faith with a reservation which was allowed. This related to the duty of submission to the authority of the ruling powers when they might be thought to be wrong. Gillespie maintained the right of conscience. At the time of the union in the year 1847 there were 114 congregations of the Relief Kirk.

Relief of the Church. The same as *Relief Kirk*.

Relieving Arch. The same as *Discharging Arch*.

Relievo. The projection from its ground of any architectural ornament or sculpture. Also called *Relief*.

Religio. 1. The monastic life. 2. A religious order. 3. A religious house or monastery.

Religionary. A title assumed by the French Calvinists.

Religiositas. 1. Religion. 2. The monastic life. 3. An honorary title given to religious.

Religious. One living under monastic vows.

Religious Liberty. v. *Liberty of Conscience*.

Religious Reformers, Independent. v. *Independent Religious Reformers*.

Reliquary. A case or vessel containing sacred relics. They may be classed as follows: 1. standing shrines; 2. feretories; 3. crosses or reliquary crosses; 4. ampuls, standing transparent vials mounted in metals.

Reliquary Cross. A cross made to form a receptacle for a relic.

Reliques. The same as *Relics*.

Reliquia. 1. A relic. 2. A benediction. 3. The unconsumed elements in the Eucharist.

Reliquiare. A reliquary.

Rellyans. A sect founded by one Relly, an Universalist.

Rem, Jus ad. v. *Jus ad Rem*.

Remboth. Monks who lived in a disorderly way. Called also *Remoboth* and *Sarabaitæ*.

Remembrantium. The celebration of the anniversary of the departed.

Remigius, Abp. & M., S. Archbishop of Rheims, primate of Gaul; baptized Clovis, king of the Franks; died A.D. 533. Called "Apostle of the Franks." Commemorated October 1st, anciently, January 13th. Represented carrying the holy oils: birds feeding from his hand: dove bringing him holy chrism: the same, and Clovis kneeling before him: Clovis kneeling before him: delivering a possessed man: contemplating the veil of S. Veronica.

Reminiscere. The second Sunday in Lent; so called from the introit.

Remissa. 1. Forgiveness of sins. 2. A fine paid for neglecting to join an expedition for the defence of one's country.

Remission Day. Thursday in Holy Week; so called in Austria from the re-admission of penitents into the Church.

Remissionales Literæ. Letters remitting a cause for further inquiry.

Remoboth. The same as *Remboth*.

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Remonstrantia. A shrine exposing to view the relics of saints.

Remonstrants. The name given to those who, with Arminius, holding the free will of man, and universal redemption, protested in 1610 to the States General of Holland against the doctrine of the Predestinarians. They were also called Universalists. Their chief opponents in Holland were the Gomarists or Anti-Remonstrants.

Renaissance. The revival of the use of classical details in French Gothic work. It was introduced about the same time as our Elizabethan style.

Rendering. The first coat of plastering given to walls. Also called *Pargeting.*

Renegatus. A renegade.

Renovation. The renewal of spiritual life in Christians who have become dead in trespasses and sin.

Rent-charge, Tithe. v. *Tithe Rent-charge.*

Renuitæ. Wandering monks, like the Sarabaites, who rejected the yoke of monastic discipline.

Renunciantes. Monks; so called from renouncing the world and a secular life.

Renunciatio. An examination of charters and rolls in order that they may be confirmed.

Renunciation. The rejection and forsaking of sin, as in the baptismal vow. Also called *Abrenunciation.*

Repa. A reliquary.

Repa Hovel. A cover which hung over a shrine, and was sometimes let down to cover it.

Repair of the Church. Anciently, repairs fell upon the bishop, who appropriated a fourth part of the whole tithes of a diocese to it; by the canon law, it fell next on the rector, who received this fourth part; but custom, that is common law, assigned the repair of the nave to the parishioners, that of the chancel to the parson, or impropriator.

Reparium. v. *Receptaculum* 1.

Repeating With. A term of the Prayer Book meaning the recitation of a prayer by the minister and people together; in contradistinction to the words "after the minister," which means that each clause is to be said first by the minister, and then repeated by the whole congregation.

Repeciare. To put patches on a garment.

Repentalia. A stipulated fine paid on withdrawing from a contract or bargain.

Repentance. Repentance consists of three parts: 1. sorrow for sin; 2. confession of sin; 3. amendment of life.

Repentidæ. Penitent women living in a nunnery.

Repentinæ. Unusual feast days, observed through some pious fervour.

Repose, Altar of. v. *Altar of Repose.*

Reproaches. Twelve sentences, chiefly from the first chapter of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, sung on Good Friday, and adapted so as to represent our Lord reproaching the Jews for their cruelty.

Republic of Jesus Christ. A French sect similar to the English Fifth Monarchy men.

Request. Request of His lips, spoken of Christ, Ps. xxi. 2, signifies His desire to lay down His life, and to take it again.

Request, Letters of. An official requisition that a cause brought before one court may be heard by another court. The Arches' court may take cognizance by letters of request from the bishop of all causes which may be brought in a diocesan court of the province.

Requestus. 1. A petition. 2. A sort of relief by which a vassal obtained from his lord the possession of a fief or dignity. 3. An inquiry.

Requiem. A mass for the souls of the departed; so called from the *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine,* which is said instead of the *Gloria.*

Requium. The same as *Tiara.*

Reredos. The screen or decorated portion of the wall behind the altar in a church.

Rerum Deus tenax vigor. v. 1. *O God, creation's secret force.* 2. *O God, of all the strength and power.*

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Rescellus. The cover of a book.

Rescript. The answer of the Roman emperor when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. It is equivalent to an edict or decree.

Rescripts of the Roman Curia. Official documents issuing from the court of Rome.

Rescriptum. 1. v. *Rescript.* 2. An order to pay a sum of money.

Reservation. The setting aside of some portion of the blessed Sacrament for the use of the sick, and purposes of devotion.

Reservation, Mental. The non-disclosure of some circumstances that affect the completeness of a statement.

Reservation of Creed. A custom towards the end of the 2nd century, to conceal the doctrinal and ritual mysteries of the Church not only from the heathen, but also from the catechumens. The doctrine of the Holy Trinity and the creed, as well as the Lord's Prayer, was only imparted to catechumens a few days before their baptism.

Reserve, Doctrine of. The same as *Arcani Disciplina.*

Reserved Cases. Sins of a certain description are reserved for the judgment of bishops or of the pope himself. The difficulties belonging to these reservations are often a sufficient plea for their non-observance. In danger of death an ordinary confessor may absolve in spite of reservation.

Residence. The presence of a priest in charge in the sphere of his duties. The rule of the ancient canon law was that if a clergyman deserted his church or prebend without just and necessary cause, and especially without the consent of his diocesan, he should be deprived. For the present law, *v.* 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106. The principle of the act is that every beneficed clergyman should be compelled to reside upon his benefice, or, if he have two benefices, upon one of them. A similar principle applies to fellows of colleges and members of a cathedral chapter.

Residentiary. A canon in residence in a cathedral; a term to distinguish beneficiary members of a chapter from honorary members, who do not reside.

Residentiary, Canon. v. *Canon Residentiary.*

Resignation. A resignation is where a parson, vicar, or other beneficed clergyman gives up and surrenders his charge and preferment to those from whom he received the same.

Respond. 1. A sort of pilaster attached to a wall to support an arch. 2. The same as *Responsory.* 3. The Amen said at the end of a prayer.

Responder. One who says the responses in the offices of the church.

Response. The same as *Respond.*

Responsio. 1. Bail. 2. An annual sum paid by the military knights of S. John of Jerusalem and other orders, for the purposes or expenses of the order.

Responsalis. The same as *Apocrisarius.*

Responsiva. A letter in reply.

Responsory. A versicle sung by the choir in answer to the priest, or as a refrain between the verses of a psalm or a lection, or before or after a lection.

Ressault. v. *Ogee.*

Rest. This shall be My Rest for ever, Ps. cxxxii. 14, is to be explained of Christ's dwelling and resting eternally in the hearts of His people; for whom He undertook so great labour and warfare, that He might redeem them.

Resting from His Work to-day. H. A & M. No. 105. Hymn for Easter eve. By Rev. T. Whytehead.

Restitution. The giving back of that which was not lawfully acquired, specially by way of satisfaction after confession of sin.

Restitution Edict. An edict made in 1629 by Ferdinand II., to the effect that the German Protestants should restore to the Catholics what they had gained by the religious peace concluded in the preceding century.

Restoration. A name for the return of the English Church to its

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previous condition, of the nation to its allegiance, and of the king to his throne, on the arrival of Charles II. in 1660.

Restoration Service. Prepared by a committee of Convocation under the authority of the Crown to commemorate the birthday of Charles II., May 29th, as well as his restoration; revised on the accession of James II. It was omitted from the Prayer Book in 1859 by act of Parliament, being a service of temporary interest only and sanctioned by the civil power alone.

Restorationists. The same as *Universalists.*

Restrictions of Clergy. Laws forbidding the clergy to farm beyond a certain extent, without the consent of the bishop, or to trade, save in certain excepted cases.

Resurrectio, Dominica. Any Sunday.

Resurrection. The rising again from the dead, 1. of our Blessed Lord; and 2. of man at the last day, when body and soul will be reunited.

Resurrection, Cross of the. v. *Cross of the Resurrection.*

Retable. A shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases. Sometimes miscalled super-altar.

Retaule. A retable.

Reticulated Work. A sort of masonry formed of stones or bricks placed lozenge-wise.

Retractum. The same as *Repentalia.*

Retreat. The dedication of a certain period of time to prayer and meditation for the good of a person's soul. The ecclesiastic who gives the addresses for the purpose of meditation is called the conductor of the retreat.

Retrochoir. The alleys at the sides of the choir, behind the stalls or choir.

Retrochorus. The same as *Retrochoir.*

Retrotabularium. A retable.

Return. The ends of the hood moulding of a door or window which turn up.

Return Stalls. Stalls at the west end of a choir, which face the altar.

Returnum. Mass for the dead.

Reveal. Side of an opening for a window or doorway, between the framework and the outer surface of the wall. Also called *Revel.*

Revealer. Joseph, in his name, "Revealer of Secrets," was a type of our Blessed Lord; for He revealed the Mystery of God, which had been kept secret from the foundation of the world.

Revel. The same as *Reveal.*

Revelation. 1. Generally, an unveiling of truth by God by extraordinary means. 2. Specially, the Christian religion. 3. The series of visions seen by S. John in the island of Patmos.

Reverence. A title of the clergy.

Reverend. 1. A title used not earlier than the close of the 18th century, and given to dignitaries in cathedrals when the title of venerable was discontinued. 2. A title given to ecclesiastics in holy orders, abbesses, prioresses, and anciently to judges.

Reverendæ. The same as *Dimissoriæ Literæ.*

Reverendissimus. Very reverend, a title of honour and respect, assigned to deans and other ecclesiastics.

Reverentia. A title of honour and respect.

Reversale. 1. A letter in reply. 2. A deed in which a person makes certain covenants and agreements.

Revestiarium. 1. A sacristy. 2. The ecclesiastical vestments and furniture. 3. The clothing expenses of canons or monks.

Review, Commission of. A commission which was sometimes granted in extraordinary cases, to revise the sentence of the old court of Delegates, when it was apprehended they had been led into a material error. Also called *Court of Review.*

Review, Court of. v. *Review, Commission of.*

Revisionists. A name applied to the party in the Church of England who desire, with the help of

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Parliament, to alter the Prayer Book in the ultra-Protestant direction by excluding all its Catholic elements.

Revita. The anniversary of the death of the departed.

Revivalists. Modern dissenters who employ the agency of hysteria in their revival religious meetings.

Revolters. The name in Canon 38 of the English Canons of 1603 for a minister who, after subscription to the three Articles of Canon 36, omits to use the Prayer Book or any of its orders or ceremonies.

Rex Jesu potentissime. v. *O King Supreme of boundless might.*

Rex sempiterne Cœlitum. v. 1. *O Christ, the Heaven's Eternal King.* 2. *O Thou, the Heaven's Eternal King.*

Rhabdos. In Greek hierology, a pastoral staff.

Rhaictor. Among the Greeks, an ecclesiastical dignity of doubtful nature. Perhaps like the Italian *prelatura.*

Rhacendutes. A monk; from his *rhacos,* or worn garment.

Rhason. A monk's frock.

Rheka. A scourge.

Rheno. A fur garment covering the shoulders and sides.

Rhetor. In the Greek Church, 1. a preacher; 2. an interpreter of the patriarchal court; 3. a name of S. Paul.

Rhetorians. A sect mentioned by S. Augustine.

Rhetorii. Followers of Rhetorius, in Egypt, who praised almost every heresy.

Rhinsbergers. The same as *Collegiants.*

Rhodes, Knights of. v. *John of Jerusalem, Knights of S.*

Rhonsdorfians. The same as *Ellerians.*

Rhoucharios. The keeper of the wardrobe in a convent.

Rib. 1. A moulding on the inside of a vaulted roof. 2. Arch-shaped timbers for sustaining the plaster work of a vault or wood ceiling.

Ricellus. A kind of precious cloth.

Richard, Bp. & C., S. Of Wyche, near Worcester. Chancellor of Oxford; bishop of Chichester. Died A.D. 1253. Commemorated April 3rd. Represented ploughing: chalice at his feet: kneeling with a chalice before him.

Ricordum. A memorandum.

Ride on, ride on, in Majesty. H. A & M. No. 87. S. A. H. No. 147. Hymn for Palm Sunday. By Rev. H. H. Milman.

Ridge. The apex of a roof.

Ridge Tiles. V-shaped or convex tiles placed on the ridge of a roof.

Right Honourable. A title given to all members of the Privy Council.

Right of Advowson. A kind of reversionary right to present or nominate a fit clerk to the bishop to fulfil the duties and receive the profits of a spiritual benefice, so often as it becomes void.

Right of Asylum. v. *Asylum.*

Right Reverend. A title given to bishops.

Righteousness. 1. Holiness of life. 2. The condition of holiness wrought in Christians by Christ's work on their souls. 3. Justification.

Rigridix. v. *Fan.*

Rigoll. The same as *Regal.*

Rigorism. The adoption of the most austere interpretation, in dogma, morals, or discipline.

Rigorist. 1. One who accepts the principle of rigorism. 2. A name given to the Jansenists.

Rigula. A woman's veil.

Rinca. A mediæval belt.

Ring. Ecclesiastically, there are two sorts of rings: 1. a bishop's ring, worn on the second joint of the third finger, and retained in its place by a smaller one. It generally holds one uncut stone, and is of pure gold. The giving of this ring was the subject of great quarrels with the kings who pretended to confer jurisdiction by it. Finally they gave it up, and the bishops had to do homage for their temporalities; 2. the ring given to a bride, as a pledge of covenanted union, worn on the third finger, having first been placed on the thumb

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and two other fingers whilst saying the words, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Ripidion. In the Greek Church, a fan to drive away flies from the consecrated elements, at first of feathers, afterwards of silver for ornament.

Risile. A woman's comb.

Rite. An act pertaining to the worship of God, accompanied by forms of words and ceremonies rightly and duly performed.

Rites, Congregation of. v. *Congregation of Rites.*

Ritual. 1. That which belongs to rites. 2. The ceremonial portion of Divine service.

Rituale. The same as *Processional.*

Ritualist. One who has studied the science, and is familiar with the practice of ritual.

Roast. The paschal lamb was to be "roast with fire," to signify that Christ should be incarnate by the Holy Ghost: Exod. xii. 9.

Roba. A mediæval robe.

Robertins. A community of divinity students in France, founded in 1690, and extirpated in the massacre of September, 1792.

Roc. The same as *Rochet.*

Roccus. 1. A mediæval cloak. 2. The same as *Froccus.*

Roch Day. The same as *Distaff Day.*

Rochet. An alb, only shorter and with tighter sleeves, formerly worn by priests and acolytes during certain ceremonies. Later custom has reserved the rochet to bishops, prelates, and certain privileged canons. The wide sleeves, attached to the chimere, and worn by Anglican bishops, are an innovation on this ancient vestment. Also called *Roc* and *Rocket.*

Rock. A word which almost uniformly in its mystical sense denotes our Lord Jesus Christ. The various passages are too numerous for citation.

Rock. Chained to a: S. Gregory the Great, Bp. & M.

Rock Day. The day after the Epiphany. Also called *Distaff Day.*

Rock of Ages, cleft for me. H. A & M. No. 150. S. A. H. No. 236. By Toplady.

Rocket. The same as *Rochet.*

Rocta. A mediæval musical instrument somewhat like the modern violin. It was much used by the minstrels and troubadours of the 13th century.

Rod. Denotes mystically, 1. the Incarnate Word: Isa. xi. 1; 2. the power of His sentence to whom all judgment hath been committed, v. 4. *v.* Ps. ii. 9, &c. 3. The mystical body of Christ: Ps. lxxiv. 4.

Rode Soller. v. *Bell Soller.*

Rods. Bundle of, in her hand: S. Faith, V. & M.

Rodundellus. v. *Rondellus* 1.

Rogalia. Books containing an account of the rogæ or donations given by the patriarch or the emperor to the people and clergy.

Rogana. A mediæval garment.

Rogatians. A sect of the Donatists.

Rogation Days. The three days next before Ascension day; so called from the litanies used upon them. They are supposed to have originated with Mamertius, bishop of Vienne, in the 5th century.

Rogation Sunday. The Sunday before Ascension day.

Rogational Antiphons. Antiphons used at Rogation-tide, or in connexion with litanies. v. *Antiphon.*

Rogationes. 1. Ecclesiastical processions, with prayers and litanies. 2. v. *Rogation Days.* 3. A deed or instrument drawn up by a notary.

Rogations. Litanies said on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension day.

Rogatorise. Letters sent to the pope or metropolitan, requesting the consecration of the bishop elected by the clergy and people.

Rogereens. Followers of John Rogers, of New England, a Sabbatarian and Fatalist.

Rogus Dei. A name for the *Kyrie,* or a collect.

Rois, Les. The French name for Twelfth Night.

Roll Moulding. A moulding used

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in early English architecture resembling a roll. Also called *Scroll Moulding.*

Rollandi, Cantilena. v. *Cantilena Rollandi.*

Roman. In the Eastern empire, a word meaning Constantinopolitan; Romans proper being called Latins.

Roman Catholics. Christians who acknowledge obedience to the see of Rome.

Roman Church. That portion of Christ's Church which admits the supremacy of the bishop of Rome, as distinguished from the holy Eastern and Anglican Churches, who do not admit it.

Roman Church, Holy. The title assumed by the largest and most powerful of the divisions of the Churches of Western Christendom.

Roman Congregations, Sacred. v. *Congregations, Sacred Roman.*

Roman Vaulting. Domical or hemispherical vaulting over a circular area. The decorations of this sort of vaulting consisted chiefly of panels and flat bands of ornament, following the curve of the arch; ribs were unknown.

Roman Use. The order of the sacrifice of the mass as offered in the Church of Rome, and preserved from an earlier use in the missal. For its main peculiarities, v. *Liturgy.*

Romana, Rota. v. *Rota Romana.*

Romanæ, Archidiaconus Ecclesiæ. The principal deacon of the Apostolic see.

Romanesque Architecture. A name given to that style of architecture which prevailed after the decline of the Roman empire till the introduction of the pointed arch.

Romanists. The name given to adherents of the bishop of Rome in England.

Romanus, Cantus. v. *Cantus Romanus.*

Rome Fee. The same as *Peter's Pence.*

Rome Pennying. The same as *Peter's Pence.*

Rome Scot. The same as *Peter's Pence.*

Rome Shot. The same as *Peter's Pence.*

Romuald, Hermits of S. An order founded by P. Justinian, a Venetian, 1520. Habit, a short cassock and cloak of white wool. Also called *Hermits of the Mount of the Crown.*

Roncatorium. A dormitory in a monastery.

Ronceux Hospitallers, Regular Canons of. Habit, black, white scapulary, and green cross.

Rondellus. 1. A round cloak without a hood. 2. A stand for candlesticks. 3. A piece of French poetry called a roundelay. 4. A ball. 5. A measure of land.

Ronsdorfians. The same as *Ellerians.*

Rood. A figure of our crucified Lord, with our Lady and S. John on either side, placed at the entrance to the chancel or choir. Also called *Roode.*

Rood Arch. An arch in a rood-loft resting on piers, and supporting the ceiling of the rood screen.

Rood Beam. A beam across the chancel arch supporting the rood.

Rood Cloth. A cloth to cover the rood during Lent. In England it was generally white with red crosses. Also called *Cross Cloth.*

Rood Cot. The recess in which the crucifix on the rood screen stood.

Rood Cross. The holy rood or cross with a figure of our Lord upon it, placed on the rood screen.

Rood Light. A light to burn on the rood-screen before the rood.

Rood Loft. About the 4th century the ambones in which the epistle and gospel were sung were united, as well as the choir screen, by means of a loft, which was reached by steps. This arrangement in England, as well as elsewhere, was called the rood-loft, from the rood being placed upon it. Also called *Bell Soller.*

Rood of Grace. The holy rood at Boxley Abbey, in Kent.

Rood Screen. A screen separating the choir of a church from the nave, and supporting the rood beam.

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Rood Steeple. The same as *Rood Tower.*

Rood Token. Saxon sign of a cross.

Rood Tower. A small turret or spire above the roof at the junction of the nave and chancel. Also called *Rood Steeple.*

Roode. The same as *Rood.*

Roodmass Day. Saxon name for Holy Cross day. Also called *Rudmass Day.*

Root. v. *Offspring.*

Rorate. Latin name for the fourth Sunday in Advent, from the introit.

Rosa Aurea. The same as *Golden Rose.*

Rosa, Dominica de. v. *Dominica Rosata.*

Rosa, Dominica. v. *Dominica Rosata.*

Rosary. B. V. M. throwing a, into a scale, which weighs it down, while a devil is pulling down one scale and there is a soul in the other scale of the pair, which the saint holds: S. Michael.

Rosary. The form of devotion known as a rosary consists of 15 Paternosters and Glorias, and 150 Ave Marias, said in decades of 1 Pater, 10 Aves, and a Gloria, preceded by the creed. A string of beads is used to assist in this devotion, each bead representing a single prayer. It is uncertain when the rosary was introduced, as beads were used in early times as an assistance to devotion. It is supposed that in its present form Peter the Hermit may have introduced it during the Crusades.

Rosary of the B. V. M. A rosary composed by Alan de la Roche, a Jacobin, and approved by Sixtus IV., 1470.

Rosatus. Scarlet.

Rose. 1. An ornament used in mouldings in Norman work. 2. The badge of the Tudors, and found on buildings in their reigns.

Rose. Jesus Christ: Cant. ii. 1.

Rose, Golden. v. *Golden Rose.*

Rose Window. A circular window with mullions and tracery springing from the centre. Sometimes called a *Marigold Window* or *Catharine-wheel.*

Rosenfelders. Followers of a German impostor, c. 1763, who pretended to be the Messiah.

Rosicrucians. A society of the 17th century, who were a sort of Christian Illuminati. They were students of alchemy, astrology, and natural philosophy, which they mingled with religious ideas and observances.

Rostra. The points of shoes.

Rota. 1. A wheel of torture. 2. A corona for holding lights. 3. A round cloak. 4. A turning-box for introducing articles of necessary use into a convent. 5. A musical instrument like the modern violin. 6. A button. 7. A crowd. 8. A revolving desk. 9. A mill. 10. A quoit. 11. A fire-screen. 12. A route.

Rota Porphyretica. A round stone in the pavement of the Lateran basilicas, where certain ceremonies were observed by the pope.

Rota Romana. A court of twelve prelates at Rome for hearing legal causes established by pope John XXII., and privileged by popes Clement VIII. and Alexander VII.

Rotabulum. 1. A retable. 2. A poker.

Rotæ, Auditor. v. *Auditor Rotæ.*

Rotulæ Panis. Round loaves of bread for altar use.

Rotularius. 1. The minister in the Church of Milan who holds the roll or book of prayers for the archbishop or officiating priest. 2. One who writes or copies rolls, deeds, or schedules; a notary, a scribe.

Rotulus. 1. A roll or list of persons or things. 2. A schedule containing the names of deceased monks, which was sent to all the houses of the society.

Rotundellus. v. *Rondellus* 1.

Rouen, Canonesses Regular of. Founded, in the 13th century, by S. Louis, king of France, and his mother, queen Blanche. The order was at first under the rule of S. Augustine, and the habit was white. Subsequently the rule of S. Benedict was adopted, and the habit changed to black, black

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mantle edged with white fur, white veil, black upper veil.

Rough Cast. Plaster mixed with pebbles with which walls are sometimes covered.

Rough Setter. A mason who only built with rough or hammered stone, in opposition to a free-mason, who wrought with hammer and chisel.

Round. A turret of a circular form; also a room within it.

Round Arch. The same as *Semicircular Arch.*

Round Church. A rare form of church in England, having a round nave, copied from the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. There are four in England: S. Sepulchre, at Cambridge; S. Sepulchre, at Northampton; one at Little Maplestead, in Essex; and the Temple church, in London.

Roundel. A bead or astragal moulding.

Royal Arms. v. *Arms Royal.*

Royal Chapel. v. *Chapel Royal.*

Royal Glass. Painted glass. Also called *Ryall Glass.*

Rubble. Coarse walling made of rough stones, used chiefly for filling up the interiors of walls.

Rubrica. 1. A title of a book, or the heading of a chapter, written with red earth or vermillion. 2. A memorandum. 3. v. *Rubrics.*

Rubricella. A chapter, clause, or paragraph of a book.

Rubricist. A writer on liturgical subjects.

Rubrics. Directions in office-books for conducting divine service; so called because they are printed in red to distinguish them from the black letter-press of the offices.

Rudmass Day. Feast of the Holy Cross.

Ruff. An ornament of the neck, made of several rows of fine linen stiffened and plaited.

Rufus, Canons Regular of S. Founded, A.D. 1000, in the church of S. Rufus, at Avignon, by four canons of the church of S. Mary in that city. Confirmed, in 1092, by pope Urban II. In the 13th century the congregation was dispersed by the Albigenses, and the members then established themselves at Valence, in Dauphiné, where they built a church dedicated to S. Rufus. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, white, white scarf passing from the left shoulder to the right side.

Ruga. 1. A street. 2. A small door of entrance either to the presbytery or to the confessionals.

Rule for Finding Easter. Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after.

Ruler of the Choir. Also called *Rector Chori.*

Ruler of the Dread immense. S. A. H. No. 183. *Æterne Rector siderum.* Hymn for the festival of S. Michael and All Angels. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Ruler of the Hosts of Light. H. A & M. No. 126. S. A. H. No. 163. *Supreme Rector cælitum.* Hymn for Whitsun eve. Translated in H. A & M. by the compilers after Rev. J. Chandler.

Rumath. An oath taken at the same time with other oaths.

Runæ. Runic letters.

Runcarians. A branch of the Waldenses charged with holding that sins of the flesh were not mortal.

Runcarii. The same as *Runcarians.*

Runic Knot. A twisted ornament common on buildings of the Anglo-Saxon or Danish era. Also called *Danish Knot.*

Rupitani. Another name for the Donatists, who held their meetings among the rocks and mountains. Also called *Circumcellians.*

Rural Dean. A diocesan officer. Legally speaking, the office can be scarcely said to exist, or to have any duties necessarily connected with it; for custom has transferred all the necessary duties of such an office to the archdeacon, as in the visitation of churches and houses of residence.

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Rural Deanery. The parishes within the jurisdiction of a rural dean.

Rural-decanal Chapters. A chapter of the members of a rural deanery.

Rushes. Formerly a covering for the floors of churches, in the place of carpets.

Russeta. A coarse russet garment.

Russian Church. The Russians were converted in the 9th century, and adopted the doctrine of the Greeks, but are independent of them and of the patriarch of Constantinople, being governed by the Holy Synod.

Rustic Quoin. A stone at the angle of a building projecting from the surface of the wall, and having its edges bevelled.

Ryall Glass. Painted glass. Also called *Royal Glass*.

S.

S. As a numeral letter, S denotes 7; in some old notations it stands for 70. With a line drawn above it, S denotes 70,000.

S.C.L. The degree of Scholar of Civil Law in a university.

S.T.B. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Baccalaureus.* The degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology in a university.

S.T.P. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor.* The degree of Professor of Sacred Theology in a university.

Saari. Waldensian heretics.

Sabanon. In the Greek Church, 1. a linen robe; 2. a shroud.

Sabaoth. The Almighty is called the God of Sabaoth, that is, of armies. The expression occurs twice in the English Bible, Rom. ix. and S. James v., also in the *Te Deum*, whence it is used as a thanksgiving for victories. In other cases, it is translated "the Lord, or the God of Hosts."

Sabathians. Heretical followers of Sabathius, a Jew ordained by Marcian, a Novatian bishop, who introduced Jewish customs and ceremonies in his sect; amongst others, the Jewish mode of keeping Easter on the fourteenth day of the Paschal moon.

Sabbatarians. 1. A sect of Baptists who observed Saturday as a Sabbath, of whom a few only remain at this day. 2. Those, as the Scotch Presbyterians, who confound the Lord's day with the Jewish Sabbath, and would have it kept in the same way, as a fast rather than a festival. 3. A name for the Jews.

Sabbatati. The Waldenses; so called from the wooden sabots which they wore.

Sabbath. Saturday, kept from the beginning as a day of rest; particular directions were given about it under the Law. It was kept by Christians for some time, as well as the first day of the week, Sunday, which was observed in place of it eventually. As long as its observance continued, Saturday was regarded as an abstinence day, as well as Friday. The obligation remained in the Roman Church as late as the beginning of this century, when it was abolished amongst seculars, but it is still enforced at Rome itself.

Sabbath of Lazarus. The eve of Palm Sunday in the Greek Church.

Sabbath, Profanation of the. An offence against religion, punishable under various statutes.

Sabbathiani. The same as *Sabbathians*.

Sabbathians. The same as *Sabbathians*.

Sabbatians. 1. Early heretics. They kept the Sabbath as a fast, a practice eventually forbidden by the council of Trullo. 2. Another similar sect was called Insabbatians.

Sabbatinus. A feast day.

Sabbato-kyriake. In Greek hierology, Saturday and Sunday taken together.

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Sabbatum Duodecem Lectionum. Saturday in the ember seasons; so called from six lessons read first in Latin, and then in Greek.

Sabeans. An obscure sect, who mingled Christianity, Judaism, Mohammedanism, and heathenish superstition together, receiving baptism in commemoration of S. John's baptizing, but not in the name of the Trinity, and allowing both their clergy and laity two wives each.

Sabellians. Followers of Sabellius, Praxeas, and Noetus, in the 3rd century, who affirmed that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are but one Person; thus virtually denying that the Son, or the Holy Ghost, could have been "sent" by the Father, or "come from" the Father, or "be with" or "intercede with" the Father. This heresy was condemned by a council at Rome, A.D. 263, and by the council of Antioch, A.D. 270.

Sabellines. Sables.

Sabureans. An order of Jewish doctors; so called from the way in which they disputed about the meaning of the Babylonian Talmud or Gemara, and argued for and against indifferently. Also called *Opiners.*

Saccamentum. Sackcloth.

Sacciperium. A wallet.

Sacco Beneditto. A yellow linen garment, with two crosses on it, painted with devils and flames, worn by those condemned to death by the Spanish Inquisition as they went to execution.

Sacco, Friars de. The same as *Sack, Friars of the.*

Sacconi. A confraternity at Rome which collects alms for the poor.

Saccophori. 1. A portion of the Manichee heretics. In a decree of Theodosius, it is ordained that they shall be punished with death. They seem to have been also styled *Hydroparastatæ.* 2. A sect of Thessalian heretics; so called from clothing themselves with sackcloth.

Saccularius. The same as *Sacellarius.*

Saccus. 1. A kind of cloak or cope worn by kings at their coronation. 2. A tight-fitting vestment without sleeves worn by Greek patriarchs and metropolitans. 3. A coarse garment, of sack-cloth or hair-cloth, worn by monks. 4. A straw bed.

Sacellanus. The same as *Altarista.*

Sacellarius. 1. The bursar of a monastery or of a church. 2. v. *Exocatacœli.* Also called *Saccularius.*

Sacellarius, Greater. A dignitary of the patriarchal court of Constantinople, who visited the monasteries of men.

Sacellarius, Lesser. A dignitary of the patriarchal court of Constantinople, who visited nunneries and parish churches.

Sacellum. 1. A chest for holding relics. 2. A purse. 3. A monumental chapel in a church. 4. A village chapel.

Sacer, Calamus. v. *Calamus Sacer.*

Sacerdos. One who offers sacrifice; *e. g.* 1. a priest; also 2. a bishop.

Sacerdos Primi Ordinis. A title sometimes given to a bishop.

Sacerdotale. The same as *Manual.*

Sacerdotales. A term for the vestments used by the priest in the divine offices.

Sacerdotales Literæ. Letters given by a bishop to one of his clergy who is about to remove to another diocese.

Sacerdotalis, Corona. v. *Corona Sacerdotalis.*

Sacerdotes, Summi. v. *Summi Sacerdotes.*

Sacerdotium. 1. The office of a priest. 2. A prebend. 3. A benefice.

Sacerdotium Laici. A name sometimes given in the early Church to baptism.

Sacerdotum, Privicarnium. v. *Carnisprivium.*

Sachets. Brothers of the Order of Penitence.

Sachettes. Sisters of the Order of Penitence.

Sack, Friars of the. Founded by

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Henry III., 1258, at Peter House, Cambridge. Also called *De Sacco.*

Sackbuter. One who played the sackbut. An office in the choir of a cathedral, now obsolete.

Sackcloth. A coarse cloth, worn as a mark of penitence.

Sacra. 1. The letter of a prince. 2. Mass. 3. The consecration of a bishop. 4. The father's authority over his son.

Sacrament. An outward, visible and efficient sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

Sacrament, Consecration of the Blessed. v. *Consecration of the Blessed Sacrament.*

Sacrament, Exposition of the Blessed. v. *Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.*

Sacrament Pence. The same as *Dominicals.*

Sacrament, Reviling the. An offence against religion, punishable by fine and imprisonment. 1 Edw. VI. c. 1; 1 Eliz. c. 1; 1 Eliz. c. 2; 9 & 10 Wm. III. c. 32.

Sacramenta. Divine service.

Sacramentagium. The fee paid by a vassal on swearing service to his lord.

Sacramental. A title of subordinate ceremonies attached to the sacraments, *e. g.* exorcism in baptism. The word is sometimes applied to a rite similar, but of dignity inferior, to that of the principal sacraments, and sometimes to any thing connected with a sacrament, as sacramental vows. The title is misapplied when used of confirmation or penance.

Sacramental Absolution. The forgiveness of sin, original or actual, which accompanies the grace of the sacraments of the Church; usually applied to forgiveness in penance.

Sacramental Communion. The actual participation of the consecrated elements in the blessed Eucharist.

Sacramental Confession. The private confession of sin in the sacrament of penance.

Sacramentale. 1. A book containing the rites for performing the sacraments. 2. An oath. 3. A treatise on the sacraments. 4. A meeting of those who are bound by an oath to perform any duty.

Sacramentales Literæ. Letters containing an oath.

Sacramentalis. A sworn witness.

Sacramentalist. One who holds the doctrine of the real objective presence of Christ's Body and Blood in the holy Eucharist.

Sacramentarian. A name given in the 16th century to those German reformers who rejected both the Roman and the Lutheran doctrine of the holy Eucharist.

Sacramentary. In early times the missal was not contained in one book, but in three, and the sacramentary contained only the collects, prefaces, and canon of the mass. Of sacramentaries, the most important are those of S. Leo, A.D. 451; S. Gelasius, A.D. 492; and S. Gregory, A.D. 590, in which the Roman use was modelled gradually into its present form. That of S. Gelasius was in two volumes, and was much abridged by S. Gregory.

Sacraments, Seven. v. *Seven Sacraments.*

Sacrarium. 1. That part of the church where the altar is situated. 2. The tabernacle containing the host. 3. A sacristry. 4. A cemetery. 5. The place where the charters of a church are kept. 6. A niche in the north or south wall of the chancel, containing a piscina or credence-table, or both.

Sacrary. The same as *Sacrarium.*

Sacratorium. The same as *Sacrarium.*

Sacred College. The college of cardinals at Rome.

Sacred College, Cardinal Chamberlain of. v. *Cardinal Chamberlain of the Sacred College.*

Sacred Colours. v. *Colours.*

Sacred Minister. v. *Minister.*

Sacred Monogram. v. *Monogram, Sacred.*

Sacred Roman Congregations. Congregations at Rome, to the number of twenty-one, charged with the affairs of the Church, *e. g.* of the index, of

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rites, of the Inquisition, and of the Propaganda.

Sacred Vessels. v. *Altar Vessels.*

Sacrestana. The female sacristan in a convent of nuns.

Sacri, Archiepiscopus Palatii. The same as *Archicapellanus.*

Sacrifex. A priest.

Sacrificati. The name given to the early Christians, who, to avoid persecution, offered sacrifice to an idol and afterwards repented.

Sacrifice. A solemn offering made to God by His ordinance, for His honour, and for the benefit of souls, as in the holy Eucharist.

Sacrifice of the Altar. The solemn oblation to the Eternal Father by a priest of the Body and Blood of Christ in the holy Eucharist. Also called *Sacrifice of the Mass.*

Sacrifice of the Cross. The offering of our Lord Jesus Christ by Himself on the altar of the cross.

Sacrifice of the Mass. v. *Sacrifice of the Altar.*

Sacrificium. 1. The consecrated Host. 2. The sacrifice of the mass. 3. Any offering of the faithful.

Sacrilege. The profanation or robbery of persons or things which have been solemnly dedicated to the service of God. *v.* 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 50.

Sacrilegium. The fine for sacrilege paid to the bishop.

Sacring Bell. The same as *Sanctus Bell.*

Sacring Time. The time of consecration at mass.

Sacris solemniis. v. *Let us with grateful hearts.*

Sacriscrinarius. The sacristan of a church.

Sacrist. The same as *Sacristan.*

Sacrista. The same as *Sacristan.*

Sacristan. The sexton, sacristan, or treasurer of a church, who has the care of the sacred vessels, vestments, and church ornaments, and accounts for the oblations at the high altar, and other altars and images in the church, as well as legacies given for the fabric or furniture. He provides the elements for the Eucharist, and superintends the burial of the dead. Also called *Sacrist* and *Sexton.*

Sacristy. 1. The chamber in church for vesting. 2. The place where altar-cloths and furniture are kept.

Sacritectus. The sacristan of a church.

Sacrocola. A priest.

Sacrosancta. The gospels, relics, the cross, or any holy vessels.

Sacrosyllabus. A treatise on the Holy Trinity, by Paulinus, patriarch of Aquileia, who died A.D. 804.

Sacrum. 1. A gift made to the church. 2. The consecration of a bishop. 3. The feast of Corpus Christi.

Sacrum, Bellum. v. *Bellum Sacrum.*

Sacurba. A mediæval overcoat.

Saddle-back Tower. A tower so called when the roof has two gables. Also called *Packsaddle Roofed Tower.*

Saddle Bar. The iron bar in a window of a church, to which the glass is fastened.

Saddle Roof. A roof which has two gables. v. *Packsaddle Roofed Tower.*

Sævo Dolorum Turbine. v. *O'erwhelm'd in depths of woe.*

Safe Home, safe Home in Port. S. A. H. No. 348. Hymn from the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Sagia. A kind of coarse cloth.

Sagitta. 1. A garment gathered into folds over the chest. 2. The same as *Key-stone.*

Sagochlamys. A sort of mediæval cloak.

Sagum. 1. A mediæval cloak. 2. A kind of thin cloth.

Said or Sung. A term used in the Book of Common Prayer. *Saying* is the ritual term for reciting on one musical note, or monotoning, as distinguished from *singing*, which is reciting with musical inflections, and from *reading*, which is a general term including both methods.

Saint. 1. A baptized person or Christian, as in 1 Cor. i. 2. 2. A

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deceased person canonized by the Church for special holiness. 3. An epithet of sacred persons or places.

Saint Monday. The Monday after S. Crispin's day, Oct. 25th. Also called *Holiday Monday.*

Saint of God, elect and precious. S. A. H. No. 40. *Sancte Dei pretiose.* Hymn for feast of S. Stephen. H. N. translation.

Sainte Chapelle. A celebrated chapel in Paris founded by S. Louis; so called from containing a relic of the Crown of Thorns. It has served as a model for many modern church edifices and restorations in England.

Saints, Acts of the. v. *Acta Sanctorum.*

Saints' Bell. The same as *Sanctus Bell.*

Saint's Day. A day on which the Church commemorates the death, birth, or any incident in the life of a saint, by variations in her services.

Saints, Intercession of. v. *Intercession of Saints.*

Saints, Invocation of. v. *Invocation of Saints.*

Sakraments Haus. A tabernacle for the reception of the blessed Sacrament when reserved.

Sala. 1. A large house. 2. A house of Parliament. 3. A saloon or dining-hall. 4. An axle-tree.

Salacianum. A blue garment.

Salarium. 1. A vessel containing salt used in blessing holy water. 2. A salt tax. 3. A stipend.

Salem Society. A modern dissenting community.

Salia. 1. A projection in a building. 2. Brown cloth.

Salinum. 1. The act of blessing salt. 2. A salt tax.

Salisparsio. Sprinkling with blessed water.

Sallow Sunday. Palm Sunday; so called in Russia from the sallows there used as substitutes for palms. Also called *Willow Sunday.*

Sally Port. The same as *Postern.*

Salmonists. A sect of the Quakers.

Salsa, Aqua. v. *Aqua Salsa.*

Salt. Salt is used at baptism and in holy water at church doors.

Salt Cellar. A covered vessel for holding salt used to mingle with water when hallowed.

Saltaris. The psalter.

Saltire. The cross of S. Andrew.

Salus. 1. The sacrament of baptism, as putting the baptized into a state of salvation. 2. Vespers.

Salut. The same as *Benediction* 2.

Salutatio. 1. The salutation of the priest in the various offices, "The Lord be with you," or "Peace be unto this house" in the order of the visitation of the sick. 2. Letters of presentation to a benefice. 3. A gift. 4. The mode of salutation in the sect of the Albigenses.

Salutation. The same as *Salutatio.*

Salutation, Angelic. The *Ave Maria,* or Hail Mary.

Salutatores. Enthusiasts in Spain of the order of S. Catharine who laid claim to the power of healing by means of touching or breathing upon the patient.

Salutatorium. 1. The entrance of a building. 2. The bishop's house near the church, where he used to receive the greetings of the faithful. The same as *Greeting House* and *Metatorium.* 3. The same as *Aspastikon.*

Salvation. 1. The rescue of sinners from the power of Satan. 2. The final blessedness of the saints after the Judgment day. 3. The saving grace of the Holy Spirit.

Salvation. This word is frequently used to denote our Lord Jesus Christ, the abstract being put for the concrete. *v.* for instance, Ps. xci. 16, S. Luke ii. 30.

Salvator Mundi, Domine. v. 1. *O Saviour of the world, forlorn.* 2. *Thee, Saviour of the world, we pray.*

Salvatorium. 1. A monastery. 2. A fish-pond.

Salve Caput cruentatum. v. *O sacred Head, surrounded.*

Salve, festa Dies, toto venerabilis ævo. v. *Hail, festal day, for evermore adored.*

Salve Regina. A sequence com-

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posed by Peter, bishop of Compostella, and sung by the Dominicans after compline; the conclusion was added by S. Bernard.

Salvete, Christi Vulnera. v. *Hail! holy wounds of Jesus, hail!*

Salvete, Clavi et Lancea. v. *Hail! spear and nails.*

Salvete, Flores Martyrum. v. *All hail! ye infant martyr flowers.*

Salvus, Lotus. "Safe, washed," *i.e.* baptized in blood. A phrase sometimes applied by acclamation to martyrs in the circus.

Samaritan, Sunday of the. The fourth Sunday after Easter; so called by the Greeks from the gospel for the day.

Sambenito. The same as *Abitello.*

Sambuta. A musical instrument called sambute or sackbut.

Samite. The same as *Samyte.*

Samokrestschentsi. Self-baptizers. A sect of Russian fanatics who baptized themselves, under the idea that no other person was sufficiently pure to perform the rite but themselves.

Samosateans. The same as *Paulicians.*

Sampseans. The same as *Elcesaites.*

Samyte. A rich stuff, *i.e. Hexameton*, having six threads of gold in the border; probably made of satin.

Sanavivaria. A gate in an amphitheatre by which martyrs and others, after exposure, if not dead, were carried out.

Sancta. 1. The Host. 2. The relics of saints upon which oaths were made. 3. The place for the clergy and choir in a church.

Sancta Campana. The same as *Sanctus Bell.*

Sancta Sanctis. Holy things for holy people; words anciently used in the liturgy, at the elevation of the Host.

Sancte Bell. The *Sanctus Bell.*

Sancte Cot. An arch or recess, finished gable-wise, for the purpose of containing the sanctus-bell.

Sancte Dei pretiose. v. *Saint of God, elect and precious.*

Sancti venite. v. *Draw nigh and take the Body of the Lord.*

Sanctification. A making holy by grace. It is sometimes regarded as part of, and sometimes separated from, justification.

Sanctificium. 1. Holiness. 2. The sanctuary.

Sanctify. To make holy.

Sanctimonachi. Monks conspicuous for the sanctity of their lives.

Sanctimonialis. 1. A woman given up to a holy life, but not necessarily under vows. 2. A nun under vows. Also called *Monialis* and *Nonna.*

Sanctis, Sancta. v. *Sancta Sanctis.*

Sanctitas. 1. An honorary title of bishops and abbots. 2. The relics of saints. 3. A reliquary.

Sanctitudo. A title of honour given to bishops.

Sanctoralia. Books containing the lives of the saints.

Sanctorum, Acta. v. *Acta Sanctorum.*

Sanctorum Corona. A nimbus.

Sanctorum meritis. v. *The triumphs of the saints.*

Sanctorum, Natalitia. v. *Natalitia Sanctorum.*

Sanctorum, Sanctus. v. *Sanctus Sanctorum.*

Sanctuarium. The same as *Sanctuary.*

Sanctuary. 1. The part of the chancel where the altar stands. 2. An oath taken on the Gospels or on the relics of saints. 3. A terrier of lands. 4. The privilege of criminals who have fled to certain sacred places, who have their freedom from arrest and punishment, except ecclesiastical discipline, so long as they remain therein. All privilege of sanctuary and abjuration consequent thereon, is abolished by 21 Geo. 1. c. 28. 5. A shrine containing relics of a saint. 6. A cemetery. 7. The king's privy council. 8. The same as *Presbytery.*

Sanctuary Lamp. A lamp burning before the blessed Sacrament when reserved on the altar.

Sanctuciæ. Benedictine nuns; so called from Sanctucia, their foundress.

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Sanctus. A contraction for the ter-sanctus in the mass.

Sanctus Bell. 1. A small hand bell used in mass, at the elevation. 2. A bell for the same purpose, hung in a turret outside the church. Also called *Mass Bell*, *Sacring Bell*, *Saints' Bell*, and *Sancte Bell.*

Sanctus Lamp. The lamp which burns before the blessed Sacrament.

Sanctus Sanctorum. The holy cloth of S. Veronica.

Sandale. A silken stuff.

Sandalis. A sandal.

Sandals. Sandals were formerly used by priests and bishops alike at mass. They now are generally confined to the latter. They are often highly embroidered, and follow the colour of the vestments.

Sandapilarii. Persons employed for burying the dead in the early Church.

Sandemanians. Followers of Robert Sandeman, who, in the 18th century, imported into England and America the doctrine of John Glass, the Scotch Presbyterian, founder of the Glassites.

Sangared. That portion of prayer-beads which marks prayers for the dead. Also called *Sangred.*

Sangred. The same as *Sangared.*

Sanguinitæ. Those related to one another by blood.

Sanguinitas. Consanguinity.

Sanguis Domini. The Blood of the Lord in the blessed Sacrament.

Sanhedrim. This name of the Jewish Senate is corrupted from the Greek, *synedrion*, a conclave. We hear of it first in the time of Judas Maccabeus. It took its rise, however, from the Seventy Elders appointed to assist Moses. It was a court of justice, but had not the power of death.

Santa Scala. A staircase said to have belonged to the house of Pilate, and brought to Rome, where it is ascended by the faithful on their knees, out of reverence for its having been trodden on by our Saviour.

Santarelli. Religious who followed the rule of S. Alphonso Liguori. Also called *Apostolins.*

Santensis. The administrator of a church's possessions.

Santhenito. The same as *Abitello.*

Santolo. A priest in the Eastern Church who invests a monk with the religious habit.

Sapientia. A name of Christ as the True Wisdom.

Sapientiæ, Aqua. v. *Aqua Sapientiæ.*

Sapphire. 1. The Lord promises to His Church that He will "lay her foundations with sapphires:" Isa. liv. 11. For as these same stones have in themselves the likeness of the colour of heaven, so the strength of the Church is firmly based in souls seeking the things above. 2. The holy angels: Job xxviii. 16.

Sarabaïtæ. The same as *Sarabaïtes.*

Sarabaïtes. 1. A heretical sect, of sub-Apostolic times, who held the doctrine of community of goods and led dissolute lives. 2. Vagabond monks, with no settled monastery or superior. Also called *Refractories.*

Saraballa. A covering for the head.

Saraca. A kind of veil or cloak.

Saracenicum. The material called sarcenet.

Saradion. In the Greek Church, a woollen cord tied round the feet of monks, when laid out for burial.

Sarakoste. In Greek hierology, the Lent fast.

Sarantari. In the Greek Church, 1. mass for the dead, said for forty days; 2. a gift to a church or convent, in return for prayers.

Sarantemeron. The forty days before Christmas; so called in the East.

Sarantismos. The Greek office for the churching of women.

Sarbuissinum. Breeches.

Sarcilis. A woollen cloth.

Sarcologus. The Word made Flesh.

Sarcophagus. A coffin made of stone.

Sarcotium. A rochet.

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Sardonyx. The human race : Job xxviii. 16. For neither with angels nor with men can the Incarnate Wisdom of God be compared.

Sargineum. The material known as serge.

Sarmentii. A name applied to martyrs, from the faggots and stakes employed. Also called *Semaxii.*

Sarrotus. A rochet.

Sartrinum. A place for mending and keeping the vestments in a monastery.

Sarum Liturgy. v. *Sarum Use.*

Sarum Use. A use based on the Anglo-Saxon and Norman customs, particularly that of Rouen, and put forth by S. Osmund, A.D. 1087, as as a means of reducing the different customs of his diocese to something like order. It gradually was adopted by other dioceses, and Hereford and York based their missals upon it. The first appearance of it in Scotland was under Herbert, bishop of Glasgow, A.D. 1147—1164, and his example was followed by the dioceses of Murray and Dunkeld in A.D. 1242—1249. It also prevailed in the English pale in Ireland.

Satan. A Hebrew word, designating the great adversary of God and man, the Devil.

Sataniani. The same as *Satanians.*

Satanians. Worshippers of Satan, a branch of the Massalians.

Sathaniani. 1. Those who said that Satan was the governor of the world. 2. Those who affirmed that Seth was the Christ. 3. The same as *Adelphians.*

Satisfaction. 1. The price paid to the justice of God by our Lord for the redemption of mankind. 2. The third part of the sacrament of penance.

Satisfactionists. A term applied to Calvinists.

Satrix. A nun in charge of the bakehouse of a convent.

Saturni, Dies. Saturday.

Saturninians. Followers of Saturninus, a Gnostic.

Savigny, Order of. Congregation of Benedictines established near the forest of Savigny, 1105. Habit, grey. Also called *Fratres Grisei.*

Saviour. A title of our Lord, expressing His work in saving His people from their sins.

Saviour again, to Thy dear Name. H. A & M. No. 279. Evening hymn. By Rev. J. Ellerton.

Saviour, blessed Saviour. H. A & M. No. 335. By Rev. G. Thring.

Saviour, Congregation of S. A title of various bodies of canons regular.

Saviour in Lorraine, Congregation of Our. Founded by father Peter Fourier, of Malincourt, confirmed by Urban VIII., 1628. Habit, black robe and linen scapular; in choir, white cotta, black tippet lined with red, hood of grey fur.

Saviour, Order of S. An order so called because it was said that our Lord dictated to S. Bridget its rules and constitutions. Also called *Bridgettines.*

Saviour, Regular Canons of S. Founded 1408, Gregory XII. being pope. Habit, a grey cassock and cloak, and a rochet with lace edges.

Saviour, sprinkle many Nations. H. A & M. No. 356. Hymn for missions. By bishop Cleveland Coxe.

Saviour, when in dust to Thee. H. A & M. No. 104. S. A. H. No. 146. Hymn on the Passion. By Sir Robert Grant.

Savoy Conference. An attempt to reconcile the dissenters to the Church's services, held by royal commission of Charles II. at the Savoy Palace, in the Strand, April 15th, 1661, and composed of Churchmen and dissenters, to advise upon and review the Book of Common Prayer, and to compare it with ancient liturgies. It sat for four months, its allotted time, with very little practical result.

Saw. 1. With a, in his hand : S. James the Less, Ap. 2. With a, in his hand : S. Simon, Ap.

Sawlscot. The same as *Soul Scot.*

Saxon Architecture. The style used in England by the Saxons before the Norman conquest.

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Saying after Me. A rubrical direction in the exhortation in matins and evensong in the Book of Common Prayer, meaning that each sentence of the Confession that follows is to be said first by the minister alone, without the congregation, and then by the congregation, without the minister.

Saying Mass. v. *Mass, Saying.*

Saying or Singing. Ecclesiastical recitation of the divine office, of a simple or more elaborate nature, in monotone, or with musical inflections.

Sayus. 1. A material for a garment. 2. A kind of garment. 3. A buckle or clasp.

Sbernia. A large thick cloak.

Scaffold. A temporary erection of poles and planks, for the use of the workmen in erecting a building.

Scafones. Gaiters.

Scala. 1. The stocks. 2. Scales. 3. A goblet. 4. A small bell. 5. A garment worn by bishops.

Scala Cœli. A name for king Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster Abbey.

Scala, Santa. v. *Santa Scala.*

Scales. With a pair of, a black devil in one, a white figure in the other: pair of scales, devils in one, souls in the other, one devil fallen out and scale rising: weighing souls in scales, devil depressing one scale: sword and scales, two men in one, millstone in the other, which a dragon is pulling down: holding scales, devil pulling down one scale, soul in the other, the B. V. M. throwing in a rosary, which weighs it down: holding scales, Satan pulling down one scale, saint piercing him with a cross-staff: S. Michael.

Scaliones. A ladder.

Scallage. A word used in Herefordshire for the detached covered porch at the entrance of the churchyard, commonly called the lich-gate. Also called *Scallenge.*

Scallenge. The same as *Scallage.*

Scamilli. Plain blocks or plinths placed under columns, to elevate them. They differ from ordinary pedestals in having no mouldings about them, and in being usually of smaller size.

Scandile. 1. A stirrup. 2. A ladder.

Scantling. The dimensions of a stone or timber.

Scanusia. A scapular.

Scanselare. To cancel or blot out.

Scape. The same as *Scapus.*

Scapela. A scapular.

Scapular. 1. A sleeveless vestment which goes over the head, and falls before and behind; originally the working habit of monks and religious orders. Sometimes the scapular is worn by devout persons not religious. 2. A diminutive of the above, which the faithful in the Roman Church carry about with them for purposes of devotion, as that of Mount Carmel, or of the Immaculate Conception.

Scapus. 1. A shaft of a column. 2. The apophyge or curvature at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column where it meets the edge of the fillet or cincture above the torus of the base, and beneath the astragal under the column. Also called *Scape.*

Scaramangion. 1. A mediæval cloak. 2. A large cope.

Scarcella. A wallet.

Scarf. A garment like a stole, worn by chaplains and doctors of divinity, law, medicine, and music.

Scarlet. The guilt of shedding the blood of the Lord: Isa. i. 18. The "scarlet thread," Joshua ii. 18, is the token of Christ's Passion, saving the greatest of sinners.

Scarlet Days. Certain festivals, when the doctors in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge wear their full doctoral habit, the colour of which is red.

Scarpa. A shoe with a thin sole.

Scarpus. The same as *Scarpa.*

Scartabellus. A roll of paper.

Sceat. A Saxon coin equal to a groat.

Scema. The monastic habit.

Scentorie Garth. The cemetery at Durham monastery.

Scepticism. A collective name for the opinions of those persons who

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have doubts about the whole or parts of the Christian system.

Sceptics. A name given generally to doubters and free-thinkers in religion. It is taken from the Greek school of philosophy so called, founded by Pyrrhon, who denied the existence of nonessential qualities, supposing them to be mere perceptions of the mind; and held the uncertainty of all knowledge, and the duty of suspending the judgment in regard of good and evil, truth and falsehood.

Sceptre. 1. With, robe and coronet, and Calvary cross, in armour: S. Alban, M. 2. With a, and arrow: two arrows and sceptre: S. Edmund, K. 3. With a, and dagger: S. Edward, K.

Sceuophylacium. The same as *Diaconicum*.

Sceuophylax. The keeper of the sacred vessels of a church.

Sceuophylax Megas. A dignitary attached to an Eastern patriarch, who was president of the sacristy and guardian of vacant sees.

Schedare. To write on paper.

Schedula Testamentalis. A deed of gift or covenant.

Schema. 1. Any grade. 2. The monastic dress distinguished as mikron and mega.

Schematici. Another name for the Eutychians.

Scheme Arch. v. *Imperfect Arch.*

Schesis. In Greek hierology, illative honour paid to images.

Schism. A term which denotes 1. wilful separation from the Catholic Church of Christ; and 2. the separation of the Churches of the East and West from visible intercommunion.

Schism Bill. An act passed in the reign of queen Anne, which restrained Protestant dissenters from educating their own children, and forbade all tutors and schoolmasters to be present at any conventicle or dissenting place of worship; repealed in the fifth year of George I.

Schismatics. They who, under any pretence, cut themselves off, like the Donatists or Wesleyans, from external communion with the Catholic Church, and set up a separate and independent sect.

Schola, Cantorum. v. *Cantorum Schola.* To this school belonged the seven subdeacons of the papal chapel.

Scholæ Caput. v. *Caput, Scholæ.*

Scholæ Quartus. v. *Quartus, Scholæ.*

Scholaris. 1. A school teacher. 2. A young girl destined for the conventual life.

Scholastic Theology. The system of divinity set forth by the Schoolmen.

Scholasticism. A certain mode of systematizing the doctrines and precepts of the Catholic religion. Its earliest teachers were Lanfranc, Abelard, Roscelinus, and Peter Lombard. These were followed by Albertus Magnus, master of S. Thomas Aquinas, S. Bonaventura, S. Thomas, Scotus, Occam, and many others. They adopted the Aristotelian philosophy.

Scholastics. The same as *Schoolmen.*

Scholasticus. 1. The head master of a school attached to a church. 2. A cathedral superintendent of teachers. 3. A canon holding a prebend of theology. 4. An advocatus. 5. A scholar.

School. 1. A place of instruction. 2. Any particular class of theologians.

School of Alexandria. A catechetical school established for the instruction of converts in the Christian religion. It is said to have owed its origin to S. Mark. At Ephesus, S. John made a similar provision; and S. Polycarp at Smyrna. There were similar schools at Rome, Antioch, Cæsarea, and Edessa.

Schoolmen. The post-patristic and mediæval school of theologians, which prevailed in the Western Church after the division of East and West. They reduced theology to a system of metaphysical definitions and terminology. Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris, in 1172, published a treatise entitled the "Book of Sentences," in which the various doctrines of Reve-

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lation were collected and explained from the writings of the fathers. This book formed the basis of the "scholastic theology," and became the text-book on which all the subsequent theologians commented, and to which they added all the subtleties of the Aristotelian philosophy. Many of our present theological terms are derived from this source, though some have since changed their original meaning, and so occasion manifold misunderstandings. v. *Moralists.*

Schoppa. A shop.

Schuba. A kind of Turkish or Persian garment.

Schwenkfelders. Lutheran schismatics of the 17th century.

Scida. A sheet of paper.

Scindula. A plank.

Sclavina. A pilgrim's robe.

Sclavonic Liturgy. The Sclavonic liturgy is the form of mass used in Moldavia and Wallachia. At first it was the Constantinopolitan, translated into Sclavonic. Two centuries later, the Latins introduced their liturgy; but in the 11th century the Sclaves obtained from Benedict VIII. the privilege of having it translated. At present there are three forms of liturgy in Bulgaria: the Latin, the Greek, and the Latin in Sclavonic. v. *Liturgy.*

Scof. 1. A stable without walls. 2. A handful.

Scoffing at Holy Scripture. All profane scoffing of the holy Scriptures, or exposing any part thereof to contempt and ridicule, is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Scoffones. A kind of shoe.

Scolastia. The dignity of head-master of a school attached to a church.

Scolatura. The rounding off of a garment about the neck.

Scolloped Moulding. An Anglo-Norman ornament.

Sconce. 1. A wall-branch for lights. 2. The same as *Squinch.*

Scopetini. Religious under S. Augustine's rule.

Scoriati. Those who use the discipline.

Scorpio. A whip or knout, with jagged metal on the lashes, used to torture martyrs.

Scotales. Public drinking-bouts, at which collections were made for the benefit of some person. The announcement of such in church was prohibited by the legatine constitutions of cardinal Otho, A.D. 1237.

Scotch Baptists. v. *Baptists.*

Scotch Church. The faith was probably preached in Scotland in the 3rd century, but its origin is obscure. The old Church was entirely subverted at the time of the Reformation. James I. re-established Episcopacy. In the time of Charles I. Scotland abjured Episcopacy, and adopted the Confession of Westminster. Bishops were restored under Charles II. Fourteen bishops and many hundred clergy refused to take the oaths to William III., and were ejected. There are now seven bishops. Presbyterianism is the established religion.

Scotch Liturgy. The ancient form of liturgy in Scotland was undoubtedly Gallican. In the 12th and 13th centuries the Sarum rite was introduced, and adapted to the Scotch requirements. At a later period, a Scotch Prayer Book, which was similar to the first Edwardine Book, was introduced; but on the downfall of the Church as established, a more primitive form, taken from the Eastern liturgies, together with the Eastern form of invocation of the Holy Ghost after consecration, was adopted. v. *Liturgy.*

Scotch Prayer Book. v. *Scotch Liturgy.*

Scotia. A concave moulding in the base of a column and elsewhere; so called from the deep shadow it produces. Also called *Casement* (2) and *Trochilus.*

Scotists. Followers of the great schoolman, Johannes Scotus, or Duns Scotus, who lived at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th centuries. He is claimed to have been a native of Scotland, and to have passed thence to Oxford, and afterwards to Paris. He died at Cologne in 1308.

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He was the great opponent of S. Thomas Aquinas in school Divinity, and was called the Subtil, as S. Thomas, the Angelic, and Alexander of Hales, the Irrefragable Doctor. He is considered the father of the Realists, as Occam of the Nominalists. At Paris his arguments and authority carried the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and a festival was appointed on that account.

Scotland, Confession of. A Protestant confession of faith put forth in 1560 and 1567.

Scotopiti. The same as *Circumcellians.*

Scottish Congregationalism. A sect established in Scotland by John Glass, minister of Traling, from whom the Glassites are named. Their principles once announced were taken up by Robert and James Haldane in 1798. In 1813 the first Congregational Union was formed. The Haldanes ultimately became Baptists. The English and Scottish Congregationalists in most things act in concert. Those in Scotland have a weekly celebration of the Lord's Supper; those in England being content with a monthly one. The object of the Union in Scotland is more limited than that in England. It merely exists to afford pecuniary aid to struggling congregations. In doctrine they symbolize with the Congregationalists in England. The body is increasing in the towns.

Scouchon. The same as *Scutcheon.*

Scouphia. A priest's cap.

Scourge. A number of small cords used as a discipline in monasteries and elsewhere.

Scourge. 1. Holding a: with a scourge and cross: S. Ambrose, Bp. 2. With a: S. Boniface, Bp.

Screen. A partition of stone, wood, or metal in a church, either solid or open, used to divide the nave from the chancel, or chancel or side altar from the aisles.

Screen, Choir. v. *Choir Screen.*

Screen, Presbytery. v. *Presbytery Screen.*

Screen, Rood. v. *Rood Screen.*

Screo. 1. A chamber. 2. An enclosure.

Scribaria. The office of a registrar.

Scribenones. Unskilled copyists in a monastery.

Scrinialis. A secretary or registrar.

Scriniarius. 1. A notary who collected the *Acta Martyrum.* 2. A keeper of papal bulls.

Scrinium. A small box or chest, usually circular, in which the ancients deposited rolls of MSS.

Scriptio. 1. A place where rolls and writings are preserved. 2. A deed of contract. 3. A letter.

Scriptor Librorum. A monk who copies MSS.

Scriptores. Monks whose business it is to copy MSS.

Scriptorium. The writing, copying, and illuminating room in a convent.

Scriptura. 1. Holy Writ. 2. A roll or deed. 3. A signature. 4. The brief of a law-suit. 5. A registry.

Scripturalists. Protestants who hold to the principle, "the Bible, and the Bible only."

Scripturarii. Adherents to the bare letter of Scripture, whether Christians or Jews.

Scriptures, Holy. v. *Holy Scriptures.*

Scripturists. The same as *Caraites.*

Scrivabilis. Paper for writing upon.

Scroll. An ornament which resembles a band arranged in undulations or convolutions.

Scroll. 1. Writing on a: on a lettern, with a double cross, a dove at his ear: S. Gregory the Great, M. & Bp. 2. Ink-horn, cross, staff, and lion at his feet: S. Jerome, C. 3. With palm branch and eagle: S. John, Ap. & Evan. 4. Tiara, double cross, female bearing a lable, *Silvester . . . . sce me tua salva pce:* S. Sylvester, Bp.

Scroll Moulding. The same as *Roll Moulding.*

Scroua. A note or minute.

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Scrutator. 1. A visitor of a monastery. 2. One who examines the votes given at an election; a scrutineer.

Scrutinii, Dies. v. *Dies Scrutinii.*

Scrutinium. 1. An investigation. 2. The examination and instruction of catechumens. 3. Interrogations concerning mutual consent in the marriage service. 4. The scrutiny of votes at an election.

Sculpture. 1. The art of imitating forms by carving. 2. It is also used to denote the carved work itself.

Scuria. 1. A stable for horses. 2. A barn.

Scuta. A kind of ecclesiastical garment.

Scutcheon. 1. The angles of buildings or parts of buildings, such as window-jambs, but apparently for those only which are more obtuse than right angles. 2. An escutcheon. Also called *Scouchon* and *Skownsiom.*

Scutum. 1. A vessel in churches put under the lights to catch the droppings of the wax. 2. A chafing-dish placed upon the altar in cold weather and filled with charcoal; called in French *réchaud.* Also called *Calefactory* (2).

Scutum Fidei. A shield on which is engraved an emblem of the Trinity in Unity represented by a triangle, from the corners of which are lines converging to a point in the centre.

Scyldwita. A fine paid as punishment for the commission of a crime.

Scymitar. With a, and book: S. Matthias, Ap.

Scypho. v. *Scyphus* 1.

Scyphus. 1. A cruet for holding wine to be used in the blessed Sacrament. 2. A reliquary.

Scyregemot. An Anglo-Saxon court held twice every year by the bishop of the diocese, and the earl or sheriff of a shire.

Sea. Lying in a marble temple in the: S. Clement, Bp.

Seal. A hard substance having a device engraved upon it, from which impressions are taken in a softer substance, for securing or attesting documents. Kings and bishops are accustomed to use privy or individual seals; corporate bodies have public or official seals.

Seal. A word, by an obvious metaphor, expressive of any ratification or imposition of secrecy; thus the seal of confirmation ratifies baptism, and the seal of confession prohibits the confessor and penitent from divulging matter confessed.

Sealed Books. Copies of the Prayer Book of 1662, issued by the commissioners to every cathedral and college, to the text of which the printed editions of the Prayer Book ought always to conform.

Sealing. A name for confirmation: Ephesians i. 13, 14; iv. 30; and 2 Cor. i. 21.

Seasons for Matrimony. v. *Matrimony, Seasons for.*

Seceders. Early dissenters from the Scotch Kirk under one Erskine, a minister, now represented by the United Presbyterians.

Seceders, United Original. A body separate from the Scotch Kirk, composed of the remnant of Burghers and Antiburghers who did not join the United Secession Church.

Second Advent Brethren. A modern dissenting sect.

Second Pointed Style of Gothic Architecture. v. *Decorated Style of Gothic Architecture.*

Second Prayer Book of Edward VI. v. *Edward VI., Second Prayer Book of.*

Secondary. 1. A lay clerk, or other inferior member, of a cathedral foundation. 2. One who assists in divine service; so called at Hereford.

Secrestanus. A sacristan.

Secret. The same as *Secreta.*

Secret Discipline. The Church in the earlier ages was careful not to impart the profoundest truths to imperfect Christians; with still greater care were the sacred mysteries withdrawn from the sight of the heathen. v. *Disciplina Arcani.*

Secreta. 1. Generally, a prayer said by a priest at mass inarticulately.

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2. Specifically, the prayer which follows the offertory.

Secretaria. The sacristy of a church.

Secretaries, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Secretaries.*

Secretarium. 1. The place of meeting of a senate. 2. A secret place. 3. A sacristy, where priests put on their vestments, and where councils and synods were often held. 4. A shrine or reliquary. 5. A crypt. 6. The same as *Greeting House.*

Secretarius. 1. A sacristan. 2. A secretary.

Secreti. Those who had the care of the royal treasury.

Secreto. The manner of saying the *Secreta.*

Secreton. A chamber attached to an Eastern church.

Sect. 1. Any body of schismatics who separate themselves from the visible Body of Christ, the Church. 2. A body of followers of any school of philosophy.

Secta, Chorisantium. v. *Chorisantium Secta.*

Sectarians. Members of any sect external to the Church. Also called *Sectaries.*

Sectaries. The same as *Sectarians.*

Sectarii, Guilielminæ. The same as *Guilielminæ.*

Section. A vertical plan of the interior of a building.

Sections, Ammonian. v. *Ammonian Sections.*

Secular. The title of clergy living in the world, as opposed to regulars, or those who live by rule. Some non-monastic canons are called secular.

Secular Abbot. v. *Abbot Secular.*

Secular Canon. v. *Canon.*

Secular Clerk. 1. A member of the choir at Lichfield. Also called *Clerk Vicar.* 2. v. *Clerks, Secular.*

Secular Life. 1. Life in the world, as opposed to that of those who live in a religious house as members of it. 2. The life of a priest who disregards his ordination vows.

Secular Priest. One who is not a member of a monastic body; the latter is called a *Regular Priest.*

Secularii, Clerici Irregulares. v. *Clerici Irregulares Secularii.*

Secularists. 1. A name sometimes applied to a political school advocating a national system of purely secular education; but 2. more properly to those who refuse to believe, on the authority of revelation, in any thing external to man's present state of existence.

Secundarii Laici. v. *Laici Secundarii.*

Secundarius. The provost or prior of a small monastery who is under an abbot of a larger one.

Secundarius, Abbas. v. *Abbas Secundarius.*

Secundi Gradus. The same as *Mediocres.*

Secundians. Followers of Secundus, an African Manichee of the 4th century.

Secundus Hæres. A grandson.

Secutor. An assistant chaplain at S. Paul's cathedral.

Sedes Impedita. A see not legally vacant, whose occupant, for some reason, is unable to exercise his functions.

Sedes Porphyretica. v. *Sedes Stercoraria.*

Sedes Stercoraria. A marble seat before the Lateran Church, on which the newly-elected pope is placed, while the words, *de stercore erigit pauperem*, are sung; near this was the *Sedes Porphyretica*, where he was adorned with a purple girdle.

Sedile Magnum. An arched recess generally found on the south side of chancels, west of the sedilia, perhaps intended for an Easter sepulchre.

Sedilia. Seats, generally, in the south wall of the sanctuary of a church for the officiating priests.

See. 1. The sedes or throne of a bishop in the mother church of his diocese. 2. The diocese itself.

See, Apostolic. v. *Apostolic See.*

See the Conqueror mounts in Triumph. H. A & M. No. 293. Hymn for the Ascension. By bishop Christopher Wordsworth.

See the destined Day arise.

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H. A & M. No. 99. Hymn on the Passion. By bishop Mant.

Seekers. A sect at the time of the Great Rebellion, who renounced all ordinances, and said they were "seeking" the Lord.

Seeling. The same as *Ceiling.*

Segerstane. The same as *Sexton.*

Segmental Arch. An arch formed by the segment of a circle. A segmental pointed arch is formed by two segments of a circle.

Segsten. The same as *Sexton.*

Selda. A shop.

Select Vestry. A vestry composed of a select number of parishioners, who, as vacancies occur, elect fresh members into their body.

Select Vestry Act. The Select Vestry Act, also called Sturges Bourne's Act, was passed 59 Geo. III. c. 12.

Seleucians. Followers of Seleucus, who refused baptism by water, as taking the words of the Baptist about baptism by fire literally.

Selesnevtschini. Russian dissenters.

Sell. A cell.

Sella. The cathedra or bishop's throne in a cathedral church.

Sella Gestatoria. A litter in which the pope is carried; symbolical of watchfulness.

Selure. The same as *Ceiling.*

Semaine Peneuse. Old French name for Holy Week.

Semantron. 1. A piece of wood, brass, or iron used instead of a bell in Eastern churches. Also called *Hagiosemantron* and *Hagiosideron.* 2. A church bell. 3. A signature.

Semaxii. The same as *Sarmentii.*

Sembiani. Persons who condemned all use of wine as evil in itself, pretending that wine was a production of Satan on the earth.

Semi-Arians. v. *Anomœans* and *Arians.*

Semi-Bull. A bull issued by popes, with an impression on only one side of the seal, between the time of their election and coronation. After consecration, the name of the pope and the date of his reign stamped on the reverse makes the double bull.

Semi-Cope. A small cope.

Semi-double. v. *Double.*

Semi-jejunia. v. *Station Days.*

Semi-Judaisers. Followers of David, a Hungarian Socinian, who denied that any worship was due to our Lord.

Semi-Pelagians. Heretics in France, about A.D. 430, who tried to reconcile the Pelagian heresy with the Catholic faith. They held free-will and predestination from foreknowledge, denying the prevenience of grace. They were confuted by S. Augustine. Also called *Massilienses.*

Semichenium. v. *Semicinctium* 1.

Semicinctium. 1. An orarium, or handkerchief studded with gold and gems, and hanging from the girdle of a priest in his vestments. 2. An apron.

Semicircular Arch. An arch formed by a semicircle. Also called *Norman* and *Round Arch.*

Semidulites. The same as *Barsanians.*

Semifratres. Brothers of the second order among the Carmelites.

Seminary. 1. A college appointed for the education of those who purpose taking holy orders. 2. The houses of the society *De Propagandâ Fide.*

Seminary Priest. A name once given to Jesuits and clergy trained at Rheims and Douai.

Semiplantaria, Charta. A deed by which half the produce of the soil is given to the owner of the land.

Semnium. A monastery.

Sempecta. A monk of fifty years' profession at Croyland, who had a chamber in the infirmary, a junior monk as a companion, and was allowed to go about the monastery at will, *cum frocco vel sine frocco,* was excused from external offices, though required to take his turn in saying mass.

Sempringham Canons. The same as *Gilbertines.*

Sempringham Nuns. The same as *Gilbertines.*

Senatorium. A seat on the left of the altar, on a platform, in an Eastern church, for men of rank.

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Senatus. The consistory of cardinals.

Send. A synod.

Senes. A name for primates in the African Church.

Seneschal. The head bailiff of a barony.

Senex. 1. A title of the oldest bishop, who in Africa succeeded to the primacy. 2. An abbot.

Senior. 1. A lord. 2. A husband. 3. A presbyter. 4. The chief in dignity. 5. A title of certain monks at Croyland. v. *Sempecta.*

Sensualists. The school of Rationalists, who, after Locke and Hume, derive their premises in reasoning from the senses; as distinguished from the Intellectualists, who, after Plato, Leibnitz, and Kant, derive theirs from man's inner nature. To Locke's principle, "Nihil in intellectu nisi quod prius fuerit in sensu," Leibnitz added, "Nisi ipse intellectus."

Sensus quis Horror percutit. v. *What terrors shake my trembling soul.*

Sentence, Definitive. v. *Definitive Sentence.*

Sentence, Door of the. v. *Door of the Sentence.*

Sentence, Interlocutory. A decree in the spiritual court which does not decide a cause, but only some incidental matter which happens between the beginning and the end. Also called *Interlocutory Decree.*

Sentences. Certain texts or antiphons which form the introduction to the Anglican matins and evensong.

Sentences, Book of the. Written by Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris, A.D. 1162, after the book called "Summary of the Sentences," in which received doctrines are methodically arranged and supported by lengthy quotations from the fathers and holy Scripture. His disciples were the scholastics or schoolmen.

Sentences, Offertory. Texts of holy Scripture said at the collection of the alms in the English Communion office; they are also found in the Scotch and American offices.

Sentences, Summary of. A book written by Hugo de S. Victor in the 12th century, which is a systematic work upon theology; it preceded Peter the Lombard's "Book of the Sentences."

Sentences, Writers upon the. The same as *Sententiarians.*

Sententiarians. A later name in the 12th century for the schoolmen. Also called *Writers upon the Sentences.*

Sententiarum, Liber. v. *Liber Sententiarum.*

Sententiastæ. Followers of Peter Lombard, as author of the Book of the Sentences. The "Liber Sententiarum" formed the text of the schools for nearly two centuries. Alexander of Hales, Albertus Magnus, S. Bonaventura, S. Thomas Aquinas, and many more, commented on the Book of the Sentences, and formed the school of the Sententiastæ, which, after the publication of the "Summa Theologiæ" of S. Thomas, yielded to the Summistæ or Thomists.

Separation, Judicial. v. *Judicial Separation.*

Separation of Benefices. The separation of benefices is legislated upon by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106; 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 94; 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104.

Separation of Sexes. A general custom of oriental origin adopted by the Church. By some, separation is supposed to owe its origin to the kiss of peace, which having given rise to scandal, it was thought better in future for men to carry it to men, and women to women.

Separationis, Aqua. v. *Aqua Separationis.*

Separatists. 1. A name applied generally to those who separate themselves from communion with the Church. 2. The title taken by an English and American Wesleyan sect.

Sept. A railing.

Sept-foil. A figure of seven equal segments of circles, and appropriate for the representation of the gifts of the Holy Ghost, the Sacraments of the Church, the creation of the world, and other subjects and mysteries connected with the number seven.

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Septempresbyter. One of the seven inferior presbyters or vicars in the cathedral church of Nevers in France.

Septena. A fast of seven days, a penance in a monastery.

Septena, Litania. v. *Litania Septena.*

Septenarius. 1. An office for the dead for seven consecutive days. Also called *Septimale.* 2. A payment every seven years.

Septenary. Prayers recited for seven days before a feast.

Septennium. The space of seven years.

Septimale. The same as *Septenarius* 1.

Septimana Pœnosa. Holy Week.

Septimanarius. The monk who was on duty for a week in a monastery.

Septimus. The seventh day after the death of a person, when the offices for the dead were finished.

Septuagesima. 1. The season between the Epiphany and Lent. It begins, in round numbers, seventy days from Easter. 2. The week preceding Sexagesima. 3. The Sunday with which the season begins.

Septuagint. The principal Greek version of the Old Testament; so called from the seventy-two men by whom it was executed; it was set on foot by Ptolemy Philadelphus, for his library. This account is commonly given, but its origin is really less certain; the Mosaic books seem to have been done first, A.D. 285, and the rest added from time to time. The Septuagint is quoted eighty times in the New Testament.

Septum. A marble balustrade in Eastern churches which separated the choir from the nave. Also called *Podium.*

Sepulchral Badge. An emblem to indicate the sex or condition of the deceased, *e. g.* scissors for a woman, a sword for a man.

Sepulchrals. Heretics who hold that the article of the creed, "He descended into Hell," means only the burial of Christ's body.

Sepulchre. 1. A grave, tomb, or place of interment. 2. The place where the blessed Sacrament is reserved on Maundy Thursday, after mass. In England, these were often of carved work in stone, and much embellished. Occasionally, benefactors left them in their will, requesting that their tomb might form the resting-place of the blessed Sacrament. It was reserved formerly in England until Easter day; the present Roman custom reserves only until the Mass of the Presanctified on Good Friday. Also called *Altar of Repose* 1. 3. A representation in sculpture of the entombment of our Lord, placed in a recess inside or outside a church, called *Easter Sepulchre.*

Sepulchre, Canonesses of the Holy. Founded, in the 12th century, by Godfrey of Bouillon, but having become extinct, revived in 1620, by the countess of Chaligni, afterwards known as Mother Claude of S. Francis. Habit, black, sleeveless white cotta, on left side of which a red cross, long black mantle, on left side of which a red cross, on right side a cord with five knots in honour of the five wounds, black veil. Rule of S. Augustine.

Sepulchre, Easter. v. *Easter Sepulchre.*

Sepulchre, Holy. v. *Holy Sepulchre.*

Sepulchre, Knights of the Holy. Founded, in 1120, under Calixtus II., and refounded by pope Alexander VI. in 1492. Habit, black, with a red double cross.

Sepulchre, Regular Canons of the Holy. Instituted by Godfrey de Boulogne, 1110, at Jerusalem. Habit, a black cassock, black cloak, bearing a large red and four small crosses on the left side, rochet, and black biretta. Confirmed by pope Cœlestine II., 1143. Rule of S. Augustine.

Sequence. The prolongation of the versicle of the Alleluia, instituted in order to give the deacon time to reach the pulpit to chant the gospel. Gradually words were set to this cadence, and so came the sequence.

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It is ascribed alike to S. Notker and Alcuin; the sequences in rhythm are a development of later days. Originally the sequence was called a *Prose*, because its early form was rhythmical prose.

Sequentiary. A book containing sequences.

Sequestrari Facias, Writ of. A process of execution issued against a beneficed clerk, commanding the bishop to enter into the rectory and parish church, and to take and sequester the same, and hold them until, of the rents, tithes, and profits thereof, and of the other ecclesiastical goods of the defendant, he have levied the plaintiff's debt.

Sequestration. The process which follows the issue of a writ of *Sequestrari Facias*. Sequestrations issue under the following circumstances: 1. in obedience to writs from the courts of Common Law, whereby the bishop is directed to levy certain sums in pursuance of the statutes regulating queen Anne's Bounty; 2. under the various provisions contained in the statute 57 Geo. III. c. 99, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, which has repealed 57 Geo. III., and in cases of outlawry; 3. in pursuance of decrees or orders emanating from the Ecclesiastical courts, in cases where clergymen are proceeded against before those jurisdictions; and, lastly, 4. during vacancies.

Ser. Sir.

Serabaitæ. Waldensian heretics who wandered about from city to city like the Sarabaite monks.

Seraph. On either side, bearing a globe with cross: S. Mary, V.

Seraphic Hymn. v. *Cherubic Hymn.*

Seraphic Order. A name for Franciscan monks.

Seraphim. One of the orders of the heavenly hierarchy.

Serenissimus. Most serene or illustrious. A title of the Dauphin of France and others.

Serenitas. A title of honour given to emperors, kings, archbishops, and bishops.

Serges. Large wax candles burnt before the altar.

Sericalis. A material known as serge.

Sericoblatta. Silk dyed purple.

Serjeant. A serving brother of the Knights Templars and Hospitallers.

Sermentés. The same as *Constitutionals.*

Sermocinalis. A book containing homilies and sermons read in church on various festivals. Also called *Sermologus.*

Sermologus. 1. A book containing discourses of the Fathers, forming part of the legenda. 2. The same as *Sermocinalis.*

Sermon. 1. In general, a discourse on some religious subject. 2. Specially, a part of the mass, which consisted originally of a discourse on the gospel for the day, but which has gradually extended to all subjects.

Sermon Bell. A bell rung in some parishes after the late morning service on Sunday to announce that there would be a sermon in the afternoon. It is supposed to have been once the *Sanctus Bell.*

Sermone blando Angelus. v. *With gentle voice the Angel gave.*

Sermonium. An historical play acted by ecclesiastics and children in the body of a church, which varied with the season.

Serpent. The brazen serpent was a type of our Lord Jesus Christ in this, that He took upon Him the likeness of sinful flesh, and in that form, suffering for sin upon the cross, He condemned sin in the flesh. *v.* S. John iii. 14.

Serpent. With a cup with: as a child, with palm, cup, and serpent: sword, with serpent twined round it: the same, and a palm-branch: the same, and an eagle below: S. John, Ap. & Evan.

Serpentella. The same as *Cantoral Staff.*

Serpentinians. The same as *Ophites.*

Serpents. On an island among: S. Hilary, Bp.

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Serpentum. A necklace.

Serrabarrium. A pilgrim's dress.

Serta. Garlands used in churches either to be carried in procession or to adorn images.

Servants of Mary. An order founded, under S. Austin's rule, by Fadert, a Florentine physician, 1233. Habit, black, a cassock, scapular, and cloak.

Servants of the B. V. M. The same as *Servites.*

Server. The assistant who ministers to the priest at low mass. The English canon law directs him to be vested in a surplice; but abroad this custom is not always followed.

Servetians. Followers of Servetus, a Spanish doctor of the 16th century, who, amongst other truths, denied the doctrine of the Trinity.

Servetists. The disciples of Michael Servet, an antitrinitarian, who was burnt at Geneva, A.D. 1553.

Servi Dei. A name for monks.

Servians. A branch of the Greek Church in Servia.

Service. 1. An act of public worship, according to a settled form. Also called an *Office.* 2. Certain parts of various offices set to elaborate music, as the *Te Deum* and the *Magnificat.*

Service in Aumone. v. *Aumone Service.*

Service, Solemn. A choral celebration of mass with deacon and subdeacon. Also called *High Mass.*

Service, Tenure by Divine. v. *Tenure by Divine Service.*

Servitæ Virginis. v. *Annunciade.*

Servites. An order of monks under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin. Founded by seven Florentine merchants at Mount Senar, near Florence. Also called *Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*

Servitium. 1. The offices of the church. 2. Homage and service due from a vassal to his lord.

Servitor. A poor student at college.

Servitus. 1. The offices of the church. 2. Any office or service.

Servorum Dei, Servus. v. *Servus Servorum Dei.*

Servus Servorum Dei. A title of the pope, and, anciently, of other bishops also.

Session of Christ. A term expressing the article of the creed, He "sitteth on the right hand of God."

Sessiones. The same as *Actiones Synodorum.*

Sessions, Kirk. v. *Kirk Sessions.*

Set-off. The same as *Off-set.*

Seta. A material made of silk.

Sethiani. v. *Sethians.*

Sethians. Gnostic heretics who believed that Christ was Seth revived. Possibly they were the same as the *Sataniant.*

Seven. 1. Seven, *i.e.* 3 + 4, denotes the reconciling of the world to God. 2. The mystical number for the Holy Ghost. *v.* Rev. i. 4. 3. The number seven in various ways denotes perfection and completion; the Seven Churches are put for the whole Church. Again, "sevenfold," in Ps. lxxix. 12, denotes fulness of punishment, as in Isa. xxx. 26, fulness of reward.

Seven-branched Candlestick. An ornament of the Jewish Church. In France, it was copied at Angers, Vienne, and Lyons. In the first-named church it was similar to the Jewish candlestick, and stood at the entrance to the choir. The candles were lighted on great feasts. In the last two churches it consisted of two columns and a cross-piece, on which the candles were placed.

Seven Capital Sins. The same as *Seven Deadly Sins.*

Seven Corporal Works of Mercy. v. *Works of Mercy, Corporal.*

Seven Deadly Sins. 1. Pride. 2. Covetousness. 3. Lust. 4. Gluttony. 5. Anger. 6. Envy. 7. Sloth. Also called *Seven Capital Sins.*

Seven Dolours of Our Lady. The same as *Seven Sorrows of Our Lady.*

Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit. v. *Gifts of the Holy Spirit.*

Seven Principal Virtues. 1. Faith. 2. Hope. 3. Charity. 4.

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Prudence. 5. Justice. 6. Fortitude. 7. Temperance.

Seven Sacraments of the Church. I. The two generally, *i. e.* universally, necessary: 1. Holy Baptism; and 2. Holy Communion. II. The five not necessary for all men for salvation: 3. Confirmation; 4. Penance; 5. Marriage; 6. Order; 7. Unction.

Seven Sorrows of Our Lady. The seven Sorrows of Our Lady are, 1. the prophecy of Simeon; 2. the flight into Egypt; 3. the loss of our Lord in the temple; 4. the meeting Jesus with His Cross; 5. the standing beneath the Cross; 6. the receiving of the Body of our Lord after His descent from the Cross; 7. the burial of our Lord. Also called *Seven Dolours of our Lady.*

Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin, Nuns of the Order of the. Founded by Camilla Savelli, duchess of Latera, in the 17th century. Confirmed by pope Clement X., 1671. Rule of S. Augustine. Habit, black, with woollen girdle, short grey linen veil, long black upper veil.

Seven Spiritual Works of Mercy. v. *Works of Mercy, Spiritual.*

Seventh-day Baptists. Baptists who observe the seventh day as a sabbath.

Seventy. The seventy disciples of Jesus, that is, priests of the second order: Exod. xv. 27.

Severan. A water table or cornice. Also called *Severonne Table.*

Severey. A bay, or compartment of a vaulted ceiling. Also called *Civery.*

Severiani. The same as *Curruticuli.*

Severians. A name given to the followers of Severius, a Monophysite leader, who held, in opposition to the Julianists, that our Lord's Body was corruptible.

Severonne Table. The same as *Severan.*

Sex-foil. A six-sided figure, whose mystical signification refers to the attributes of God: blessing, honour, glory, power, wisdom, and majesty. Also called *Hexagon.*

Sexagesima. The week preceding Quinquagesima; in round numbers, sixty days before Easter.

Sexes, Division of the. v. *Division of the Sexes.*

Sext. The fourth of the canonical hours, said at noon.

Sexternus. A book of six leaves.

Sexton. The keeper of the holy things belonging to divine worship; seems to be the same with the *ostiarius* in the Roman Church. He is appointed by the minister or others, and receives his salary according to the custom of each parish. Also called *Sacristan, Segerstane,* and *Segsten.*

Sextry. The sacristy. Also called *Secretarium.*

Sextus Decretalium. The sixth collex composed by Boniface VIII.

Seyses. Boy choristers.

Sfersiern. The ordeal of hot iron to prove innocence of a crime.

Shadow. 1. "Shadow of a Rock," Isa. xxxii. 1, signifies that, in this world, Christ offers Himself, not to bodily sight, but veiled in the mystical signs. *v.* also Lam. iv. 20. 2. Shadow denotes the Incarnation of our Lord: S. Luke i. 35. For because a shadow is cast in no other way than by a light and a body, the power of the Highest overshadowed the Blessed Virgin when the Incorporeal Light assumed a Body in her womb.

Shaft. That part of a column or pillar which lies between the capital and the base.

Shafted Impost. An impost which has an horizontal moulding, the sections of the arch above or of the pier below being different. In banded imposts the sections above and below the impost mouldings are alike, the shaft or pier seeming to pass through the capital.

Shakers. An American sect, founded by one Ann Lee, or Leese, who went thither from England, towards the close of the last century, with ten disciples. They take their name from their custom of dancing together in their religious services, shaking and clapping their hands, and singing a monotonous and repeated psalm or

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song. The men and the women live in separate communities, and are bound to celibacy. Their discipline appears to aim at a passionless life. They live plainly, and dress in antiquated Puritan costume. Their numbers are diminishing.

Shall we not love Thee, Mother dear. H. A & M. No. 376. Hymn for the Annunciation of our Lady. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Shear Thursday. Local English name for Maundy Thursday. Also called *Char* and *Pain Thursday*.

Shears. A pair of, in one hand, a breast in the other: shears in her hand: S. Agatha, V. & M.

Shechinah. The glory of the Lord visible in the Holy of Holies.

Shell. With a staff and: staff, shell, hat, and wallet: staff and wallet, with a shell upon it: holding a shell: S. James the Greater, Ap.

Shepherd. Our Lord Jesus Christ: S. John x. 11; Gen. xlix. 24; Eccles. xii. 11.

Shepherd Divine, our Wants relieve. H. A & M. No. 333. By Charles Wesley.

Shevi-kare. A small sect of Swedish Mystics.

Shew Bread. Certain loaves placed upon the altar every week, under the Jewish dispensation, eaten by the priests, and renewed once a week.

Shew Bread. The Body of Christ, evermore set forth as coming down from heaven to be the life-giving Food of the world: Exod. xxv. 30.

Shield. With a lance and: S. Michael.

Shiites. Mohammedan sectaries who, after Mohammed's death, followed Ali, his son-in-law, regarded him as the Vicar of God, and execrated those who stepped between him and his inheritance.

Shiloh. The name given to the Messiah, the Sent One, by Jacob. *v.* Gen. xlix. 10.

Shingles. Split wood used in roofing instead of tiles or slates.

Ship. A vessel, shaped like a boat, for holding incense.

Ship. 1. With a, with sails in his hand: S. Jude, Ap. 2. With a, or an anchor in the back-ground: S. Nicholas, Bp. 3. Crow piloting, with the martyr's relics: S. Vincent, M.

Ships, Baptism of. v. *Blessing of Ships.*

Ships, Benediction of. v. *Blessing of Ships.*

Ships, Blessing of. v. *Blessing of Ships.*

Shoemakers. Two, at work: instructing shoemakers in their shop: shoemaker's tools near them: S. Crispin and S. Crispinian, MM.

Short Work, Long and. v. *Long and Short Work.*

Shouldered Arch. An arch used in early English work for doors and windows. It is not a true arch, but consists of a flat lintel resting on two curved corbels formed in the jambs.

Shower of Rain. In clog almanacs: S. Swithun, Bp.

Shrift. The absolution of a penitent.

Shrift Father. A priest who hears confessions.

Shriftshire. A parish.

Shrine. A place for relics. Shrines are generally made like a small chest, and capable of being carried about; but sometimes are fixed.

Shrine Work. Elaborate tracery of canopies or gables. Also called *Tabernacle Work.*

Shrive. To administer absolution after confession.

Shrive Thursday. Maundy Thursday.

Shriving Pue. A seat wherein the priest sat, before the modern confessionals were used, with the penitent at his side. They were not enclosed.

Shroud. The cloth wound round a corpse.

Shrove Sunday. Old English name for first Sunday in Lent.

Shrove Tuesday. The last day before Lent; so called from the old English word shrive, to absolve after confession.

Si Quis. The first words of the notice read in church asking whether

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any one knows any impediment why the subject of it, who is a parishioner, should not be ordained.

Si Quis valet numerare. v. *If there be that skills to reckon.*

Siblotus. A fife.

Sibyllists. A name of reproach given to early Christians, because in their disputes with Pagans they quoted the authority of their own prophetess against them.

Sicca, Missa. v. *Missa Sicca.*

Sick, Communion of the. An office in the Book of Common Prayer for communicating a sick person. It was a primitive practice to reserve the blessed Sacrament for communicating the sick. Such a practice was provided for in the Prayer Book of 1549, but omitted in the revision of 1552.

Sick, Unction of the. The seventh sacrament of the Church, called in the Roman Church, Extreme Unction.

Sick, Visitation of the. 1. Private spiritual conference with sick or infirm persons. 2. An office in the Book of Common Prayer to be used with the sick with all the proper solemnity belonging to a formal rite, mainly taken from the Sarum Manual.

Sickness Thursday. The Thursday in Holy Week, on which day the oil is usually consecrated for the unction of the sick.

Sicla. 1. A measure of weight equal to two drachmæ. 2. A liquid measure of twelve gallons.

Side Altar. Any altar other than the high. These, perhaps, began as early as the 6th century at Rome. Bede mentions the existence of different chapels in the monasteries of his time, and they began to be common about the 9th century.

Side Chapel. A subordinate chapel to an aisle, transept, or choir.

Sidesmen. Persons appointed in large parishes to assist the churchwardens in inquiring into the manners of inordinate livers, and in presenting offenders at visitations. The word is a contraction from synodsmen. Also called *questmen*, from the inquiries they made.

Sieve. At his feet: with a broken sieve: S. Benedict, Ab.

Sigauda. A garment with a fringe or border.

Sigillum. 1. A small seal. 2. A letter signed with a seal, such as a papal bull.

Sigillum, Altaris. The stone which covers the hollow in the altar-slab containing relics.

Sigla. 1. A veil. 2. A necklace.

Sign. 1. Jesus Christ Himself: S. Luke ii. 34. 2. His resurrection: S. Luke xi. 29. 3. "The sign of the Son of Man:" S. Matt. xxiv. 30. The cross in heaven borne by angels, preceding Christ coming to judgment.

Signa. Signs of communication used by monks in silence time.

Signaculum. 1. A person's signature. 2. Holy baptism.

Signare. 1. To make the sign of the cross. 2. To confer the sacrament of confirmation.

Signatio. 1. The benediction made with the sign of the cross. 2. A signature. 3. An impression of a seal.

Signatura. 1. A signature. 2. An Apostolic brief granting a petition, with the words, *Fiat ut petitur*, written by the pope himself.

Signed with the Cross that Jesus bore. S. A. H. No. 327. Hymn for confirmation.

Significavit. 1. A writ issuing out of the Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping him in prison till he submit to the authority of the Church. 2. Also another writ, addressed to the justices of the bench, commanding them to stay any suit depending between such and such parties, by reason of an excommunication alleged against the plaintiff.

Signum. 1. The sign of the cross. 2. A seal. 3. A boundary. 4. A mark of honour. 5. A milestone. 6. The service due from a vassal to his lord. 7. Shorthand writing. 8. A bell in a tower. 9. A sign of com-

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munication used by monks in silence time. 10. The war-cry of the standard-bearer. 11. A token. 12. A proclamation. 13. Stamped money.

Silentiarios. A privy councillor.

Sill. The lower horizontal frame of a window or door. Also called *Cill.*

Silver. 1. The Humanity of Christ: Eccles. xii. 6. It is the silver cord which unites mankind with Deity. 2. Christ's Body Mystical, the Church. This is the Palace of Silver: Cant. viii. 9.

Silver Wedding. The same as *Penny Wedding.*

Silver Wedding-day. The twenty-fifth anniversary of a marriage, on which some silver token of its occurrence is presented to the married pair.

Silvestrines. A congregation of reformed Benedictine monks.

Simeon Trust. v. *Simeonites.*

Simeonites. A party-name given to the followers of the Rev. Charles Simeon. Simeon was of the Evangelical party, so called, and from about the year 1793 gathered around him a number of undergraduates, and other young men, whom he sought to indoctrinate with his religious opinions. He endeavoured also to perpetuate his principles by establishing a fund, called "the Simeon Trust," for the purchase of cures of souls, to which men of similar sentiments might be appointed.

Simeon's Day, S. The feast of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, or the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Simnel Bread. A cake made of fine wheat-flour and eaten on Simnel Sunday. Also called *Wassail Bread.*

Simnel Sunday. The fourth Sunday in Lent; so called from the Simnel bread eaten on that day.

Simon, Ap. & M., S. Otherwise Zelotes, or the Canaanite. Suffered martyrdom in Persia by being sawn in sunder. Festival, with S. Jude, Oct. 28th. Represented with a fish in his hand: a fish on the leaves of a closed book, held with the leaves upwards: two fishes in his hand: an oar in his hand: a fuller's bat: a saw in his hand.

Simoniacal. The paying or receiving of money for spiritual gifts, as in the case of Simon Magus. *v.* Acts viii. 18, 19.

Simonians. A name of infamy applied to the Nestorians, after Simon Magus, the first heretic.

Simony. The corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice, for money, gift, or reward.

Simple. v. *Feasts, Roman.*

Simple, Benefice. v. *Benefice Simple.*

Simple, Prebend. v. *Prebend Simple.*

Simplex Beneficium. A minor dignity in a cathedral or collegiate church, or any other ecclesiastical benefice, as distinguished from a cure of souls. It may therefore be held with any parochial cure, without coming under the prohibition against pluralities.

Simplices, Canonici. v. *Canonici Simplices.*

Sin. Transgression of God's law, however that law is revealed to men.

Sin, Actual. v. *Actual Sin.*

Sin after Baptism. Sin before baptism is remitted in baptism; sin after baptism, if mortal, in absolution; if venial, by acts of contrition. Novatian, in the 3rd century, refused to re-admit to the communion of the Church those who had committed heinous sins after baptism.

Sin against the Holy Ghost. The sin which hath no forgiveness. What may be the exact sin which hath no forgiveness is uncertain: perhaps blasphemous words or acts, unrepented of, against the third Person of the Blessed Trinity, or His saving work.

Sin, Deadly. Deadly sin is a wilful transgression, in a matter of weight, against a commandment of God. Sin of this degree is matter for sacramental absolution. Also called *Mortal Sin.*

Sin-eater. A man of reprobate character, who ate a piece of bread laid on the chest of a dead person,

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whereby he is supposed to have released the dead person from his sins, and to have taken them on himself.

Sin, Mortal. v. *Sin, Deadly.*

Sin, Original. v. *Original Sin.*

Sin, Venial. v. *Venial Sin.*

Sinse sub alto Vertice. v. *From Sinai's trembling peak.*

Sindon. 1. A cloth in which the offerings of bread for mass are received. 2. In the Ambrosian liturgy, the cloth which covers the altar. 3. A linen shroud. 4. The cloth overspreading the pyx containing particles of the blessed Eucharist. 5. A kind of silk.

Sinecure Rector. A rector without cure of souls. Sinecure rectories are now abolished by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, s. 48.

Sing Alleluia forth in duteous Praise. H. A & M. No. 336. *Alleluia, piis edite laudibus.* Translated by R. J. Ellerton.

Sing, my Tongue, the glorious Battle. H. A & M. No. 289. S. A. H. No. 52. *Pange lingua . . lauream certaminis.* Hymn on the Passion. By Fortunatus Mammertus. 1. Translated by the compilers; 2. H. N. translation.

Sing, O Earth, for thy Redemption. S. A. H. No. 265. *Mundus effusis redemptus.* Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Sing praise to God, Who reigns above. H. A & M. No. 294. From the German. Translated by Frances E. Cox.

Sing we the Martyrs blest. S. A. H. No. 192. *Christo profusum sanguinem.* Hymn for festivals of martyrs. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Sing we the praise of Peter. S. A. H. No. 176. *Petri laudes exequamur.* Hymn for the festival of S. Peter. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Sing we triumphant Hymns of Praise. S. A. H. No. 68. *Hymnum canamus gloriæ.* Hymn for the Ascension. H. N. translation.

Singers. One of the minor orders of the primitive Church, though not included in the number given by the council of Trent. They are first mentioned in the council of Laodicæa, about the beginning of the 4th century. They regulated and took part in the psalmody of the church, and were stationed in the ambo.

Singiliones. Garments ornamented with figures.

Singing Bread. The larger bread used by the priest in offering the sacrifice of the mass; so called from the singing which accompanied its making. Also called *Houselling Bread* and *Singing Cakes.*

Singing Cakes. The same as *Singing Bread.*

Single Bull. The same as *Semi-Bull.*

Singularitas. The monastic life.

Sinibalum. A bell in the cloister for summoning the monks to the refectory.

Sinodochium. A small monastery dependent on a larger one.

Sins against the Holy Ghost, Six. v. *Six Sins against the Holy Ghost.*

Sion, Missionary Priests of Our Lady of. An order founded in the year 1852, for missionary purposes.

Sion, Nuns of the Order of our Lady of. Founded at Paris, 1842, by the abbé Ratisbonne, a convert from Judaism, for the instruction of poor Jewish children in the Christian faith. Approved by pope Pius IX., 1863. The nuns take the simple vows. Habit, black. This is a missionary order, and it has several foundations in the Holy Land and in Turkey.

Sion, ope thy hallowed Dome. S. A. H. No. 170. *Templi sacratas pande.* Hymn for the Purification of B. V. M. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

Sionites. A sect of Norwegian Lutherans.

Sion's Daughter, weep no more. H. A & M. No. 89. *Venit e cælo Mediator alto.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

Sion's Plea. A book dedicated to the House of Commons, A.D. 1629, by one Leighton, a Scotchman and

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Puritan, urging them to usurp all authority on ecclesiastical matters, notwithstanding the declaration of king Charles I. prohibiting disputes about religion.

Siphon. The same as *Calamus Sacer*.

Sirieus. Material made of silk.

Siscidenses. Followers of the Waldenses.

Sisterhood. An organized society of women, living under religious orders.

Sisternus. A book of six leaves.

Sisters, Fellow. v. *Fellow Sisters*.

Sisters of Charity. 1. The same as *Daughters of Charity*. 2. v. *Charity, Sisters of*.

Sisters of Mercy. 1. A title of religious women living under organized rule in the Church of England. 2. An active order of religious living under less severe rule than cloistered nuns.

Sisters of the Free Spirit. Heretics of the 13th century, who perverted by their lives the meaning of the words "the liberty of the sons of God."

Sisters of the Poor, Little. A French order of nuns.

Sisurna. A garment made of skins.

Sitting. A posture formerly only allowed at the lessons and sermon in divine service. Custom now sanctions sitting at the recitation of the psalms at vespers. It is also the posture in which the pope receives the holy Eucharist. Non-catholics receive in the same manner.

Six. Denotes the plenitude of work in this world, before it is succeeded by the day of eternal rest. If the number six be examined in its various connexions, it will be found that it generally bears reference to something which is complete in time.

Six Articles, Law of. v. *Law of Six Articles*. Enacted by 31 Henry VIII. c. 14, repealed by 1 Eliz. c. 1.

Six Days of labour now are past. H. A & M. No. 30. *Tandem peractis, O Deus*. Hymn for Saturday. Translated by the compilers.

Six Sins against the Holy Ghost. 1. Despair. 2. Presumption. 3. Resistance to truth. 4. Envy at another's spiritual good. 5. Obstinacy in sin. 6. Final impenitence.

Sizar. A poor student at college.

Sizings. Payments at the universities for food and college expenses. Also called *Battels*.

Skella. A hand-bell.

Skene Arch. The same as *Imperfect Arch*.

Skeuophylax. The keeper of the sacred vessels.

Skew Arch. An arch which is built obliquely, or one in which the line joining the imposts is not at right angles to the line of the passage or road which the arch covers. Also called *Askew Arch*.

Skin. The coats of skin which God made for our first parents signified the likeness of sinful flesh which Christ would assume when He covered the nakedness and the deformity of the guilt of mankind.

Skoptzi. Russian sectaries.

Skownsiom. The same as *Scutcheon*.

Skull. 1. Holding a: S. Jerome, C. 2. Upon an open book before her, holding a crucifix; skull in her hand, or at her feet: S. Mary Magdalene.

Skylight. Glass frames placed in a roof for the purpose of giving light.

Sleep. Sleep, in Ps. iii. 5, and iv. 5, signifies the death, as awaking signifies the resurrection, of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Sleepers. Timbers embedded in the earth or in walls, to support rafters or other timbers.

Sleeping Fathers. The same as *Regular Canons of S. Geneviève*.

Slyp. The same as *Slype*.

Slype. 1. Generally, a narrow passage between two buildings. 2. Specifically, a narrow passage between the transept and chapter-house of Benedictine convents leading to the monk's cemetery; a word still used in England, as in Winchester cathedral. Also called *Slyp*.

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Small Tithes. All personal and mixed tithes, and also hops, flax, saffron, potatoes, and sometimes by custom, wood.

Smoke Farthings. A composition for offerings made in Whitsunweek to the cathedral of the diocese, or to the pope, by every man who occupied a house with a chimney. Also called *Pentecostals* and *Whitsun Farthings.*

Smoke Money. The same as *Smoke Farthings.*

Smoke Silver. The same as *Smoke Farthings.*

Sneezing Sunday. Third Sunday in Lent; so called in Bohemia from a superstition that sneezing on that day saves from sickness throughout the year.

Sobrecot. An overcoat.

Socca. A woman's garment.

Soccus. 1. A shoe. 2. A ploughshare.

Socera. A mother-in-law.

Socia. 1. A wife. 2. A female servant.

Society. Ecclesiastically, a generic term for an association for religious purposes.

Society of Friends. The name which Quakers apply to their sect.

Socii Vicarii. In Germany, lay clerks of cathedrals.

Socina. An association or company.

Socinians. Followers of Faustus Socinus, a native of Sienna, in the 16th century, who preached anti-Trinitarian doctrines. Also called *Arians* and *Unitarians.*

Socius. 1. A chaplain. 2. A canon of a cathedral.

Socket. The cylindrical portion of a candlestick which holds the candle.

Socratites. A branch of the Nicolaitans.

Sodality. An association for mutual protection, and other objects, such as church services at death. Also called *Guildship.*

Soffa. The sol-fa, or musical scale.

Soffit. 1. A timber ceiling formed of cross beams, in compartments or panels. 2. The lower surface of an arch or vault.

Soffrata. A punishment, pecuniary or otherwise, formerly inflicted in the church of Lyons on a canon for a breach of rule.

Soglasia, Pastushkoe. v. *Pastushkoe Soglasia.*

Sola. 1. The sole of a shoe. 2. The shoe itself. 3. The fish called a sole.

Solar. 1. A loft, garret, or upper chamber. 2. A rood-loft. Also called *Soler, Solere,* and *Soller.*

Solares. A branch of the Elcesaites. Also called *Chamsi.*

Solarium. The top floor of a house.

Solarius. A kind of shoe.

Solatium. An additional daily portion of food allotted to the inmates of religious houses under exceptional circumstances.

Soldans. The same as *Soldins.*

Soldiers of Christ, arise. H. A & M. No. 181. By Charles Wesley.

Soldiers, who are Christ's below. H. A & M. No. 316. *Pugnate milites.* Translated by Rev. J. H. Clark.

Soldins. Greek schismatics of the 5th century. Also called *Soldans.*

Solea. 1. The space in Eastern churches between the ambo and sanctuary where the laity were communicated. 2. The emperor's throne.

Soleion. That part of a raised bema which projects beyond the screen into the choir.

Solemn Celebration. A name for High Mass.

Solemn League and Covenant. v. *League and Covenant, Solemn.*

Solemn Mass. A name for High Mass.

Solemn Vespers. Vespers rendered musically, with incense at the *Magnificat.*

Solemne nos jejunii. v. 1. *Once more the solemn season calls.* 2. *The solemn season calls us now.*

Soler. The same as *Solar.*

Solere. The same as *Solar.*

Soletus. A shoe.

Solfizare. To sing the musical scales.

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Solifidians. Heretics who rest on faith alone as sufficient for salvation, without good works. Also called *Antinomians.*

Solis, Dies. Sunday.

Solitarii. A sect of the Manichees.

Solitary Mass. v. *Mass, Solitary.*

Solium. 1. A threshold. 2. A threshing-floor. 3. A throne. 4. A sarcophagus.

Soller. The same as *Solar.*

Solmifacis. To sing by note.

Soma. 1. A body. 2. A book of parchment. 3. A sum of money.

Somaschi, Fathers of. The same as *Regular Clerks of S. Maieul.* Also written *Somaschines.*

Somaschines. The same as *Fathers of Somaschi.*

Somateion. A corporate body.

Sommer. The same as *Sommer Beam.*

Sommer Beam. A main beam or girder in a floor. Also called *Sommer* and *Summer.*

Somnialia. A superstitious book about dreams, falsely attributed to the prophet Daniel.

Somno refectis artubus. v. *Our limbs refreshed with slumber now.*

Sompnour. i. e. *Summoner.* An officer who summoned delinquents to Ecclesiastical courts; an apparitor.

Son of God. 1. The title of the second Person of the Blessed Trinity. 2. An epithet of angels in holy writ. 3. A title of saints.

Son of the Church, Eldest. v. *Eldest Son of the Church.*

Son of the Highest, deign to cast. H. A & M. No. 271. *Summi Parentis unice.* Hymn for festival of S. Mary Magdalene. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall and compilers.

Sona. 1. A kind of monastic garment. 2. A bargain. 3. A fine paid in composition for a wound inflicted.

Song. That which is sung, the simple recitation of which is plain song. Ecclesiastically, this word is used to translate the Spiritural *Odes* of which S. Paul speaks, Eph. v. 19. Offices have been rendered musically in all ages; hence *Evensong.*

Song of Songs. The Hebrew title of the Song of Solomon.

Songs of Ascents. v. *Degrees, Songs of.*

Songs of Degrees. v. *Degrees, Songs of.*

Songs of Excellence. v. *Degrees, Songs of.*

Songs of Praise the Angels sang. H. A & M. No. 160. By James Montgomery.

Songs of Thankfulness and Praise. H. A & M. No. 284. Epiphany hymn. By bishop Christopher Wordsworth.

Sonnites. Mohammedan sectaries who, after Mohammed's death, followed Abubeker, Omar, and Othman, instead of Ali, the prophet's son-in-law, who, male issue failing, was his legitimate successor.

Sonus. 1. A name for the 95th Psalm, "Venite, exultemus." 2. A composite psalm in the Mozarabic breviary. 3. A bell.

Soon the fiery Sun ascending. S. A. H. No. 266. *Nocte mox diem fugata.* Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Sorbonnists. Doctors of the Sorbonne, which was the most considerable college of the University of Paris, founded in the reign of S. Louis, by Robert de Sorbonne, and rebuilt by cardinal Richelieu, with lodgings for thirty-six doctors in theology, who are called the Society of the Sorbonne. The university was founded by Charlemagne, about the year 744.

Sorcotium. An overcoat.

Sorores. 1. The wives of bishops or priests. 2. Widows and virgins dedicated to the religious life.

Sororgia. A sister-in-law.

Sororinus. 1. A sister's husband. 2. A wife's brother. 3. A sister's little son.

Sororitas. A society of nuns.

Sorrows of our Lady, Seven. v. *Seven Sorrows of our Lady.*

Sortes. A method of divination among the heathen. It consisted in regarding the first sentence of some author on which the eye first happened to light as oracular. These intimations

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were called *sortes*, or lots, because they presented themselves by chance. Christians imitated this superstition, and used the Bible for this purpose.

Sorus. The same as *Astragal-bead.*

Soscania. A woman's garment.

Sotanum. A cassock.

Soudlet. The same as *Saddle Bar.*

Soul Bell. A bell rung after a person's death, generally chimed once for a man, twice for a woman, and thrice for a child.

Soul-mass Cakes. Cakes anciently given to the poor on All Saints' day.

Soul-mass Day. All Souls' day, on which mass was said for the souls of the departed.

Soul of Jesus, once for me. S. A. H. No. 235. Hymn on the Passion. By M. Bridges, Esq.

Soul Sceat. The same as *Soul Scot.*

Soul Scot. 1. A legacy to a church in which the testator wished to be buried. 2. Money paid for a mass for the dead. 3. Burial fees in Saxon times. Also called *Soul Sceat* and *Soul Shot.*

Soul-sleepers. Materialists who deny the intermediate state.

Souls. In one scale, devils in the other, one devil fallen out, and the scale rising: weighing souls in scales, devil depressing one scale: holding scales, devil pulling down one scale, soul in the other, the B. V. M. throwing in a rosary which weighs it down: S. Michael.

Sounding Board. A canopy over a pulpit, for the purpose of increasing sound.

Soupers. A term of contempt applied to Irish Protestants who attempt to proselytize by the temptation of worldly advantages.

Source. The same as *Souse.*

Souse. A corbel. Also called *Source* and *Souste.*

Souste. The same as *Souse.*

Soutane. A cassock.

South End. The end on the right hand to one facing the altar.

South Side. The part of the altar between the middle and the south end.

Southcottians. Followers of one Johanna Southcot, of Exeter, who, at the end of the 18th century, claimed to be the woman of the Apocalypse. She also claimed, when suffering from dropsy, to be with child by the Holy Ghost, and mother of the destined Shiloh. She died in this state. Her followers received from her sealed papers, called "seals," as vouchers of their salvation.

Sovereign Pontiff. One of the titles of the pope.

Sowdels. Saddle-bars.

Sower. Jesus Christ, both Seed and Sower: S. Matt. xiii. 37.

Span Beam. The same as *Collar Beam.*

Span of an Arch. The distance between the imposts.

Span Roof. A roof consisting of two inclined sides, in contradistinction to the roof of a shed or lean-to.

Spandrel. The same as *Spandril.*

Spandril. A triangular space, formed between the extrados of an arch, a horizontal line from its apex, and a perpendicular line from its springing. Also called *Spandrel.*

Spar. The same as *Spur.*

Sparrow. Sparrow, in Ps. cii. 7, is to be understood mystically of Christ alone rising the third day from the dead, and sitting at the right hand of God.

Sparsorium. A holy-water sprinkler.

Spartea. A shoe made of cloth.

Sparver. The same as *Sperver.*

Spatharii. An order of military knights instituted in Spain about A.D. 1158.

Spatularia. A kind of ecclesiastical vestment.

Spear, Holy. v. *Holy Spear.*

Special Confession. A particular and private act of confession of sin, as distinguished from a public and general confession.

Species. The matter, material, or external form of a sacrament which is cognizable to the senses.

Spectabilis. Illustrious.

Specular. A window.

Speculator. 1. A bishop. 2. An

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administrator of a church's goods. 3. An executioner.

Speddyll. The same as *Spettell.*

Speke House. The same as *Parlour.*

Spelæum. 1. The crypt of a church. 2. A monk's cell. 3. A tomb.

Spelarion. A cave used for the cell of a hermit.

Spelunca. The same as *Concha* 2.

Spenceans. A modern sect which followed one Spence, a bookseller, who held to the right of all men to a community of property.

Speronistæ. Followers of the Waldenses.

Sperver. The wooden frame at the top of a bed or canopy; it sometimes includes the tester or head-piece. Also called *Sparver.*

Spetell. The same as *Spital.*

Spettell. A spital or hospital. Also called *Spetell* and *Spital.*

Sphiktourion. A seamless vestment in the East.

Sphragis. 1. A seal. 2. The sign of the cross. 3. A host stamped with the cross. 4. Benediction with the sign of the cross. 5. Baptism. 6. Confirmation. 7. Tonsure. 8. Ordination. 9. A suffrage for the prayers of the saints.

Spicarium. 1. A granary. 2. An annual tax paid in grain to the counts of Flanders.

Spiculus. A pointed arch.

Spikenard. An aromatic substance derived from the herb nardos.

Spinetrum. A pin for fastening ecclesiastical vestments.

Spinozist. Followers of Benedict Spinoza, a Portuguese Jew, who died at the Hague, A.D. 1677. He was the great champion of the Pantheists.

Spira. The capital of a column.

Spire. A steeple diminishing as it ascends, and terminating in a point.

Spire Cross. A cross at the top of a spire, usually surmounted by the figure of a cock.

Spirit, Fathers of the. v. *Fathers of the Spirit.*

Spirit of Mercy, Truth, and Love. H. A & M. No. 131. Hymn for Whitsuntide. By Rev. R. W. Kyle.

Spiritual Acts of Mercy. v. *Works of Mercy, Spiritual.*

Spiritual Communion. An act of faith, by which a person, not able to communicate in act, does so in thought and intention.

Spiritual Consanguinity. The same as *Spiritual Relation.*

Spiritual Corporations. Spiritual corporations are of two sorts, sole and aggregate: 1. sole, as bishops, certain deans, parsons, and vicars; or 2. aggregate, as deans and chapters, prior and convent, abbot and monks.

Spiritual Law. The ecclesiastical law, or law Christian.

Spiritual Lords. The bishops of the Church.

Spiritual Pantheists. Followers of Hegel, who sought in God Spirit only, and looked on God as a Being which is evolved, and which, in the different steps of its evolution, constitutes diverse and successive orders of existences or beings. In the end, the absolute Being acquires consciousness of Himself, and becomes an infinite Personality.

Spiritual Presence. v. *Presence, Spiritual.*

Spiritual Relation. The relation or affinity contracted between the baptized and their sponsors, and that between sponsors and the parents of the baptized. Those thus related may not contract marriage, according to the law of the Church. Also called *Spiritual Consanguinity.*

Spirituales. Ecclesiastics or spiritual persons, as distinct from laics or temporal persons.

Spirituales, Fratres. v. *Fratres Spirituales.*

Spiritualism. A recent delusion, which pretends to hold converse with the future world, by the instrumentality of *media* and table-rapping.

Spiritualist. One who believes in *Spiritualism.*

Spiritualities, Guardian of the. v. *Guardian of the Spiritualities.*

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Spital. An hospital; usually, but not always, an hospital for lepers. Also called *Spetell* and *Spettell.*

Splay. A term applied in architecture to the jambs or sides of a window in which one side makes an oblique angle with the other, or to any other recess widening outwards. Also called *Splayed.*

Splayed. The same as *Splay.*

Splendidissimus. A title of senatorial rank in the Theodosian code.

Splendor Paternæ gloriæ. v. 1. *O Jesu, Lord of light and grace.* 2. *Thou Brightness of the Father's ray.*

Spoliarium. The room in which those who were going to bathe left their clothes. Also called *Spoliatorium.*

Spoliation. A writ obtained by one of the parties in suit, suggesting that his adversary hath wasted (*spoliavit*) the fruits, or received the same, to the prejudice of him who sueth out the writ.

Spoliatorium. The same as *Spoliarium.*

Spondilia. A buttress.

Sponsa Christi, quæ per Orbem. v. *Spouse of Christ, in arms contending.*

Sponsor. The name given to a surety or godparent in baptism, from the duties which they promise to perform. Anciently, parents were allowed to be sponsors; and the sponsorship of catechumens, heretics, and other obviously incapacitated persons, was forbidden. In the case of adults, the sponsor is called witness. Also called *Compater* and *Susceptor.*

Spoon. 1. A spoon is used for taking the incense out of the boat. 2. A perforated spoon is used for taking flies out of the chalice. 3. In the East, the blessed Sacrament is administered in a spoon.

Sporta. 1. A basket of wicker or other work made and sold by the monks for their support. 2. A gift from a vassal to his lord.

Sports, Book of. v. *Book of Sports.*

Sportulantes. Clergy who lived by themselves and received stipends. A word used by S. Cyprian.

Spousage, Tokens of. Something given and received in token of espousals.

Spouse of Christ, in Arms contending. S. A. H. No. 186. *Sponsa Christi, quæ per orbem.* Hymn for the festival of All Saints. Translated by Rev. W. Palmer.

Spice. A corruption of Paradise. The cloister garth of Chester.

Springer. 1. The impost or point at which an arch unites with its support. 2. The bottom stone of an arch, which lies immediately upon the impost. 3. The bottom stone of the coping of a gable. Also called *Springing.*

Springing. The same as *Springer.*

Springing Course. The horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs.

Sprinkler. The aspergillum.

Spur. A piece of timber, as a rafter. Also called *Spar.*

Spur Peal. The peal of bells rung on Spur Sunday.

Spur Sunday. A peal of bells, called the spur-peal, is rung in Huntingdonshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, on the evening of the Sunday on which banns of marriage are read for the first time.

Spurius. A base-born child.

Spy Wednesday. Wednesday in Holy Week; so named in Ireland, in reference to the betrayal of our Lord.

Square. 1. With a carpenter's: S. Jude, Ap. 2. With a: S. Matthew, Ap. 3. With a carpenter's: S. Matthias, Ap. 4. With a carpenter's: S. Thomas, Ap.

Squilla. A bell formed of a hollow ball of metal, containing a pellet, and with a slit for the sound to come out.

Squinch. Small arches, or projecting courses of stone, formed across the angles of towers. Also called *Sconce.*

Squint. An oblique opening through the wall of a chancel, to enable people in the transept to see

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the high altar. Also called *Hagioscope* and *Lychnoscope*.

Stabat Mater Dolorosa. v. 1. *At the Cross her station keeping.* 2. *By the Cross sad vigil keeping.*

Stabbed. On horseback: between two men, with swords, one stabbing him in the shoulder: S. Edward, K.

Stabelarius. An ecclesiastical apparitor or bedell.

Stabilimentum. 1. An edict. 2. An establishment or institution.

Stabilitas. 1. The vow taken by a monk that he will remain in the same order and monastery. 2. The judicial sentence of confirmation in a possession.

Stadhingi. A party of the Albigenses who were Manichees, and against whom pope Gregory IX. published a crusade. They were destroyed.

Staff. A symbol of office. There are many sorts of ecclesiastical staves: 1. pastoral staff, for bishops and abbots, an emblem of jurisdiction; 2. cantor's, to regulate the chant and ceremonies of the choir; 3. processional, to use in processions, and to keep the line of march; 4. for confraternities; 5. for carrying images and emblems; 6. cross staves, to bear the cross elevated in processions; 7. staves of honour and office, called verges or maces, to bear before dignitaries.

Staff. 1. And open book: S. Barnabas, Ap. 2. And palm: S. Catharine, V. 3. With a pilgrim: staff and shell: staff, shell, hat, and wallet: staff and wallet, with shell upon it: as a child, with staff and wallet: staff and book: S. James the Greater, Ap. 4. Ink-horn, scroll, cross, and lion at his feet: crucifix-headed staff, lion at his feet: S. Jerome, C.

Staff, Jacob's. v. *Jacob's Staff.*

Stage Players. Stage players in the early Church were excluded from communion, neither could they be ordained.

Stagiarius. A canon who kept his stated residence in a cathedral.

Stagium. 1. The story of a house. 2. The obligation of a vassal to defend his lord's house against an enemy; or to render any other similar service. 3. A dwelling-house. 4. A harbour.

Stairs. A series of steps by which persons ascend from one story to another. The vertical surface of a stair is called the riser, the horizontal one the tread; if one end of the tread is narrower than the other, it is called a winder, otherwise a flyer. The space between a series of steps is called the foot or landing-place.

Stall. A seat occupied by a monk in the choir of a church, or by a canon, dean, or prebend in a cathedral, or by a priest in his chancel.

Stall, Cantoris. v. *Cantoris Stall.*

Stall, Decanal. v. *Decanal Stall.*

Stalls, Golden. v. *Golden Stalls.*

Stallum. 1. A dwelling-house. 2. Ground. 3. A stall.

Staminea. A worsted undergarment.

Stancarians. Followers of Stancari, an Italian Arian priest in the 16th century.

Stanchel. The same as *Stanchion.*

Stanchion. 1. A prop or support. 2. The vertical iron bars outside a window. Also called *Stanchel.*

Stand in the Cross. To stand with the arms extended, in the form of a cross, was a posture of prayer in use among the Anglo-Saxons.

Standard. Formerly various articles of furniture too massive to be easily moved.

Standers. The same as *Bystanders* and *Consistentes.*

Standing. The chief posture of prayer in early times. It is retained now for priests when they perform sacerdotal acts, as at mass; and for laity it is the posture for singing and for hearing the gospel at mass.

Standing Candles. Candles set up in choirs near shrines and images.

Stanium. A kind of cloth.

Stantes. Those who remained firm in time of persecution; opposed to the *Lapsi*, or those who lapsed.

Stantia. 1. A chamber. 2. A

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bargain or covenant. 3. A fixed price of provisions. 4. A dwelling-house.

Stantiamentum. An order or command.

Stapio. Embroidered shoes.

Staplus. 1. A booth or hut. 2. A statue placed on the tomb of a person deceased.

Star Feast. A name given at Rouen to the feast of the Epiphany.

Star, Golden. v. *Golden Star.*

Stare. 1. To have domicile. 2. A domicile. 3. v. *Stagium* 2.

Starobredsi. A sect of Russian dissenters.

Starovertsi. A sect of Russian dissenters.

Starrum. 1. A deed of covenant among the Jews. 2. A house.

Stars of the Morning. H. A & M. No. 321. From the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Stasidia. Stalls in a Greek church.

Stasis. In the Greek Church, 1. a fast; 2. a pause in recitation; 3. a grade or rank; 4. a stall.

State, Intermediate. v. *Intermediate State.*

Statio. 1. An appointed fast, specially Wednesday and Friday. 2. The congregation of the faithful in the church on the Lord's day. 3. A church to which processions were made on certain days; hence the processions themselves were called stations. 4. The order to be observed in going to the altar to receive the blessed Eucharist. 5. A room in a monastery for teaching boys. 6. A feast. 7. A floor. 8. A domicile. 9. A shop. 10. A booth.

Station Days. Wednesdays and Fridays in the early Church, when the services were longer and the people fasted. Called also *Semi-jejunia.*

Stationarius, Acolythus. v. *Acolyte.*

Stationarius, Diaconus. v. *Diaconus Stationarius.*

Stationary Acolyte. v. *Acolyte.*

Stationary Deacon. v. *Diaconus Stationarius.*

Stations. I. Places where, in a procession, mass is said. Thus, during Lent, and other times, at Rome, mass is said at different churches. In Rogation days, the mass of the fast was said at one church, and of the procession in another. II. Three stopping-places in a monastic procession: 1. before the dormitory; 2. before the refectory; 3. before the west door of the church. III. A devotion to our Blessed Lord, founded on the events which happened on His way to Calvary. The Franciscans, who were appointed, A.D. 1322, guardians of the holy places in Palestine, by a convention with Robert the Wise, king of Jerusalem and Sicily, first established this devotion. The stations are now 14 in number: 1. Our Lord condemned to death; 2. Our Lord receiving His cross; 3. Our Lord falls the first time under the weight of His cross; 4. Our Lord is met by His blessed Mother; 5. The cross is laid upon Simon of Cyrene; 6. Our Lord's face is wiped by S. Veronica; 7. Our Lord falls a second time; 8. Our Lord speaks to the women of Jerusalem; 9. Our Lord falls a third time; 10. Our Lord is stripped of His garments; 11. Our Lord is nailed to the cross; 12. Our Lord dies on the cross; 13. Our Lord is laid in the arms of His blessed Mother; 14. Our Lord is laid in the tomb. Originally the stations were 7 in number, and this number is still met with abroad. Also called *Via Crucis.* IV. Churches in which indulgences are granted on certain days.

Statuarium. A tomb ornamented with statues of the departed.

Status. The stall in church of a monk or canon.

Statute of Appeals. The statute for the restraint of appeals to Rome was passed in 1532, and entitled 24 Henry VIII. c. 12.

Staulus. 1. A stall for the sale of wares. 2. v. *Stall.*

Stauria. The cross.

Stauroanastasima. Eastern hymns on the Cross and Resurrection.

Staurogathana. Crosses of red and white ribbons, worn for eight days by the newly-baptized in the Greek Church.

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Stauropates. A perjurer.

Stauropegium. 1. In the Eastern Church, the rite of fixing a cross in token of patriarchal jurisdiction. 2. A church or convent where a cross has been so fixed, exempt from diocesan jurisdiction.

Staurophaneia. In the East, 1. the feast of the Invention of Cross; 2. a procession in which the Cross is borne.

Staurophori. Cross-bearers in processions.

Staurophoroi. The six great dignitaries of the Greek Church, who wore crosses on their caps.

Staurophylax. The custodian of the True Cross at Jerusalem.

Stauroproskynesis. The office of the Cross on Quadragesima Sunday.

Staurosimos Hemera. In the Greek Church, 1. Holy Cross day; 2. any day in Holy Week.

Staurotheotokion. An Eastern hymn on the Blessed Virgin Mary standing near the Cross, like the *Stabat Mater* in the Western.

Stay Bar. A horizontal bar extending in one piece along the top of the mullions of a traceried window. Also called *Tizaunt.*

Stedingers. A religious political sect of Germany in the 11th century.

Steeple. A lofty erection attached to a church, intended to contain the bells. The word is a general term, including both tower and spire.

Stella. The feast of the Epiphany.

Stellionatus. Forgery of seals, stamps, or trade marks.

Stentarium. A banner.

Stephane. The tonsure in the East.

Stephanites. An Eastern ecclesiastic who wears the *Stephane* or tonsure.

Stephanoma. A marriage.

Stephen, D. & M., S. One of the seven deacons. Protomartyr. Stoned to death, c. A.D. 33. Festival, December 26th. Represented by a deacon holding stones in a napkin: holding stones in his robe: holding stones in his hand: two stones in one hand, one stone on his head, and palm in the other hand: deacon holding stones in his dalmatic: the same, but one stone wounding his head: deacon, with palm, stones on his head.

Stephen, Nuns of the Order of S. Founded at Florence, in the 16th century, by Eleanor, wife of the grand duke Cosmo I., founder of the military order of S. Stephen. Confirmed by pope Clement VIII. Rule of S. Benedict. Habit, white, white scapular, on the breast an eight-pointed cross, outlined with yellow silk, white veil, black upper veil; in choir, a white cloak lined with red.

Stercoranists. A name given to those who held, in the 9th century, that the Eucharistic species were subject to physical change.

Stercoraria, Sedes. v. *Sedes Stercoraria.*

Sterium. An estuary.

Stermentorium. A cattle-shed.

Steward. One who manages the revenues of the church under a bishop, and, during the vacancy of the see, takes care of the income. Also called *Œconomus.*

Steward of Obits. An officer in a cathedral who has charge of the obits.

Steward of the Court. A layman who manages the secular business of the chapter. Also called *Clerk of the Court.*

Sthema. An ornamented dress.

Sticharion. 1. An alb in the Eastern Church. 2. A tunicle worn by deacons, subdeacons, and readers.

Stichera. Verses or short hymns.

Stichologia. The recitation of verses from the Psalms.

Stichos. A versicle from the Psalms, resembling an antiphon.

Stigma. A shoulder-knot.

Stigmata. Marks resembling the wounds of our Lord, in the hands, feet, and side, recorded to have been miraculously vouchsafed to some saints, as S. Francis of Assisi. S. Paul refers to certain *marks* which he bore in his body, but the interpretation of the passage is contested. Gal. vi. 17.

Stigula. A shoulder-knot.

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Still Days. Anglo-Saxon name for the last three days of Holy Week, probably because the church bells were then silent.

Still Friday. The German name for Good Friday.

Still Week. Holy Week; so called in Germany and Denmark.

Stilla. A small bell.

Stillus. 1. A register. 2. A pen. 3. A paling. 4. A custom.

Stilted Arch. An arch in which the impost is below the level of the springing courses.

Stina. 1. A stirrup. 2. A musical instrument like the bagpipes.

Stipendiary. 1. One who receives payment, as a member of a collegiate choir. 2. An assistant priest or deacon, popularly called a curate.

Stipendiary Priests. Priests who officiate in charities founded and endowed for the purpose of praying and offering the holy sacrifice for the souls of the founders.

Stivale. A boot.

Stock, Holy Oil. v. *Holy Oils.*

Stock, Holy Water. v. *Holy Water Stoup.*

Stockings. Ecclesiastical stockings are of red colour for cardinals, white for the pope, violet for bishops, and black for clergy.

Stocks. Releasing prisoners from the: S. Leonard, C.

Stola regni laureatus. v. *Lauréll'd with the stole victorious.*

Stole. A narrow band or strip worn over the neck by all priests and deacons, and varying in material and colour with the other vestments. A deacon wears it over one, the left, shoulder; a bishop's is always pendant; a priest's also pendant, except at mass, when it is crossed in front. In the East, the deacon's stole is marked with the words, "Hagios, Hagios, Hagios," and is called *Orarion;* the priest's is made with a hole in the middle to pass over the head and fall down on either side.

Stolichari. A name in Germany for the Benedictines.

Stomen Kalos. Let us stand reverently. A liturgical direction from the deacon to the congregation in the early Church.

Stone. 1. Pressing a stone to his breast: with three stones: S. Barnabasp, A. 2. Beating his breast with a: a stone in his hand: a stone lying near him: S. Jerome, C. 3. With a, in his hand: S. Matthias, Ap. 4. Deacon holding, in a napkin: holding stones in his robe: holding stones in his hand: two stones in one hand, one stone on his head, and palm in the other hand: deacon holding stones in his dalmatic: the same, but one stone wounding his head: deacon, with palm, stones on his head: S. Stephen, M.

Stone. The "Stone cut out of the mountain without hands," Dan. ii. 34, denotes the conception of Christ without human agency.

Stone, Holy Water. v. *Holy Water Stoup.*

Stone, Jacob's. v. *Jacob's Stone.*

Stool, Cutty. v. *Cutty Stool.*

Stool of Peace. The same as *Fridstool.*

Stope. The same as *Stoup.*

Storax. Stauracin, a silken stuff figured with small plain crosses.

Story. 1. One of the vertical divisions of a building. 2. A series of rooms on the same floor.

Stoudeion. The Studium or chief monastery of Constantinople.

Stoup. The holy water basin placed at the entrance of a church, Also called *Stope.*

Stoup, Holy Water. v. *Holy Water Stoup.*

Strabulæ. Breeches.

Stracciafoglium. A sheet of paper.

Stragulati. A name for Carmelites; formerly so called because they wore a party-coloured mantle of white and red stripes. Pope Honorius III., in the 13th century, altered their habit to a white mantle over a brown dress.

Stragulum. A garment made of striped or barred silk.

Straight Arch. An arch which has its intrados and extrados of parallel straight lines instead of curves, with the points and sections of their

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wedges tending to one centre: in other words, an arch similar to the flat arch, with the corners rounded off.

Straining Beam. The same as *Collar Beam.*

Strangers' Hall. The same as *Guest Hall.*

Strangled. A saint strangled: S. Mark, Evan.

Stranium. 1. A thatched house. 2. A granary. 3. A heap of straw.

Strapa. A trap-door.

Stratura. 1. A fine for a crime committed in the street. 2. The scattering of flowers and herbs in churches.

Straw Day. Palm Sunday.

Strenuitas. A title of honour.

Stretcher. A brick or stone laid with its longest side in the surface of a wall; one laid in the opposite way is called a Header.

Stretching Piece. The same as *Brace.*

Strictoria. A close coat.

Striga. A pair of drawers.

Strigolniks. A Russian sect of dissenters.

String Course. A narrow and slightly projecting course of brickwork or masonry in a wall.

Strips. With, cut from a hide: S. Crispian and S. Crispinian, MM.

Stronguloeides Artos. Bread of a globular form; a name given to bread for the Eucharist in early times.

Strophium. A girdle.

Strut. The same as *Brace.*

Studites. The same as *Acœmetæ.*

Studium. The monastery of the Acœmetæ at Constantinople, founded by Studius.

Stuffa. A warm bath.

Stultorum, Festum. v. *Feast of Fools.*

Stultum, Evigilans. v. *Evigilans Stultum.*

Stump Cross. In Lancashire, a boundary cross.

Stunum. A kind of cloth.

Stupa. 1. Tow. 2. A stove for heating a bath.

Stuth. A fine paid by the kinsmen of the murderer to the kinsmen of the murdered.

Style, Gregorian. v. *Gregorian Style.*

Style, Hanging. v. *Hanging Style.*

Stylites. Followers of S. Simon Stylites. Also called *Cionitæ* and *Pillar Saints.*

Sub-Alpani. The same as *Vaudois.*

Sub-Apostolic Church. A name applied to the Church during the period immediately following the time of the Apostles, in which lived Ignatius, Polycarp, Justin, Hegesippus, Theophilus, Clement, Irenæus, and others. It corresponds mainly with the 2nd century.

Subadvocati. v. *Advocatus.*

Subaltern. One who by turns succeeds to the duties of an office.

Subari. A slipper.

Subarmale. A thick garment worn under armour.

Subarrhation. The act of covenanting in marriage by which the man delivers to the woman the ring in the service.

Subaureation. The delivering by the man to the woman at a wedding of silver and gold.

Subchancellor. 1. Chancellor's assistant in a cathedral. 2. The notary in foreign cathedrals, or matricularius. 3. The registrar, or senior chaplain, in English cathedrals. He was Scriptor Librorum, in 1829, at S. Paul's cathedral.

Subchanter. The succentor or deputy of the precentor.

Subchanter of Canons. v. *Succentor Major.*

Subcingulum. A girdle.

Subcommunar. Assistant of a communar in a cathedral.

Subconfessio. A crypt or chapel under ground, built under the confessio or altar of the church.

Subdeacon. The third of the holy orders, which was not reckoned as one of them until the 13th century, and is not always considered so in the Eastern Church. The office is very ancient, and the subdeacon assists the deacon at mass. At their ordination the chalice and paten is

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given to the subdeacons, and since the 11th century the tunic and book of epistles; they also wear the alb and maniple.

Subdeacon Vicar. One in a cathedral who acted as subdeacon at the altar for the other dignitaries and members.

Subdean. 1. The dean's vicar at Westminster. 2. The vice-dean in cathedrals of the old foundation. 3. At Lincoln, York, and Salisbury, however, the subdean is a minor dignitary.

Subdiaconalia. The vestments used by the subdeacon at mass.

Subfornarius. A baker.

Subimaginatio. A seal cut and engraved with a likeness of a person.

Subintroductæ. Women who resided with ascetics in the early Church. The custom was forbidden by sundry councils. Also called *Agapetæ*.

Subjecti. Public penitents.

Sublapsarians. Jansenists and other Predestinarians who hold that the decree of reprobation against the majority of mankind was the consequence of the Fall, in opposition to the Supralapsarians, who hold that the Fall itself was predestined from all eternity.

Sublime Doctors. Jewish doctors of the 5th century, who succeeded the Saburæans or Opiners in impairing the authority of the Babylonian Talmud or Gemara. Also called *Geonim*.

Sublimitas. An honorary title of kings.

Subordination of the Eternal Son. Although the three Persons of the Trinity are co-equal, yet the second Person with reference to His Filiation is subordinate to the Father as by Him begotten. The Father is the principle of Deity, but not in such a sense as to make the Son inferior, save as touching His Manhood.

Subpiscinarius. An under-officer in a monastery, whose duty was to superintend the fish-ponds and to regulate the supply of fish.

Subprior. One who governs a convent of monks in the absence of the prior.

Subpulmentarius. An officer of the Church at Rome who distributed food to the poor from the papal palace.

Subrogation. The substitution of one person to hold the place or exercise the rights of another, *e. g.* filling up a vacant benefice.

Subsacrist. The sacristan's assistant.

Subscripti. Candidates for holy baptism.

Subscription. The acceptance of articles, or other tests tending to promote uniformity. The 31st Canon, altered in 1859, contains a declaration signifying assent to the Thirty-nine Articles, the Book of Common Prayer, and other formularies to which subscription is required by the Church of England.

Subsella. A lower row of stalls in the choir of a church.

Substance. A philosophic term used to denote that which in any thing is beyond the cognizance of the senses. The substance of a thing is what it is, and not what it seems to be.

Substantiani. Ultra-Lutherans holding that the fall corrupted the substance of man so utterly, that his substance is now all sin.

Substrati. 1. An order of catechumens. 2. The same as *Kneelers*.

Substratorium. 1. The linen cloth on the altar. 2. A carpet for the priest to stand upon at the altar. 3. The same as *Corporal*.

Subtalares. Shoes.

Subtaneum. Soutane, or cassock.

Subtile. The subdeacon's tunicle. Also called *Tunic*.

Subuncula. A patch.

Suburbicarian Churches. The churches of the Suburbicarian provinces.

Suburbicarian Provinces. The provinces which, at the time of the council of Nice, composed the civil diocese of Rome, *viz.* the seven provinces of Middle and Lower Italy, with the islands of Corsica, Sardinia,

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and Sicily. To these the patriarchate of Rome was then limited.

Subventio. A festival in France in which the return of S. Martin to his diocese was celebrated. Also called *Exceptio.*

Succa. A kind of garment.

Succentor. The precentor's deputy in a cathedral.

Succentor Major. The precentor's assistant in a cathedral. Also called *Sub-chanter of Canons.*

Succession, Apostolic. v. *Apostolic Succession.*

Succinctorium. A band, or apron, worn in addition to the girdle by the pope and other prelates. Also called *Anavolea.*

Succursal. A chapel-of-ease.

Suchorna. An overcoat.

Sudarium. 1. The veil attached to an abbot's staff to distinguish it from a bishop's crook. It was attached to a pastoral staff sometimes, so that when held the hand need not dim the metal. 2. The cloth for wiping the priest's fingers at the celebration of mass. 3. A maniple. 4. A handkerchief.

Sudis. A pig-sty.

Sueveland, Confession of. v. *Tetrapolitan Confession.*

Suffering Week. The German name for Holy Week.

Suffibulatorium. A garment bound round the loins.

Suffragan Bishop. v. *Bishop Suffragan.*

Suffragans. 1. A title of provincial bishops who are under a metropolitan; so called because the latter has power to call them to his provincial synods to give their suffrages there. 2. The name is also used to denote a class resembling the chorepiscopi or country bishops of the ancient Church. *v.* 26 Hen. VIII. c. 14.

Suffrages. 1. Votes, such as suffragan bishops have in provincial synods. 2. Short petitions, as those after the creed in matins and evensong. 3. Prayers in general, as those offered for the faithful departed.

Suggesta Calicis. The wine and water at mass.

Suggestio. A writing of any kind.

Suggestum. 1. An ambo. 2. A footstool.

Suggestus. The same as *Ambo.*

Suicide. 1. One who commits self-murder. 2. The act of self-murder. In the case of suicides it has been always customary with the Church to refuse the rites of Christian burial.

Sulcare. To rule lines on parchment.

Suliva. A joist.

Sumara. The same as *Abitello.*

Summary of Sentences. v. *Sentences, Summary of.*

Summer. The same as *Sommer Beam.*

Summi Largitor Præmii. v. *O Thou, Who dost to man accord.*

Summi Parentis Filio. v. *To Christ, the Prince of Peace.*

Summi Parentis Unice. v. *Son of the Highest, deign to cast.*

Summi pusillus grex Patris. v. *Be not afraid, ye little flock.*

Summi Sacerdotes. Chief priests; a title forbidden to bishops in the African churches.

Summistæ. Followers of S. Thomas Aquinas, as the author of the "Summa Theologiæ." Before, however, the Summa was composed, Alexander of Hales had formed a "Summa Universæ Theologiæ," a commentary on the "Liber Sententiarum" of Peter Lombard. But afterwards "The Book of the Sentences" gave way to "The Sum of Theology" as the text of the schools, and the Sententiastæ yielded to the Summistæ, or Thomists. Caietan, Sylvius, the Sotos, and other Dominican commentators on the Summa of their great Doctor, were of this school.

Summum Bullarii. v. *Bullarium Magnum.*

Sumptorium. A spoon or tube used for administering the Blood of the Lord in the blessed Sacrament.

Sumptum. A copy.

Sun. Jesus Christ: Mal. iv. 2. As the sun fails not to give light to the whole world, so neither Christ to feed and enlighten His Church.

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Sun. Radiant above him, spreading his cloak: S. Alban, M.

Sun of my Soul, Thou Saviour dear. H. A & M. No. 11. S. A. H. No. 106. Evening hymn. By Rev. John Keble.

Sunday. The first day of the week, kept by Christians in honour of our Lord's Resurrection. The only definite act commanded by the Church with regard to Sunday is celebration of or attendance at mass, one of the earliest traditions, and binding on all Christians. With regard to the restrictions as regards amusements on this day, it has ever been left an open question for the civil government to decide, and customs vary according to time, place, and nation.

Sunday Letter. The same as *Dominical Letter.*

Sunday of Indulgence. Palm Sunday.

Sunday of the Blind Man. Rogation Sunday in the Eastern Church; so called from the gospel for the day.

Sunday of the Golden Rose. At Rome, the fourth Sunday in Lent.

Sunday of the Ointment Bearers. Second Sunday after Easter in the Eastern Church; so called from the gospel for the day.

Sunday of the Paralytic. Third Sunday after Easter; so called from the gospel for the day.

Sunday of the Prodigal Son. v. *Prodigal Son, Sunday of the.*

Sunday of the Samaritan. Fourth Sunday after Easter in the Eastern Church; so called from the gospel for the day.

Sunday of the 318. v. *Three Hundred and Eighteen, Sunday of the.*

Sundays after Pentecost. The name in the Roman Church for the Sundays between Whitsun-day and Advent.

Superalia. Over-garments.

Superaltar. 1. A portable altar-stone, blessed by a bishop or other authorized person, and let into a wooden altar-frame. Such was the general construction of Anglican altars in the 13th and 14th centuries, as is proved by the documents of the time. 2. The modern use of the term is wrongly applied to the shelf or retable behind or upon the altar.

Superaria. 1. The same as *Superalia.* 2. The same as *Ependytes.*

Superavus. A great-grandfather.

Supercellens. Excellent.

Superdictiones. Corrections written over the original words in a MS.

Supererogation, Works of. v. *Works of Supererogation.*

Superficies. The top of a house.

Superfrontal. The cloth which is placed over the cere-cloth and covers the slab of an altar, and hangs down in front.

Superfusio. The ablutions of the chalice and paten by the priest at the celebration of mass.

Superhumerale. 1. A stole. 2. The pallium of a high dignitary. 3. The Vulgate word for the ephod. 4. An amice.

Supericonicæ Literæ. Initial letters in which are contained the figure of a saint.

Superillustris. Most illustrious. A title of the kings of France.

Superinsigne. A standard.

Superinstitution. A church being full by institution, if a second institution is granted to the same church, this is a superinstitution.

Superior-General. The head of a religious community or society containing numerous houses or branches.

Supermissa. The epistle in the office of the mass.

Supernæ Matris gaudia. v. *The Church on earth with answering love.*

Supernus Ales nuntiat. v. *The Angel spake the word.*

Superpelliceum. A surplice.

Superpositio. A strict or additional fast.

Superpositiones. Extraordinary fasts in the early Church.

Superpunctum. A doublet.

Superscriptio. The names of witnesses to a signature at the foot of a document.

Superstition. 1. Belief in things unseen without sufficient authority. 2. Religious sentiment in which fear of the supernatural is the chief ele-

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ment. 3. Worship of false gods. 4. Perverted worship of the true God.

Supertotus. A travelling cloak.

Supertunica. An over-garment.

Supervestimentum. An over-garment.

Supparum. A vestment worn by a king at his coronation. Also called *Camisia.*

Supplicare. 1. To bow, as the monks bow to the abbot in chapter and on other occasions. 2. To sue at law.

Supplicatio. 1. A letter of petition. 2. A sort of thin pastry.

Supplications. 1. The part of the litany which begins with the Lord's prayer. 2. Any prayers of a more fervent nature. Supplications are sometimes distinguished from deprecations and intercessions.

Supra-local Presence. v. *Presence, Local.*

Supracelum. A canopy.

Supralapsarians. Calvinists and other Predestinarians who hold that the Fall itself was predestined from all eternity, in opposition to the Sublapsarians, who hold that the decree of reprobation against the majority of mankind was the consequence of the Fall.

Supravestis. A mantle thrown over the shoulders.

Supremacy, Papal. The claim of the bishop of Rome to supremacy over all other bishops of the Church by divine right. This claim dates from the fourth Lateran council.

Supremacy, Royal. The supremacy, in the Church of England, as by law established, of the temporal power in all causes purely temporal, and in the temporal accidents of spiritual things.

Supreme Motor cordium. v. *Great Mover of all hearts.*

Supreme, quales, Arbiter. v. *Disposer supreme.*

Supreme Rector cœlitum. v. *Ruler of the Hosts of Light.*

Suprinus. A cousin-german.

Surbase. The upper mouldings or cornice of a pedestal.

Surbased Arch. One in which the height of the crown above the level of the impost is less than half its span.

Surcingle. A cincture or belt by which the cassock is secured round the waist.

Surcotium. An overcoat.

Surety. A synonym with sponsor; one who answers that a person baptized shall be instructed in the Christian faith. In the ancient Church, one surety was sufficient, and parents were admitted.

Surplice. A name perhaps not earlier than the 13th century. The vestment was so called, being worn over the fur pelisse of the canons and monks in northern countries. It was an enlarged alb, without apparels or girdle, and with very deep long sleeves, intended to be worn over another dress. It was probably the subircula of Edgar's reign. Bona assigns the equivalent *Superpelliceum* to the 11th century.

Surplice Fees. Fees payable on ministerial offices of the Church, such as funerals and marriages.

Surrogate. An official substituted or appointed in the room of a bishop, chancellor, or other, who grants marriage licences and probates of wills.

Sursum Corda. "Lift up your hearts." The part of mass just before the preface. It is to be found in all liturgies.

Surtaria. Shields on which likenesses of the saints were painted.

Susception Day. The feast of the Purification. At Paris, it is called Susceptio S. Crucis, August 1st.

Susceptor. The same as *Compater* and *Sponsor.*

Suscipere. To receive from the font. This was the duty of the godparents, who are hence called *Susceptores.*

Suspension. A censure on ecclesiastical persons, during which they are forbidden to exercise their spiritual functions or take the profits of their benefices.

Sutana. A soutane, or cassock.

Sutinians. The same as *Photinians.*

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Swaddlers. A term of contempt for Irish Methodists.

Swearing. 1. The act of taking an oath in a court of justice. 2. The act of taking God's name in vain.

Swedenborgians. A sect calling themselves "the New Church," or "New Jerusalem Church," followers of baron Swedenborg, who was born at Stockholm in 1688, and died in London in 1772. The sect arose about 1760. It claims a special revelation of the spiritual sense of holy Scripture. It is said to hold that the three Persons are one in Christ, and that the Last Judgment was accomplished in 1757.

Sweet Saviour, bless us ere we go. H. A & M. No. 17. S. A. H. No. 111. Evening hymn. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

Sweet Singers of Israel. A sect who are said to meet for musical religious worship only.

Sweet the Moments rich in blessing. H. A & M. No. 95. Hymn on the Passion. After James Allen, by Rev. W. Shirley.

Swithun, Bp. & C., S. Bishop of Winchester; died A.D. 862. Commemorated July 15th, in Roman martyrology, July 2nd. No emblem has been found of this saint in ancient art. He is represented in clog almanacs by a shower of rain.

Sword. 1. And a lamb: S. Agnes, V. & M. 2. With a, tall cross and clerical cap: sword in his hand: sword, palm, and crucifix: S. Alban, M. 3. With book pierced with a: sword upon a book, striking the ground with his archiepiscopal cross, and water springing up: S. Boniface, Bp. 4. And wheel: sword point entering a wheel: sword in her hand: sword and book: S. Catharine, V. 5. In right hand, and wreath of roses on her head: right hand leaning on a sword: S. Cecilia, V. & M. 6. And gridiron: S. Cyprian, Abp. 7. With a short: S. Edward, K. 8. With a: S. Fabian, Bp. 9. And gridiron: S. Faith, V. & M. 10. With a: S. James the Greater, Ap. 11. With a, with serpent twined round it: S. John, Ap. & Evan. 12. Through her neck: sword through her neck, standing in fire: sword held in both her hands: wound in her neck, and poniard in her hand: S. Lucy, V. & M. 13. Leaning on a short: S. Matthew, Ap. 14. Leaning upon a: holding a sword by the point: S. Matthias, Ap. 15. Striking a dragon with a, in armour: sword and scales, two men in one, millstone in the other, which a dragon is pulling down: S. Michael. 16. Resting on a: holding a sword: holding two swords: with a sword and a book: S. Paul, Ap. 17. In her hand: S. Prisca, V. & M. 18. Priest bearing a: S. Valentine, M.

Sword. The Incarnate Word of God, as in Heb. iv. 12, taken in the highest signification of the passage.

Sword Bearers. A military order founded by Albert, bishop of Yxhull, A.D. 1188, to force the acceptance of the faith on the Livonians.

Swords, Benediction of. v. *Blessing of Swords.*

Swords, Blessing of. v. *Blessing of Swords.*

Syllabæ. A letter.

Sylvester, Bp. & C., S. Thirty-second pope; died A.D. 335. Commemorated December 31st. Represented holding a dragon by a chain: baptizing Constantine the Great: ox lying by his side: tiara, double cross, and scroll, female bearing a label, *Silvester . . . sče me tua salva pče:* angel appearing with cross and olive-branch.

Sylvestrine Monks, Congregation of. 1. Founded A.D. 1234. Confirmed by pope Innocent IV., 1252. 2. An order founded by Sylvester Gozolini, canon of Ancona. Habit, dark blue, otherwise like that of Vallombrosa. Rule of S. Benedict.

Sylvestrine Nuns, Order of. An order founded by Bartolo, second general of the Sylvestrine monks. Rule of S. Benedict. Habit, black, white veil, black upper veil.

Symbol. 1. A title of the creed, from being collections of doctrinal propositions, or religious watchwords or tests. 2. The elements of the Eu-

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charist. 3. An emblem of some doctrine or fact in the Catholic Church. 4. The large bell of a church or monastery.

Symbolical Books. Books containing the confession of faith of any religious body, *e. g.* the Confesssion of Augsburg and the Westminster Assembly's Catechism.

Symbolism. The representation of truths, or of things unseen, by signs and forms of an emblematic character.

Symbols, Evangelistic. v. *Evangelistic Symbols.*

Symbolum. 1. The holy Eucharist. 2. The creed. 3. A bell. 4. The pyx in which the blessed Sacrament is reserved. 5. A standard.

Symphonia. A musical instrument like the modern hurdy-gurdy.

Symphony. 1. A harmony of musical notes. 2. A voluntary on the organ between the verses of a hymn.

Sympsalma. The union of voices in singing.

Sympsephos. In the East, a bishop-elect.

Synagogue. A place of Jewish worship.

Synagogue of Satan. A term applied to the places of worship of heretics. Rev. ii. 9.

Synapte. 1. A collect, especially the ectene in the Eastern Church. 2. The holy communion.

Synaxarion. An abbreviation of the Menologion, giving an account of the various offices and festivals.

Synaxis. 1. The assembling of the monks for prayer and psalmody. 2. An assembly for worship, especially at the liturgy in the Greek Church. 3. The holy communion. 4. A collect. 5. The ecclesiastical offices. 6. The partaking of the holy Eucharist. 7. The joint commemoration of saints, or the festival of one saint considered as belonging to a class, as S. Gabriel, representing other archangels.

Syncellita. A monk who always remains in the same monastery.

Syncellus. 1. An ecclesiastical dignitary in the Eastern and Western Churches. He was appointed to live with the bishop and be a witness of his godly life and conversation. The office is mentioned as being still in use in the West, in councils up to the middle of 9th century. 2. A metropolitan or bishop.

Synchorochartion. A letter of absolution or indulgence.

Syncretists. A school of writers, *e. g.* Calixtus, Cassander, and Leibnitz, who have attempted to reconcile the distinctive doctrines of the Reformed and Roman Churches.

Syndic. A municipal or other officer delegated to act for a corporation or community.

Synedrians. A name of reproach given by the Novatians to Catholics, because they charitably decreed in their synods to receive apostates.

Syneisactoi. The same as *Agapetæ.*

Synergists. Those who teach the co-operation of grace and free-will, against the Lutheran heresy.

Syngraphum. A royal charter.

Synod. 1. A formal meeting of ecclesiastical persons. The name comprehends the provincial synods of every metropolitan, and the diocesan synods of every bishop within their limits, as well as œcumenical and national councils. 2. A church.

Synod, Diocesan. v. *Diocesan Synod.*

Synod, Fast. v. *Fast Synod.*

Synod, General. The synod of the bishops of the whole Church.

Synod, National. The synod of the bishops and clergy comprised in a national Church.

Synod, Provincial. The synod of a metropolitan's province.

Synodal. A tribute or payment in money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by the inferior clergy, at the Easter visitation. Also called *Synodaticum.*

Synodales, Testes. 1. Urban and rural deans; so called from informing and attesting the disorders of clergy and people in the episcopal synod. By degrees this office devolved on the churchwardens. 2. Laymen who made presentments. v. *Diocesan Synod.*

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Synodalis, Liber. 1. A book containing an account of synods. 2. A book of synodals or the official transactions of synods.

Synodaticum. The same as *Synodal.*

Synodia. The companions of a martyr.

Synodica. A letter written by the bishop of a diocese to his clergy on the faith or ecclesiastical matters.

Synodical Letters. v. *Letters, Synodical.*

Synodites. A member of a congregation of secular priests.

Synodorum, Actiones. v. *Actiones Synodorum.*

Synopsis. A manual of prayers compiled from various office-books in the Greek Church.

Synousiasts. Heretics who hold that our Lord had but one nature and one substance only.

Synteknos. A fellow-sponsor; a gossib.

Syntheke. The monastic profession.

Synthema. A post-warrant, or an official permission to travel with the post.

Synthronos. The stalls for the bishops and clergy in the bema of an Eastern church.

Synusiastæ. Apollinarians, who denied that our Lord had a human soul, and asserted that the Logos or Divine nature supplied the place of the reasonable soul.

Systasis. The fourth grade of penitents, allowed to be present at all the services except the liturgy. Also called *Consistentes.*

Systaticæ. Letters commendatory and dimissory granted by a bishop, and allowing one of his clergy to remove to another diocese.

T.

T. As a numeral letter, T denotes 160; with a straight line drawn over it, $\overline{T}$ denotes 160,000.

Tabard. 1. A sleeveless gown, worn at present by heralds on state occasions. 2. A short academic gown. 3. A sleeveless jacket.

Tabardar. 1. One who wears a tabard. 2. Scholars at Oxford who wore the tabard. Also called *Taberder.*

Tabardum. A mediæval cloak.

Tabellion. A public notary, or scrivener.

Tabennisiens. An order of monks of Tabenna in the Thebaid, founded by S. Pachomius, A.D. 350.

Taberder. The same as *Tabardar.*

Tabernacle. The Flesh of Christ, in which He dwelt for us, and fought for us: Ps. xix. 4.

Tabernacle. 1. The tent which served as the centre of Mosaic worship till the Temple was built. 2. A receptacle for the blessed Sacrament. In its present shape, its date is perhaps as recent as the middle of the 16th century. The original form of it was that of a dove. About the middle of the 14th century it was sometimes placed in an aumbry above the altar, as at Nuremburg, and this led to the modern tabernacle. 3. A recess for an image. 4. A reliquary. 5. A name for the aumbry near the high altar when used to contain the Reserved Sacrament. 6. The abbot's stall in choir. 7. A movable church, such as that of Constantine mentioned by Eusebius.

Tabernacle Work. Carved canopy work over a pulpit, sedilia, or choir stalls, or a niche in a wall. Also called *Shrine Work.*

Table. 1. A tablet covered with wax, on which the order of service for the week was written in cathedrals and elsewhere in the middle ages. 2. A tablet consisting of folding leaves of metal, ivory, or wood, either of a diptych or triptych form, used by the Church for various purposes. Also

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called *Tablet.* 3. Any horizontal band of mouldings is called a table.

Table, Benediction of the. v. *Blessing of the Table.*

Table, Blessing of the. v. *Blessing of the Table.*

Table, Credence. The same as *Credence Table.* In England, the place of the credence was often supplied by a shelf above the piscina.

Table, Earth. v. *Ground Table Stone.*

Table, Grass. v. *Ground Table Stone.*

Table, Holy. v. *Altar.*

Table of Degrees. A table of relationship by blood and affinity within which it is prohibited to marry.

Table of Lessons. Lessons were anciently taken from patristic writings, or the lives of saints, as well as from holy Scripture. In cardinal Quignonez's reformed Roman breviary, 1536, two lessons were appointed for ordinary days, one from the Old, the other from the New Testament, and a third from a patristic homily for the festivals. In the Prayer Book of 1549 the present system of daily and proper lessons was established. In 1559 the Tables of Proper Lessons were introduced, and they were settled in their present form (A.D. 1871) in 1661.

Table of the Lord. A term for the altar, with regard to communion.

Table Prayers. A name given to the ante-Communion prayers alone, without a celebration.

Table Rents. Payments to bishops, reserved and appropriated to their table and housekeeping.

Table Stone. A flat surface of stone.

Table-wise. A word formed in the 15th century to express the position in which some altars were then placed, *viz.* in the body of the church, with their ends pointing towards the east and west.

Tabler. One who boards with another.

Tablet. The same as *Table* 2.

Tablet, Mural. A tablet containing an inscription fixed to a wall.

Taborites. The branch of the Hussites who followed the lead of Zisca in his wars in Bohemia against the Catholics and Calixtins, in the course of which they were exterminated.

Tabula. 1. The stone slab forming the top of the altar. 2. The whole of the altar except the slab. 3. A tablet on which a crucifix is depicted, used for the pax, or kiss of peace, in the mass. 4. A wooden clapper for summoning monks. 5. A gaming table. 6. Any table.

Tabula Votiva. v. *Votive Tablets.*

Tabulæ. Panels with sculptures, forming a reredos.

Tabulamentum. A pedestal.

Tabulare. 1. To lay a floor. 2. To bind a book in boards.

Tabularium. 1. A workshop. 2. A platform. 3. A chess or draught board. 4. A notary's office. 5. A stable.

Tabulatum. 1. Any table. 2. A table for playing games. 3. The coping of a wall. 4. The story of a house.

Tabulus. 1. A pedestal. 2. A counter or desk.

Taconatus. A patched shoe.

Tacolinum. A kind of coarse cloth.

Taffata. A thin silken stuff.

Tag, Kind. v. *Kind Fest.*

Tahona. A mill.

Take up thy Cross, the Saviour said. H. A & M. No. 165.

Talaris. The same as *Alb.*

Talionis, Lex. A law which condemns a man to suffer punishment the same in kind and degree to the injury he has inflicted upon another. It was a part of the Mosaic law.

Talmide Hakamim. Disciples in the synagogue who studied the law. They were divided into three classes, and sat in the area of the building, answering to the nave in our churches, below the elders. Also called *Disciples of the Wise Men.*

Talmud. The oral or traditionaro-Law, said to have been delivered by Moses on the Mount, and handed down till it was confided to the keep

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ing of rabbi Jehuda Hakkadosh, c. A. D. 200. It comprised, 1. Mishna, the text; 2. Gemara, the commentary on the text. The first was compiled by the Babylonian school of Jews, the other by that of Jerusalem.

Talon. The same as *Ogee.*

Talus. The inclination or slope of a work, as of a wall or buttress.

Tambor. A tambourine.

Tanacetum. A portion of food for monks.

Tana'tes. A school of Rabbins who flourished between Ezra and rabbi Jehudah the Holy, A.D. 120, and who are regarded as the authors of the Mishna.

Tanchelmistæ. The followers of one Tanchelmus, a heretic, in Flanders, in the 12th century.

Tandem peractis, O Deus. v. *Six days of labour now are past.*

Tanquelinians. A Mystic sect of the 12th century, founded by an enthusiast named Tanquelin.

Tantum ergo Sacramentum. v. *Bow we then in veneration.*

Taper. Chorister holding a, by him: with a crosier and taper: S. Blasius, Bp.

Taper-hallowing. A ceremony on Easter eve, when the paschal candle was blessed.

Tapers, Altar. v. *Altar Lights.*

Tapesium. The hinder part of a chasuble.

Tapestry. Hangings of embroidered cloth. Its use was extended by the crusades, such works of the loom and needle having been long common in the East.

Tapets. The same as *Carpets.*

Targums. Paraphrases of various parts of holy Scripture in the Chaldaic language, rendered necessary by the disuse of the Jewish tongue after the captivity, and used in the synagogues. Eight of these are extant, of different degrees of merit.

Tarsicus. Cloth of Tarsus, woven of fine goats' hair and silk. This web, made in several colours, was always looked upon as costly.

Tartariscus. A kind of cloth from Tartary.

Tasca. A small bag.

Tascodrogites. Certain heretics, followers of Montanus, who made profession of never speaking, and for that purpose held their fingers upon their mouths. Also called *Ascodrogites.*

Tassellus. A tassel.

Tassels. Tassels in ecclesiastical work are attached to the tunic and dalmatic, which were formerly open at the sides and laced up; are used at the ends of girdles, and in the shape of fringes on stoles and maniples and the hanging parts of canopies; and are attached to heraldic hats, *e. g.* to cardinals' hats.

Tatianists. The same as *Encratites.*

Tatianites. The same as *Encratites.*

Tau. 1. A cross. 2. A scapular.

Tau Cross. v. *Cross, S. Anthony's.*

Tawny. A sort of yellowish grey or brown colour, common in the lists of English vestments.

Taxatio Ecclesiastica. The valuation of ecclesiastical benefices made through every diocese in England, on the occasion of pope Innocent IV. granting to Henry III. the tenth of all spirituals for three years.

Taxes. Legal contributions levied upon private persons to meet public expenditure. When Rome became Christian, the clergy were exempt from certain personal taxes, but not from those levied on property in land.

Taxiarches. In the Greek Church, 1. the censor of a monastery; 2. an epithet of S. Michael; 3. the founder of an order.

Taxis. In the Eastern Church, 1. an ecclesiastical grade; 2. a monastic order; 3. a court; 4. a book of statutes.

Te Deum. A hymn said to have been extemporized by SS. Ambrose and Augustine at the baptism of the latter, A.D. 386. It is also attributed to S. Hilary of Poictiers, A.D. 355, and Nicetius, bishop of Treves, A.D. 535. Called also *Hymnus S. Abundii* and *Hymnus Sisebuti Monachi,* from the names of its reputed authors. It is

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found in matins as far back as the time of the Conquest.

Te Deum Patrem colimus. v. *Father of all, to Thee we raise.*

Te Igitur. The beginning of the canon of the mass.

Te lœta, mundi Conditor. v. 1. *Creator of the world, to Thee.* 2. *Maker of earth, to Thee alone.*

Te Lucis ante terminum. v. *Before the ending of the day.*

Teaching the B. V. M. to read. S. Anne.

Tears, Baptism of. v. *Baptism of Tears.*

Tears, Gift of. v. *Gift of Tears.*

Tectora. A roofed house.

Tegorium. 1. A roofed building. 2. A tabernacle containing the reserved Host.

Teleios. 1. A baptized person. 2. One reconciled.

Teletarches. In Greek hierology, a consecrator.

Telete. A name in the Greek Church for the holy Eucharist.

Telligraphia. A book containing terriers of lands.

Telluris ingens Conditor. v. *Earth's mighty Maker, Whose command.*

Telonarii. The same as *Albigenses.*

Telonion. A Greek term for an evil spirit.

Temenos. 1. A classical name for a temple and its precincts. 2. Sometimes used for a church.

Tempestarii. Sorcerers who raised storms.

Templares. The same as *Templars, Knights.*

Templarii. The same as *Templars, Knights.*

Templars, Knights. An order founded, 1118, at Jerusalem, by Hugh de Paganis, Geoffrey S. Omer, and 7 others, for the defence of pilgrims to the Holy Land. Their superior was called Grand Master. Their chief English house was the Temple, London. The naves of their churches were round. They came to England in the reign of Stephen. In 1312, the order having become corrupt, was suppressed. Habit, white, given by S. Bernard, with a red cross added, 1146, by Eugenius III.

Template. The same as *Templet.*

Temple. Christ's mystical Body, the Church, which is the temple wherein, as an innermost shrine, God the Holy Ghost dwells. *v.* 1 Cor. iii. 16.

Temple. Lying in a marble, in the sea: S. Clement, Bp.

Temple. The house of sacrifice and prayer, built by Solomon, on Moriah, at Jerusalem. It consisted of the holy place, the holy of holies, several chambers and areas, and was surrounded by the court of the Gentiles. Having been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, it was rebuilt under Zerubbabel, on the return from the captivity. Herod the Great almost rebuilt it. Titus destroyed it.

Temple, Master of the. v. *Master of the Temple.*

Templet. 1. A pattern or mould, usually formed of thin metal. 2. A tassel or torsel, a short piece of timber laid in a wall under the end of a girder or other beam. Also called *Template.*

Templi, Actor. v. *Actor Templi.*

Templi sacratas pande, Syon, fores. v. 1. *O Sion, open wide thy gates.* 2. *Sion, ope thy hallow'd dome.*

Templicolæ. The Templars. 4. The bema.

Templum. 1. A heathen temple. 2. A Christian church. 3. The order and church of Knights Templars.

Tempora Quatuor. v. *Quatuor Tempora.*

Temporale. That part of the missal and breviary which treats of the seasons as they come round, as opposed to the sanctorale, or part which treats of the saints' days.

Temporalities. Secular possessions as distinguished from ecclesiastical rights; such revenues, lands, and tenements as archbishops and bishops have had annexed to their sees by the kings and others, from time to time, as they are barons and lords of Parliament.

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Temporalities, Guardian of the. v. *Guardian of the Temporalities.*

Temporalty. 1. The laity, as opposed to the spiritualty. 2. The secular power, as opposed to the ecclesiastical.

Temporarius, Decanus. v. *Decanus Christianitatis.*

Tempores. A name for the ember seasons.

Ten. An absolute and perfect whole, as in the parable of the Ten Talents. The first five denote all graces and blessings needful for this world; the complement of the other five are the heavenly treasures, not in lieu of, so much as in addition to, every really good and pleasant thing in this world.

Ten Delights of Mary. v. *Annunciade.*

Tenabur Candell. One of the candles extinguished during the Tenebræ office in Holy Week.

Tenant. The same as *Tenon.*

Tender Shepherd, Thou hast stilled. H. A & M. No. 358. Hymn for the burial of a child, from the German. Translated by Catherine Winkworth.

Tenebræ. The office of matins and lauds in the last three days of Holy Week, at which a triangular candlestick, or *hercia ad tenebras*, is used, on which are fifteen candles, one of which is extinguished after each psalm. The last one is, however, held behind the altar during the Benedictus, and is then brought back, to typify Christ's resurrection from the dead.

Tenebras, Hercia ad. v. *Hercia ad Tenebras.*

Tenet. A principle which is held as true.

Teni. Rods placed superstitiously on the altar, by which the innocence of an accused person was supposed to be discovered.

Tenon. The projection left at the end of a piece of timber, to be inserted into a socket, or mortice, made to receive it. Also called *Tenant.*

Tenor. 1. The purport of any thing. 2. The part in music for high male voices.

Tentalar Candles. The candles used at *Tenebræ.*

Tenths. 1. Tithes; also 2. the tenth part of the annual value of every spiritual benefice, according to the valuation in the king's books, being that yearly portion or tribute which all ecclesiastical livings formerly paid to the crown.

Tenure by Divine Service. A tenure to which is annexed some special Divine service, as to say so many masses, to distribute a certain sum in alms, which were distinguished from free alms; for if unperformed, the lord can distrain without complaining to the visitor.

Tenure by Frank Almoigne. v. *Frank Almoigne.*

Tepida, Aqua Calida vel. v. *Aqua Calida vel Tepida.*

Ter-sanctus. The ancient hymn beginning "With angels and archangels." Its place in the liturgy is antecedent to the prayer of consecration. It had, probably, an Apostolic origin.

Terce. The third hour of the day, or nine a.m. Also called *Undern Song.*

Tercerium. 1. The third part. 2. An instrument with three hammers, by which the monks were summoned to divine service.

Terminarius. 1. One who holds a tenement for a term of years. 2. The master of the ceremonies in the divine offices. 3. The preacher appointed by a mendicant order for the district attached to a particular convent.

Terminator. 1. A master of ceremonies in some Sicilian cathedrals. 2. One who fixes boundaries.

Terminists. A name given to a sect of the Calvinists who limit the day of grace to a period short of the natural life of man.

Terra Cotta. Burnt clay moulded into patterns, and used for decorating buildings.

Terracia. A terrace.

Terræ Filius. A scholar at an university, appointed to make facetious and satirical speeches.

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Terrar. An hostillar.

Terrarius. A tenant or vassal.

Terrerium. 1. A terrier. 2. A territory or district.

Terrerius. 1. A native. 2. The collector of rents due to a monastery.

Terrier. A record or register of land. By Canon 87, "The archbishops and all bishops, within their dioceses, shall procure that a true note and terrier of all the glebes, lands, meadows, gardens, orchards, houses, stocks, implements, tenements, and portions of tithes lying out of their parishes, which belong to any parsonage, vicarage, or rural prebend, be taken by the view of honest men in every parish, by the appointment of the bishop, whereof the minister to be one, and to be laid up in the bishop's registry, there to be for a perpetual memory thereof."

Tertarii. The same as *Fratres Ordines Tertii.*

Tertia. 1. The office of terce, said at the third hour. 2. The third portion of the offertory, set apart for the repair of the church.

Tertiana. 1. The third part of the revenues belonging to the Church, assigned to a bishop in early times. 2. The third part of the fruits given to the landlord by the tenant. 3. A religious woman of the third order of a society.

Tertians. A member of a cathedral body; so called from the portion of pay allotted to him; others were dernies and quartans.

Tertiaries. An order of Franciscans who observe the third rule of the founder. It is also used analogously by other orders and congregations.

Tertii, Fratres Ordines. v. *Fratres Ordines Tertii.*

Tertius. 1. The third part of the revenues of an ecclesiastical benefice. 2. The third day after death, when mass was said.

Tertullianists. A name for the Montanists, from Tertullian.

Tessellæ. v. *Tessellated Pavement.*

Tessellated Pavement. A pavement made of small pieces of marble, stone, or tiles, which are called *Tesseræ* or *Tessellæ*, and arranged in a pattern.

Tesseradecatilæ. v. *Quartodecimani.*

Tesseræ. v. *Tessellated Pavement.*

Tesserakonthemeron. In the Greek Church, 1. forty days before Christmas; 2. the forty days of Lent.

Tesserakosta. A service for the dead, forty days after death, in the Greek Church.

Tesserakoste. A Greek term 1. for Lent; 2. for any fast of more than seven days.

Testament. This name is given to both divisions of the Bible, as containing, directly or indirectly, the method of salvation, which Christ ratified by His death. The Greek word rendered Testament may also be rendered Covenant, which would be more suitable to books belonging to the period before our Lord's birth; but Testament is well suited to the second portion. The terms Old and New Testament are used 2 Cor. iii. 6.

Testamentale. A deed of gift.

Testamentalis Schedula. v. *Schedula Testamentalis.*

Testamentary Court. v. *Prerogative Court.*

Testator. Our Lord Jesus Christ, Who before His death devised the legacy of Redemption to mankind, which His Testament took effect upon, and only upon, His death: Heb. ix. 16, 17.

Tester. A flat canopy over a tomb or pulpit. Also called *Testoon.*

Testes Synodales. v. *Diocesan Synod.*

Testimonial. 1. After the institution of a clerk to a benefice, the ordinary is wont to make letters testimonial thereof. 2. A document, signed by three priests, testifying to the fitness of the holder for receiving holy order.

Testimoniales. 1. Certificates for soldiers who have served their time. 2. Any certificates.

Testimonialis, Diaconus. v. *Diaconus Testimonialis.*

Testimony Church, Congrega-

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tional. A sect of the Independents.

Testoon. The same as *Tester*.

Tetrada. Another name for Wednesday, the fourth day of the week.

Tetradites. 1. Heretics who fasted at Easter, as on Wednesday. 2. Certain ancient sects which held the number four in special reverence, to the extent of supposing the existence of a fourth person added to the Holy Trinity.

Tetradoparaskeue. In the Greek Church, the fast of Wednesday and Friday.

Tetragrammaton. The ineffable Name of God, consisting of four letters.

Tetrapla. The great work of Origen; so called before it contained more than three versions of the holy Scriptures, *i. e.* that of the Septuagint, of Aquila, and of Theodotion. All but a few fragments are lost.

Tetrapolitan Confession. A Protestant confession of faith, put forth in 1530 by the cities of Strasburg, Constance, Meiningen, and Linden. Also called the *Confession of the Four Cities* and *Confession of Suevland.*

Tetravelum. 1. A fourfold veil or four veils to cover the ciborium containing the reserved Sacrament. 2. The same drawn round the altar in a Latin church, until after the communion in the mass; they were sometimes suspended between the pillars of a canopy over the altar. Called *Parapetasmata* in the Eastern Church.

Teutonic Knights. An order founded at Jerusalem for the conquest of the Holy Land, under the Augustinian rule. Confirmed, 1195, by Cœlestine III. Habit, a white cloak, with a black cross.

Teutonic Knights of S. Mary of Jerusalem. Founded by a noble German at Jerusalem, in the 12th century, for the relief of the sick and needy. The order was confirmed by Cœlestine III., in 1192, and removed to Germany, A. D. 1226. Habit, black crosses on white garments.

Teutonicus Ordo. v. *Teutonic Knights of S. Mary of Jerusalem.*

Text. 1. A book containing the four Gospels used as the pax at mass in the old English rites and in France. It was often bound in gold and enriched with precious stones. It must not be confounded with the book out of which the gospels for the day were read. 2. The letter of the holy Scriptures, more especially in the original language. 3. The original of any book. 4. Any short sentence out of holy Scripture. 5. A plate engraved with the evangelistic symbols. 6. A register. 7. A text in handwriting. 8. The skull.

Textevangelion. The book of the gospels.

Textrinum. 1. A place for building ships. 2. A place for weaving.

Textus. The same as *Text.*

Textus Receptus. The ordinary or received text of the Scriptures is so called. That of the Old Testament is based on the edition of Van der Hooght, Amsterdam and Utretcht, 1705. It is derived from that of Joseph Athias, Amsterdam, 1661. The Elzevirs, following Beza, who followed H. Stephens, published at Leyden, in 1633, an edition of the New Testament, which may be called the *Textus Receptus.*

Thabet. A kind of waved silk called tabby.

Thaddæus, S. The same as *Jude, S.*

Thalamus. 1. A house. 2. A bedchamber. 3. A workshop. 4. A cell in a monastery. 5. A platform.

Thalassa. A recess or piscina below the altar. Also called *Thalassidion.*

Thalassidion. The same as *Thalassa.*

Thanksgiving. A solemn expression of gratitude for God's goodness and mercy, general or particular.

Thanksgiving, General. A prayer used in matins and evensong of the Church of England before the prayer of S. Chrysostom. Inserted at the last revision of the Prayer Book, A. D. 1662.

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That Day of Wrath, that dreadful Day. H. A & M. No. 38. After Thomas de Celano. By Sir Walter Scott, Bt.

That Eastertide with Joy was bright. Part III. of *Light's glittering morn.*

That which of old the reverend Choir of Prophets. S. A. H. No. 206. *Quod chorus Vatum venerandus olim.* Hymn for festivals of B. V. M. Translated by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Thaumaturgia. Wonder-working; the working of miracles.

The Advent of our God. S. A. H. No. 119. *Instantis Adventum Dei.* Advent hymn. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

The Advent of our King. H. A & M. No. 34. *Instantis Adventum Dei.* Advent hymn. After the translation of Rev. J. Chandler.

The ancient Law departs. H. A & M. No. 55. *Debilis cessent elementa legis.* Hymn for the Circumcision. Translated by the compilers.

The Angel spake the Word. S. A. H. No. 171. *Supernus ales nuntiat.* Hymn for the Annunciation. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

The Apostles' Hearts were full of Pain. Part II. of *Light's glittering morn.*

The Church on Earth, with answering Love. S. A. H. No. 96. *Supernæ Matris gaudia.* Hymn for the feast of All Saints. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Church's one Foundation. H. A & M. No. 320. By Rev. S. J. Stone.

The Day is past and over. H. A & M. No. 275. S. A. H. No. 113. An evening hymn, from the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Day of Resurrection. H. A & M. No. 290. Easter hymn, from the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Earth, O Lord, is one wide field. H. A & M. No. 218. Hymn for missions. By Rev. J. M. Neale.

The eternal Gifts of Christ the King. H. A & M. No. 257. S. A. H. No. 76. *Æterna Christi munera.* Ambrosian hymn for festivals of Apostles. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Fast, as taught by holy lore. S. A. H. No. 47. *Ex more docti mystico.* Lenten hymn. H. N. translation.

The Fish in wave and Bird on wing. H. A & M. No. 28. *Iisdem creati fluctibus.* Thursday hymn. Translated by the compilers.

The God Whom Earth and Sea and Sky. H. A & M. No. 249. S. A. H. No. 88. *Quem terra, pontus, æthera.* Hymn of Venantius Fortunatus. For the Annunciation of B. V. M. Translated by the compilers, after Rev. J. M. Neale.

The great Forerunner of the Morn. H. A & M. No. 250. S. A. H. No. 92. *Præcursor altus Luminis.* Hymn of Venerable Bede. For the nativity of S. John Baptist. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Head that once was crown'd with Thorns. H. A & M. No. 300. By Kelly.

The Heavenly Child in stature grows. H. A & M. No. 62. *Divine crescebas Puer.* Hymn for the Epiphany. Translated, after the version of Rev. J. Chandler, by Rev. John Keble.

The Heavenly Word proceeding forth. H. A & M. No. 345. *Verbum supernum prodiens, nec.* Hymn for the blessed Sacrament by S. Thomas Aquinas. Translated by the compilers.

The King of Love my Shepherd is. H. A & M. No. 330. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

The Lamb's high Banquet called to share. H. A & M. No. 111. *Ad cœnam Agni providi.* Easter hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale and the compilers.

The Lamb's high Banquet we await. S. A. H. No. 64. *Ad cœnam Agni providi.* Easter hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Life which God's Incarnate Word. H. A & M. No. 51. S. A. H. No. 129. *Quæ dixit, egit, pertulit.* Hymn for the festival of S. John the

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Divine. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

The mighty Host on High. S. A. H. No. 95. *Celsorum civium.* Hymn for the festival of S. Michael and All Angels. H. N. translation.

The People that in darkness sat. H. A & M. No. 61. Hymn for the Epiphany. By John Morrison.

The Praises that the Blessed know. S. A. H. No. 98. *Harum laudum præconia.* Hymn for the festival of All Saints. H. N. translation.

The radiant Morn hath pass'd away. H. A & M. No. 274. Evening hymn. By Rev. G. Thring.

The roseate Hues of early Dawn. H. A & M. No 167. By Mrs. Alexander.

The royal Banners forward go. H. A & M. No. 84. S. A. H. No. 51. *Vexilla Regis prodeunt.* Hymn of Venantius Fortunatus for Passion Sunday. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Shepherd now was smitten. H. A & M. No. 245. *Pastore percusso, minas.* Hymn for the Conversion of S. Paul. Translated by Rev. F. Pott.

The Sighs and the Sorrows. S. A. H. No. 91. *Humani generis.* Hymn for the Annunciation. H. N. translation.

The solemn Season calls us now. S. A. H. No. 138. *Solemne nos jejunii.* Lenten hymn. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

The Son of God goes forth to War. H. A & M. No. 263. Hymn for festivals of martyrs. By bishop Heber.

The Strain upraise of Joy and Praise. Alleluia! H. A & M. No. 145. S. A. H. No. 61. *Cantemus cuncti melodum nunc. Alleluia.* The Alleluiatic sequence of Godescæcus. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Strife is o'er, the Battle done. H. A & M. No. 114. *Finita jam sunt prælia.* Easter hymn. Translated by Rev. F. Pott.

The Sun is sinking fast. H. A & M. No. 15. S. A. H. No. 110. Evening hymn. Translated from a lost Latin hymn by Rev. E. Caswall.

The Sunday morn again is here. S. A. H. No. 8. *En dies est Dominica.* Sunday morning hymn. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Triumphs of the Saints. S. A. H. No. 79. *Sanctorum meritis.* Hymn for festivals of martyrs. H. N. translation.

The Virgin Mary hath conceived. S. A. H. No. 37. *Maria ventre concipit.* Christmas hymn for the third hour. H. N. translation.

The Voice that breathed o'er Eden. H. A & M. No. 212. S. A. H. No. 328. Hymn for holy matrimony. By Rev. John Keble.

The winged Herald of the Day. S. A. H. No. 19. Hymn for Tuesday morning. H. N. translation.

The Word of God proceeding forth. S. A. H. No. 55. *Verbum supernum prodiens, nec.* Hymn for Maundy Thursday. H. N. translation.

The Word with God the Father One. H. A & M. No. 57. *Verbum Quod ante sæcula.* Hymn for the Circumcision. Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

The World and all its boasted Good. S. A. H. No. 86. *Hæc rite mundi gaudia.* Hymn for festivals of holy Women. H. N. translation.

The World is very evil. H. A & M. No. 298. S. A. H. No. 318. *Hora novissima.* Hymn from a poem on Contempt of the World, by Bernard of Morlaix. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

The Year is gone beyond recall. H. A & M. No. 240. *Lapsus est annus, redit annus alter.* Hymn for the new year. Translated by the compilers.

Theandric. An epithet given to those acts of Christ in which His humanity and divinity were both concerned. The term was also used in an heretical sense by the Monothelites.

Theanthropophiles. The same as *Theophilanthropists.*

Theatine Nuns of the Most Holy Conception. Founded by

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Ursula Benincasa, a devout Neapolitan. Order confirmed by pope Gregory XV., 1622, and placed under the rule and constitutions of the Theatine order. Habit, black serge, white veil.

Theatines of the Immaculate Conception. An order of nuns, founded in 1583, by Ursula Benincasa, at Naples, under Gregory XIII. Habit, black.

Theatins. Regular clerks; so called from their founder, in the pontificate of Julius II., cardinal Caraffa, bishop of Theati, afterwards Paul IV. Habit, black, with a cloak and square cap. Also called *Order of Divine Love.*

Thebes, Hermits of. The same as *Paul, Hermits of S.*

Theca. 1. A reliquary. 2. A thimble.

Thee, O Christ, the Father's Splendour. S. A. H. No. 94. *Tibi, Christe, Splendor Patris.* Hymn for the festival of S. Michael and All Angels. H. N. translation.

Thee, Saviour of the World, we pray. S. A. H. No. 114. *Salvator Mundi, Domine.* Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

Thee we adore, O hidden Saviour, Thee. H. A & M. No. 206. *Adoro Te devote, latens Deitas.* Eucharistic hymn of S. Thomas Aquinas. Translated by Rev. J. R. Woodford.

Thefbote. A fine for theft.

Theists. v. *Deists.*

Themistiani. Heretics; so called from one Themistius, a deacon, who held that Christ was ignorant of certain things, such as the day of judgment.

Theocatagnostes. One who presumes to find fault with the work or words of God.

Theocracy. 1. The direct government of God. 2. A state or nation governed directly by God, as the Jews in the time of Moses.

Theodochos. "One who receives God." An epithet of S. Simeon.

Theodosians. Followers of Theodosius, a Monophysite of Alexandria, of the 6th century.

Theodromoi. Messengers sent, privately, to summon Church assemblies. Also called *Theopresbutai.*

Theologal. A member of a foreign cathedral who was either 1. a professor of theology, or 2. a preaching canon.

Theological Virtues. Faith, Hope, and Charity; so called from their having God and divine things for their immediate object. They are infused into us at baptism, and refreshed from time to time by other sacraments. Of these three, Charity alone will remain in the state of felicity hereafter.

Theologos. A divine. An epithet of S. John and S. Gregory of Nazianzum.

Theology. The science which treats of God and divine things. Also called *Divinity.* There are many branches of theology, such as ascetic, biblical, moral, mystical, and polemical theology.

Theology, Dogmatic. v. *Dogmatic Theology.*

Theology, Mystical. v. *Mystical Theology.*

Theometor. An epithet of the Blessed Virgin and S. Anne.

Theopaschites. The same as *Patripassians.*

Theophania. The feast of the Epiphany.

Theophany. The Epiphany.

Theophilanthropists. A sect of Deists which appeared in France during the Revolution, 1796, of whom Thomas Paine was a member. Also called *Theanthropophiles.*

Theophori. A name occasionally given to Christians in early times, as bearing God and Christ in their hearts. S. Ignatius applies the name of Theophorus to himself. Also called *Christophori.*

Theopresbutai. The same as *Theodromoi.*

Theoprometor. An epithet of the Blessed Virgin and S. Anne.

Theoretron. A gift made by the bridegroom when the bride appears in public.

Theorios. An official who keeps order in the Greek Church.

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Theoros. The Greek term for a sacristan.

Theosophists. The same as 1. *Paracelsists;* 2. *Rosicrucians.*

Theotheca. The same as *Monstrance.*

Theotokos. The title of the Blessed Virgin Mary, signifying that she became, and is still, the Mother of God, from the period of His Incarnation. Also called *Deipara.*

Therapeia. Penance in the Greek Church.

Therapeutæ. Certain Christian ascetics in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, supposed to have been converted by S. Mark, are described by Philo-Judæus, Eusebius, and other writers under this name. Others have called them Contemplative Essenes; and by some they have been erroneously confounded with the Jewish sect so called, who, however, lived in Palestine.

Therapeutes. 1. A deacon. 2. A monk.

There is a blessed Home. H. A & M. No. 182. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

There is a Book, who runs may read. H. A & M. No. 71. Hymn for Septuagesima. By Rev. John Keble.

There is a green Hill far away. H. A & M. No. 362. Hymn for children. By Mrs. Alexander.

There is an everlasting Home. S. A. H. No. 252. Hymn on the Passion. By M. Bridges, Esq.

There is One true and only God. S. A. H. No. 312.

Theristrum. A summer cloak for women.

Thermarium. A bath-house.

Thesaurarius. 1. The keeper of the royal treasury. 2. The treasurer of a cathedral or capitular body.

Theseus. The month of June was so called by the Macedonians.

Theurgia. A name for magic which is connected with religion and pretends to knowledge of the supernatural through the aid of demons.

They come, God's Messengers of Love. H. A & M. No. 254. Hymn for the festival of S. Michael and All Angels. By R. Campbell, Esq.

They whose Course on Earth is o'er. S. A. H. No. 331. Hymn on the communion of saints. By Rev. J. M. Neale.

Thief and Reever Bell. The tolling of the great bell of S. Nicolas, Newcastle, at eight o'clock of the evening before a fair, popularly thought to be an invitation to thieves to enter that town.

Thigh. The Humanity of Christ: Rev. xix. 16.

Thine are, O Lord, in Days of old. H. A & M. No. 373. By Rev. E. Plumptre.

Thine for ever, God of Love. H. A & M. No. 308.

Third Pointed Gothic Architecture. The same as *Perpendicular Architecture.*

Thirty-nine Articles. Articles of religion, not of belief. They are based on the forty-two framed by Cranmer and Ridley, in the reign of Edward VI., and approved in their Latin form by Convocation in 1562. They were revised in 1571, and published in Latin and English; in 1628 an English edition was published, to which the Declaration of Charles I. was prefixed. They are binding on the clergy only of the Church of England. Though of a Protestant bias, they are capable of a Catholic interpretation.

Thirty Years among us dwelling. Part II. of *Sing, my tongue, the glorious battle.*

This Day the wondrous mystery. S. A. H. No. 254. *Mysterium mirabile.* Hymn on the Passion. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

This is the Day of Light. H. A & M. No. 281. Sunday hymn. By Rev. J. Ellerton.

Thnetopsychites. Heretics who held that the soul of man dies with the body.

Tholota. Churches built in the form of a shield.

Tholus. An arched roof.

Thomas' (à Becket) Water, S. v. *Canterbury Water.*

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Thomas, Ap. & M., S. Surnamed Didymus. Martyred in India, c. A.D. 44. Festival, December 21st. Represented with a spear or lance: carpenter's square: handling our Blessed Lord's wounds: receiving a girdle from the B. V. M. at her Assumption: bearing an arrow.

Thomas, Christians of S. v. *Christians of S. Thomas.*

Thomas, Liturgy of S. The liturgy of S. Thomas is the chief of the fifth class of liturgies, that of All Apostles, or the East. It has been much tampered with by the Roman Catholic missionaries sent to Goar in the 16th century. The tradition is, that this is the liturgy given by S. Thomas to India. It is also called the *Malabar Liturgy.* v. *Liturgy.*

Thomas, Sunday of S. The Sunday after Easter; so called by the Greeks, from the conversion of the saint.

Thomists. Followers of S. Thomas Aquinas, the most eminent of the Schoolmen, a Dominican friar, who was born in 1224, and studied at Cologne and Paris. He new modelled the School divinity, and was therefore called the Angelic Doctor and Eagle of Divines. His works are printed in eighteen volumes. He died in the 50th year of his age, and was canonized by pope John XXII. His great theological opponent was Duns Scotus.

Thomocharta. A roll or deed.

Thontrakians. A sect of Paulicians, followers of one Sembat, A.D. 833, in the province of Ararat.

Thoracida. 1. A bust. 2. A portrait which represents not more than the head and chest.

Thorns. 1. Rolling in: thorns near him: S. Benedict. 2. Kneeling on: wearing a garment woven with thorns: extracting a thorn from a lion's foot: S. Jerome, C.

Thoro, A Mensa et. v. *A Mensa et Thoro.*

Those eternal Bowers. S. A. H. No. 345. Hymn for the common of saints, from the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Those five Wounds of Jesus smitten. S. A. H. No. 250. Part II. of *By the Cross, sad vigil keeping.*

Thou art gone up on High. H. A & M. No. 124. Hymn for the Ascension. By Mrs. N. Toke.

Thou art the Way, by Thee alone. H. A & M. No. 162. By bishop Doane, of New Jersey.

Thou brightness of the Father's ray. S. A. H. No. 17. Hymn for Monday morning. H. N. translation.

Thou heavenly, new Jerusalem. S. A. H. No. 103. *Cœlestis urbs Jerusalem.* Hymn for the dedication of a church. H. N. translation.

Thou Judge of Quick and Dead. H. A & M. No. 339. By Charles Wesley.

Thou only Son of God on High. S. A. H. No. 179. *Æterni Patris Unice.* Hymn for the festival of S. Mary Magdalen. Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq., and altered.

Thou spak'st the Word, and into one. H. A & M. No. 26. *Jubes, et in præceps aquis.* Tuesday hymn. Translated by the compilers.

Thou, the Spirit's Pleasure. S. A. H. No. 263. *Tu mentis delectatio.* Part III. of *O Jesu, King most wonderful.*

Thou, Whose Almighty Word. H. A & M. No. 220. Hymn for missions. By J. Marriott.

Thou, young in Years, in desert Caverns hidest. S. A. H. No. 175. *Antra deserti teneris sub annis.* Hymn for the nativity of S. John Baptist. Translated by Rev. T. I. Ball.

Thousand. A thousand years, Rev. xx. 7, the whole period of the Church, whatever it may be. A thousand cubits, Ezek. xlvii. 3—5, the fulness of the benefits vouchsafed to the Church in her individual members, according to the various stages of their growth and development in the spiritual life.

Three. Deity, as in Gen. xviii. 2. It is to be noted that, in the threefold blessing from Jehovah, the Triune Lord in Num. xxvi. 24—26, there is, each time it is repeated, a different accentuation in the Hebrew. The blessing is also a twofold bless-

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ing from each person, to show that, as two is the mystical number for denoting the twofold nature of Christ, so all our blessings from the Trinity are derived to us only through the Incarnation of God the Son.

Three Denominations. An association, commenced in 1727, of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers; it was more political than religious. It belonged to London and Westminster.

Three Hundred. The hundredfold number denoting all creation, forasmuch as it doth not exist of itself, but is the work of the Trinity, is made threefold, Judg. vii., as that which may be increased unto perfection by the grace of the Trinity, so that whosoever hath fallen through ignorance from the hundred may, by recognition of the Trinity, be restored to the Three Hundred.

Three Hundred and Eighteen, Sunday of the. The Sunday after Ascension; so called in the East from the commemoration which then takes place of the Fathers of Nice.

Three in One and One in Three. H. A & M. No. 137. By Rev. G. Rorison.

Three Kings' Day. Twelfth-night, formerly so called.

Throne. 1. A bishop's stall in his cathedral church. In a basilica the throne occupies the apex of the apse. 2. A seat for a bishop in any other church.

Thrones. One of the nine orders of angels.

Thronistes. The Eastern title of a bishop who assists at the consecration of another bishop.

Thronos. 1. A bishop's throne. 2. Episcopal rank. 3. A title of bishops.

Thronos Deuteros. The priesthood.

Through all the changing Scenes of Life. H. A & M. No. 153. Paraphrase of Psalm xxxiv. By Tate.

Through Carved Work. A sort of carving in which the spaces between the ornamental parts are pierced entirely through the substance on which it is cut, and left open.

Through Stone. 1. A stone in a wall which reaches entirely through it, and shows itself on both sides. Called also a *Bond Stone*, *Bonder*, and *Perpent Stone*. 2. A flat grave-stone.

Through the day Thy Love has spared us. H. A & M. No. 16. Evening hymn. By T. Kelly.

Thrust. The force exerted by any two bodies against each other, *e. g.* of a roof on the supporting walls.

Thunder. Christ Himself, Who was brought to our knowledge by the concurrent prophecy of the ancient fathers as if by the clashing together of clouds, Who appearing visibly amongst us sounded forth awfully those things which were above us. Whence also the holy Apostles themselves, begotten by His grace, were called Boanerges, that is, sons of Thunder.

Thundering Legion. v. *Legion, Thundering.*

Thurai. In the Greek Church, 1. Angelic doors between the choir and nave; 2. Holy doors between the bema and choir; 3. Royal doors between the nave and narthex; 4. Beautiful doors, the outer doors of the narthex.

Thurarii. Sellers of frankincense to the heathen. This trade was forbidden to Christians.

Thurible. A censer.

Thuribler. The same as *Thurifer.*

Thuribulorum Festivitas. A feast when the clergy of a church received from the pope certain gifts called Presbyterium.

Thuribulum. A thurible.

Thuricremium. A censer.

Thurifer. The acolyte who carries the censer and swings it during divine service. Also called *Thuribler.*

Thurifex. Another name for a priest, as one who used incense.

Thuricare. To burn incense.

Thuricate. To incense.

Thuricati. Christians who in the time of persecution escaped persecution and martyrdom by offering incense to the heathen gods, without actually pronouncing words of apos-

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tasy. They were not absolved by the Church without a rigid penance.

Thursday of Blasphemy. Maundy Thursday in Wales, with reference to the mocking of our Lord on that day.

Thursday of the Great Canon. Thursday of Mid-Lent Week in the Eastern Church, because the hymn of S. Andrew of Crete which bears that title is then sung.

Thusiasterion. 1. The altar. 2. The bema.

Thy Cross, O Lord, the holy Sign. H. A & M. No. 367. Hymn for children. By Rev. H. Stowell.

Thy Kingdom come, O God. H. A & M. No. 311. By Rev. L. Hensley.

Thymiamaterium. A censer.

Tiara. 1. And triple cross: anchor at his feet: kneeling in prayer before an altar, attendant holding the tiara on a book: S. Clement, Bp. 2. And triple cross: S. Gregory the Great, M. & Bp. 3. Double cross and scroll, female bearing a label, *Silvester . . . sce me tua salva pce:* S. Sylvester, Bp.

Tiara. The crown worn by the pope. It consisted first of a simple circlet of gold like that worn by early bishops. The top was gradually elongated, and round this a second circlet was placed by Boniface VIII., and a third by Benedict XII., 1334-41. It was not, however, before Urban V., thirty years later, that it was habitually used. Called also *Papalis Mitra*, *Phrygium*, and *Regnum*.

Tibi, Christe, Splendor Patris. v. *Thee, O Christ, the Father's Splendour.*

Tibia, Multiforabilis. v. *Multitorabilis Tibia.*

Tide Song. Saxon for the canonical hours of prayer.

Tie Beam. A beam placed between two others which have a tendency to spread, as in a roof.

Tierce. The same as *Terce.*

Tierceret. The same as *Tierceron.*

Tierceron. One of the subordinate ribs of a groined vault in France. Also called *Tierceret.*

Tiles. Thin plates of baked clay either, 1. plain, that is, perfectly flat, used for roofs, as also for pavements; or 2. pan, *i. e.* curved, so that when laid upon a roof, each tile overlaps the edge of the next and protects the joint.

Tiles, Normandy. Glazed decorative tiles, originally made in Normandy.

Tilptalium. A kind of linen very finely carded.

Timotheans. Followers of Timothy Ælurus, the Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria, who held that our Lord was incarnate only for the good of our bodies.

Tina. 1. A tub. 2. A square cap worn by the clergy.

Tingere. 1. To baptize. 2. To clip money.

Tinniolum. A little bell.

Tintinnabulum. 1. A small bell used in a monastery. 2. The little bell used at mass at the elevation of the Host.

Tintinnum. A bell on the neck of cattle.

Tintoria. A place where cloth is dyed.

Tippe. The same as *Type.*

Tippet. A vesture which covers the shoulders, to which a hood may be attached.

Tiranni. Cramps or holdfasts fixed in a wall.

Tironenses. Congregation of Benedictines founded by S. Bernard, 1109, at Tiron. Habit, black, having first worn light grey.

Tirones. A name sometimes given to catechumens.

'Tis done; that new and heavenly Birth. H. A & M. No. 209. Hymn for holy baptism. By Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

'Tis for conquering Kings to gain. S. A. H. No. 273. *Victis sibi cognomina.* Translated by Rev. J. Chandler.

'Tis the Day of Resurrection. S. A. H. No. 154. Easter hymn from the Greek. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

'Tis the solemn midnight Hour. S. A. H. No. 117. *Mediæ noctis*

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tempus est. Midnight hymn. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Tithe Commutation Acts. The tithe commutation Acts are 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 71 [amended by 7 Wm. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 69; 1 & 2 Vict. c. 64; 2 & 3 Vict. c. 62; 3 & 4 Vict. c. 15; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 54; 9 & 10 Vict. c. 73; 10 & 11 Vict. c. 104; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 93] by which a corn-rent may be substituted, payable in money and permanent in quantity, though fluctuating in value, for all tithes, whether payable under a modus or composition or not, which may have belonged to ecclesiastical or lay persons.

Tithe of Agistment. The tithe upon the sum gained by feeding cattle, for a given price, upon common lands, which was termed agistment.

Tithes. A species of incorporeal hereditament, defined to be the tenth part of the increase yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands, the stock upon lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants.

Tithes, Great. v. *Great Tithes.*

Tithes, Minute. v. *Minute Tithes.*

Tithes, Mixed. Such as arise not immediately from the ground, but from things nourished by the ground, as by means of goods depastured thereupon, or otherwise nourished with the fruits thereof, as colts, calves, lambs, chickens, milk, cheese, and eggs.

Tithes, Personal. Such profits as arise by the honest labour and industry of man, employing himself in some personal work, artifice, or negotiation; being the tenth part of the clear gain, after charges deducted.

Tithes, Prædial. Such as arise merely and immediately from the ground, as grain of all sorts, hay, wood, fruits, and herbs. Also called *Great Tithes.*

Tithes, Small. The same as *Minute Tithes.*

Titionarium. A hearth,

Title. 1. A condition precedent to, or a claim in favour of, ordination, such as a sphere of parochial or other spiritual work, always required by a bishop, except in certain specified cases. *v.* Canon 33. 2. The anniversary of a church's name-day.

Titular. A term which implies that an ecclesiastic possesses only a title to a sphere of work, without an actual corresponding locality.

Titular Bishop. v. *Bishop Titular.*

Titular Saint. A patron saint.

Tituli. In ancient times, some churches, especially in Rome, were called tituli, because they gave a designation to the clergy, according to our modern use of the term title.

Titulus. 1. A landmark. 2. The church which a presbyter is ordained to serve. 3. v. *Tituli.* 4. That part of the church where the altar stands. 5. The title of a book. 6. A place or sphere of work to which an ecclesiastic is appointed.

To Christ, the Prince of Peace. H. A & M. No. 195. S. A. H. No. 295. *Summi Parentis Filio.* Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

To-day, O Lord, a holier Work. H. A & M. No. 29. *Jam sanctius moves opus.* Friday hymn. Translated by the compilers.

To Earth descending, Word sublime. S. A. H. No. 29. *Verbum Superbum prodiens a Patre.* Advent hymn. H. N. translation.

To-fall. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, the roof of which is formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall of the principal building. Sometimes called a *Lean-to.*

To the Name of our Salvation H. A & M. No. 168. *Gloriosi Salvatoris.* Translated by the compilers, after Rev. J. M. Neale.

To the Paschal Victim. S. A. H. No. 60. *Victimæ paschali laudes.* Easter hymn, after a mediæval sequence ascribed to S. Notker. H. N. translation.

To the Virgin He sends. S. A. H. No. 90. *Mittit ad Virginem.* Hymn for the Annunciation of the B. V. M. H. N. translation.

Toacula. A towel.

Tocsin. The alarm bell of a monastery.

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Toga Monachorum. A congregation of monks.

Togiforium. A place where disputations are held by scholars.

Toleration. Licence, expressed or implied, for the exercise of a form of religion other than that sanctioned or established by the state.

Toleration Act. The act of 1 Wm. & Mary, s. 1, c. 18, confirmed by 10 Anne c. 2, amended by 53 Geo. III. c. 160.

Tomb. Reposing in her: S. Cecilia, V. & M.

Tomb, High. The same as *Altar Tomb.*

Tomus. 1. Any letter or volume. 2. Minutes or decrees of a council. 3. The decrees against Eutyches. 4. A deed testifying a bishop's election.

Tonabulum. A bell.

Tonaliter. Singing by modulation or inflexion.

Tonarius. A book on the tones or ecclesiastical chant.

Tone. 1. Monotone, on a single note. 2. Canto fermo, plain chant, with inflexions in unison. 3. Figured and harmonized melody.

Tones, Gregorian. v. *Gregorian Tones.*

Tongues, Gift of. v. *Gift of Tongues.*

Toni, Autentus. v. *Autentus Toni.*

Tonsura. The tonsure.

Tonsurari. To receive the tonsure.

Tonsure. The cutting of the hair in the form of a crown. This was a sort of preparatory step to receiving orders, and placed its members under ecclesiastical law. In the case of a monk the corona or part shaved was larger. The Romans anciently wore the whole upper part of the head tonsured, wearing only a small circle of hair below, after the example of S. Peter. The Greeks tonsured their whole heads, like S. James and the other Apostles. The Britons and Scots shaved the front part of the head, from ear to ear, wearing no tonsure behind, like S. John.

Tonsus. A cleric; one who had received the tonsure.

Tonus. 1. A Gregorian tone. 2. Monotone.

Tonus, Parisianus. v. *Parisian Tone.*

Tonus Peregrinus. A foreign tone borrowed from the Gallican Church, made up of the fourth, sixth, seventh, and third of the Gregorian tones, and hence called *Mixed.*

Tooth Ornament. An ornament used in early English architecture, consisting of a square four-leaved flower, the centre of which projects in a point.

Toothing Stones. The same as *Tusses.*

Top Beam. v. *Collar Beam.*

Topaz. "Of Ethiopia." The saints gathered out of the blackness and darkness of this world. Job xxviii. 19.

Topoteretes. A vicar or locum tenens.

Toralis, Arcus. v. *Arcus Toralis.*

Torch. Burning, or taper in his hand: S. Blasius, Bp.

Torch, Judas. v. *Judas Torch.*

Torches. Burnt with, and torn with iron hooks: S. Vincent, M.

Torches. Long candles used in processions and at mass at the gospel. Sometimes they are made like cresset-lamps, and oil is used instead of wax, especially in processions in the open air.

Tormovelse. Turnstiles.

Tornadiz. A renegade.

Tornelia. A turret.

Torra. A place for drying corn.

Tortarii. Minor canons in the church of Auxerre in France.

Tortus. 1. A wrong done to any one. 2. A chain.

Tossapini. Immoral heretical monks, called by various names, as Patarini and Cathari. They are said to have been associated with the Albigenses.

Totum. The whole breviary, as opposed to the hours or vesperale.

Touch Stone. Compact dark-coloured stone, such as Purbeck and Petworth marble; so called from their resemblance to the Lapis Lydius.

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Touching for the King's Evil. A power of cure for disease by the king's touch. v. *King's Evil.* The kings of France claimed the power at their coronation.

Tourn. A Saxon court in which the bishop and earl sat together to administer justice in ecclesiastical and civil causes.

Towel. As used in old inventories, 1. the rich covering of silk and gold, laid over the top of the altar at other times besides mass; 2. linen altar-cloths; 3. linen cloths for wiping the hands of the celebrant at the lavabo at mass. Also called *Tuallia.*

Towels, Hampuling. v. *Hampuling Towels.*

Tower. A lofty building of several stories, either square or round, either forming part of a church or detached from it, in which the bells are generally hung.

Tower. Holding a: S. Ambrose, Bp.

Trabea. 1. The space between two beams. 2. An imperial garment.

Trabes. The beam for lights and images over a high altar.

Trabucus. 1. A kind of shoe. 2. Scales to weigh money in.

Tracery. A kind of ornamental stone-work formed in the head of a window, door, or panel in Gothic architecture. It is divided into two sorts: plate tracery and bar tracery. The former consists of openings, as if cut through a flat plate of stone; the latter is a sort of continuation of the mullions, apparently traced or worked in various patterns.

Tracery, Geometrical Decorated. v. *Geometrical Decorated Tracery.*

Tract. The same as *Tractus.*

Tractarians. A term applied to the Catholic party in the Church of England, as adopting in general the teaching of the "Tracts for the Times."

Tractatoria. 1. A letter from a synod to the bishops. 2. A letter from a bishop to his diocese. 3. A letter by which a bishop was summoned to a council.

Tractatorium. A senate or place for discussion.

Tractim Canere. To sing in a slow and prolonged manner.

Tractus. 1. The gradual when sung by one person, without interruption. When chanted alternately by several singers, it is called the *responsory.* 2. A kind of singing slow and prolonged. 3. The portion of tithes belonging to the tithe-owner. 4. An arrow. 5. A portion or tract of land. 6. An agreement. 7. A contract. 8. Death.

Tradition. A handing down by the Church of Catholic belief and practice.

Tradition of the Creed. The instruction given on certain days to catechumens upon the creed at mass. The time and place varied in different Churches. In the Mozarabic missal it still retains its place before the epistle on Palm Sunday. At Rome it was celebrated on the Wednesday in Lætare week.

Tradition Sunday. Palm Sunday; so called from the inculcation on that day of the creed to candidates for baptism on Easter eve.

Traditores. Traitors. A name applied to the early Christians who purchased exemption from persecution and martyrdom by giving up, or pretending to give up, the holy Scriptures and other sacred books to be burnt. They are condemned by the council of Arles.

Traditoria. A deed of conveyance.

Traducianists. Those who hold that the soul as well as the body is begotten by reproduction from the substance of the parent.

Tragulus. The habit of a Franciscan monk.

Trail. A running ornament of leaves, flowers, or tendrils, in the hollow mouldings of Gothic work. Also called *Trayler* and *Vignette.*

Trainellum. A shoe-horn.

Traitors. The same as *Traditores.*

Tramosericæ. A garment having the warp of linen and the woof of silk.

Tranquillitas. An honorary title of emperors.

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Transcriptum. A copy.

Transcuria. The passage which formerly led to the place set apart in church for the use of women.

Transenna. 1. A rail. 2. A window. 3. A passage from one part of a church to another. 4. The same as *Jugulum*.

Transept. The transverse portion of a cruciform church, between the nave and choir, extending north and south from the central tower.

Transept, Choir. v. *Choir Transept.*

Transeptal Chapel. A chapel in the transept of a church.

Transfiguration. The feast of the Transfiguration of our Lord, August 6th.

Transfiguration Sunday. The second Sunday in Lent; sometimes so called in France because that event, according to the Paris use, formed the gospel of the day.

Transition. 1. A term applied to works executed during the progress of a change from one style of architecture to another. 2. A style of architecture which partook both of Norman and early English characteristics.

Transition Style. The style of Gothic architecture which prevailed in England at the end of the 11th and beginning of the 12th century, between the Norman and the early English styles.

Transitorium. 1. Right of way. 2. An antiphon in the Ambrosian liturgy, sung as the priest passes to the epistle side of the altar. The same as the *Communio* in the Roman.

Translation of Bishops. The removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Translation of Feasts. The removal of a lesser feast to another day, when it occurs with a greater.

Translation of Relics. The removal of the bodies of saints to a new altar from the place of martyrdom or from another place.

Translation of S. Edward, K. & M. The feast of the translation of the remains of S. Edward, A.D. 978, from Wexham to Shaftesbury, June 20th.

Translation of S. Edward the Confessor. The translation of the remains of the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, Oct. 13th, A.D. 1163.

Translation of S. Martin. The feast of the translation of the remains of S. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the 4th century, to his own cathedral, July 4th.

Translation of S. Swithun. The feast of the translation of the remains of S. Swithun to Winchester, A.D. 971, July 15th.

Transmigration of Souls. The supposed passage of a soul from one body to another.

Transom. 1. A horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window. 2. A lintel over a doorway. Also called *Cross-beam* and *Transommer*.

Transommer. The same as *Transom.*

Transubstantiation. A term used to denote the change operated in the Eucharistic elements by the act of consecration, defined as the conversion of the whole substance of the bread and wine into the substance of the Body and Blood of Christ, leaving all the accidents or properties of the elements unaffected. It is the doctrine of both the Eastern and Western Church.

Transyte. The same as *Tresawnte.*

Trapeza. 1. The nave. 2. The altar. 3. The act of communion. 4. The credence-table.

Trapezares. The refectioner of a monastery.

Trappist. A monk of the order of La Trappe.

Trapus. Woollen cloth.

Trascodrogites. v. *Ascodrogites.*

Traverse. A canopied chair of state placed at the upper end of the choir in a royal chapel or cathedral, for the use of the sovereign.

Trayler. The same as *Trail.*

Treasurer. A dignitary of cathedrals and collegiate churches. In those of the old foundation he was the chief sacristan, in those of the new he is the bursar.

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Treasury. A place where church plate is kept.

Trebucus. A kind of shoe.

Tree. Christ Himself, growing hard by the running waters of time, as a tree for fruit and shelter: Ps. i. 3.

Tree. 1. Tied to a, and flayed alive: S. Crispin and S. Crispinian, MM. 2. Bound to a, and shot with arrows: S. Edmund, K. 3. Blossoming above her asleep: S. Etheldred, V. & Q. 4. Tied to a, in form of a cross, mitre on his head, two mallets on the ground: S. Denys, Bp.

Tree, Jesse. v. *Jesse Tree.*

Trefiee, Cross. v. *Cross Treflee.*

Trefoil. v. *Foil.*

Trefoil Arch. An arch formed by three foils.

Trellice. A reticulated framing made of thin bars of wood, for screens or unglazed windows. Also called *Trellis.*

Trellis. The same as *Trellice.*

Trent, Council of. A general council of the Roman Church which met A.D. 1545, and was dissolved A.D. 1563. The actual sessions of this council occupied less than five years; it sat at *Tridentum* (Trent), in the Tyrol, between Germany and Italy. The ninth and following sessions were held at Bologna. The decrees are signed by 255 members. It is considered by the Roman Church as an œcumenical council. Most of its propositions may be brought, by a Catholic interpretation, into harmony with Anglican formularies.

Trental. A mass said during the thirty days from a person's death; generally the word is used to include the mass said on the thirtieth day from the anniversary of the death in each year.

Trentale. A series of offices of thirty masses for the dead. Also called *Trentarium.*

Trentarium. The same as *Trentale.*

Trepalium. A place where accused persons were tortured. A council of Auxerre forbids the clergy to stand there.

Tresauns. The same as *Tresawnte.*

Tresawnte. 1. A passage. 2. A passage between the screen at the lower end of a hall and the offices. Also called *Transyte* and *Tresuns.*

Tressalitz. A renegade.

Treuga Dei. The Truce of God.

Treve de Dieu. The Truce of God.

Trevia Dei. The Truce of God.

Triadikon. A hymn in honour of the Holy Trinity.

Trial of Innocence. The same as *Ordeal.*

Triangular Arch. An arch consisting of two flat stones, resting on the imposts, and meeting in the centre. They are seldom seen except in Saxon work.

Triangular Candlestick. v. *Hercia ad Tenebras.*

Triaverdini. Heretics, of the 12th century, whose errors and depravities are mentioned by Baronius.

Triblatton. A cloak of three colours.

Tribonarium. A monk's cloak.

Tribuna. 1. The pulpit of a church. 2. The same as *Apse.*

Tribunal. 1. The sanctuary. 2. Movable furniture for the decoration of the altar. 3. The same as *Ambo.*

Tribune. 1. The seat of the bishop in the apse behind the altar in basilicas. 2. A pulpit or ambone. 3. A gallery in a church.

Tricanale. A round ball with a screw cover, for the mixture of the water and the wine at the holy communion; used in bishop Andrewes' chapel and in Canterbury cathedral in the place of cruets.

Tricenarium. Mass for thirty or three hundred days for the dead, or a mass said annually on the thirtieth or three hundredth day from the day of death.

Tricesimus. The thirtieth day after marriage, when a particular prayer was said for the newly-married in the mass in the old liturgies.

Trichokouria. The tonsure.

Trichorium. The same as *Trichorus* 2.

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Trichorus. 1. A building consisting of three stories. 2. The refectory of a monastery. 3. The same as *Apse.*

Tricinium. A song for three voices.

Triclinium. The refectory of a convent.

Tridentine. Matters relating to the council of Trent.

Triduana. A fast of three days.

Triduo. Prayers for the space of three days, followed by the service of Benediction, as a preparation for keeping a saint's day, or for obtaining some favour of God by the means of the prayers of one of His saints.

Triduum. 1. The three last days of Lent. 2. Any three days kept in a special manner, as during a retreat or in preparation for a feast.

Triennial Visitation. v. *Visitation, Triennial.*

Trifilum. A necklace consisting of three rows of jewels.

Triforium. The gallery or open space between the vaulting of the nave and the roof of the aisles of a church, usually opening on the nave by triple apertures; whence the name.

Triformiani. Heretics in the 5th century, who held that the Divine Nature resided, imperfectly, in each of three forms.

Trim Tram. A name for a lich-gate.

Trimmer. A piece of timber inserted in a roof, floor, or wooden partition, to support the ends of any of the joists or rafters, which cannot be made to bear upon the walls, or upon any of the main timbers.

Trimorphum. An icon of our Blessed Lord standing between the B. V. M. and S. John.

Trindles. Rolls of wax ordered by Edward VI.'s injunctions to be taken away from churches; they were offerings to the church.

Trine Affusion. The application of water in Baptism, repeated at the name of each Person of the Trinity. Trine affusion is the ordinary method of Baptism, whether water be poured on the head, or the body be entirely covered with the water.

Trine Immersion. The dipping the body thrice in water at baptism, practised in the Eastern Church.

Trinitarians. 1. A name applied to those who hold the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity. 2. A Protestant dissenting sect. 3. The same as *Matharins.*

Trinitas, Unitas, Deitas. v. *Trinity, Unity, Deity*

Trinity, Confraternity of the Holy. A guild for the reception of pilgrims and convalescents, founded at Rome, in 1546, by S. Philip Neri.

Trinity, Friars of the Order of the Most Holy. Founded, in the 13th century, for the redemption of slaves, by S. John of Matha and S. Felise Valois. Confirmed by pope Innocent III. Habit, white, with red and blue cross on breast, white cloak, with similar cross on left shoulder. A reform of the order was instituted, 1599, under Clement VIII. In the reformed branch the religious are barefooted. Habit, of very coarse white serge, with red and blue cross on the breast, dark brown cloak, with red and blue cross on left shoulder. Also called *Matharins.*

Trinity, Holy. The Catholic doctrine of Three Persons in One God.

Trinity, Hours of the Blessed. v. *Hours of the Cross.*

Trinity, Nuns of the Order of the Most Holy. 1. Founded, in the 13th century, by the princesses Constance and Sancha, daughters of Peter II., king of Arragon. In the monasteries of this order, a third of the revenues was always set apart for the redemption of slaves. Habit, white, white scapular, with red and blue cross on the breast, black veil, black mantle, with red and blue cross on left shoulder. 2. A discalced branch of the order was founded, in 1612, by Francisca Romero, a widow, and approved, in 1624, by the holy see. Habit, as above, except the cloak, which is dark grey, with the red and blue cross on left shoulder.

Trinity Sunday. The Sunday after Whitsun day, on which the preceding festivals are summed up in

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a solemn recognition of the Three Persons in One God. This feast began to be observed in the 10th century, but did not become general in the West for nearly five hundred years more. It is unknown to the Eastern Church. This Sunday and those which follow are reckoned and named from Pentecost in the Roman Church.

Trinity, Unity, Deity. S. A. H. No. 74. *Trinitas, Unitas, Deitas.* Hymn for Trinity Sunday. H. N. translation.

Trinotheans. A sect which held that our Lord was incarnate only for the benefit of our bodies.

Triodion. 1. An office-book of the Eastern Church, containing the services from Septuagesima to Easter; so called because the hymns contained in it consist of but three odes. 2. A canon of three odes sung in penitential seasons.

Tripartite History. A Latin arrangement of the works of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret, made A.D. 537, by Marcus Aurelius Cassiodorus, the minister of Theodoric.

Triple Crown. The same as *Tiara.*

Triportious. An area or hall with three porches.

Triptych. A picture painted on a panel which has two folding doors, which are also painted.

Trisacramentarians. Those who admit only three Sacraments.

Trisantia. The aisles of a cloister.

Triscilidæ. Early heretics mentioned by S. Augustine, who asserted that the Godhead consisted of three parts. Of the same opinion were the *Tritheitæ.*

Trishagion. The hymn in an Eastern liturgy sung before the lesser entrance, beginning, "Holy God, Holy and Mighty, Holy and Immortal, have mercy upon us." We learn from Tertullian that it was used in Africa in the 2nd century.

Tristega. A house consisting of three stories, or one with three chambers.

Tristes erant Apostoli. v. *The Apostles' hearts were full of pain.*

Trita. In the Eastern Church, an office for the dead three days after death.

Tritheism. The system of certain Monophysites who, in the 6th century, held the contrary error to Sabellianism, *viz.* the existence of three independent substances in the Deity. Severus, Theodosius, and Johannes Philiponus, in the time of the emperor Phocas, and, in the last century, the Hutchinsonians, professed this heresy.

Tritheists. Those who hold the heresy 1. of *Tritheism;* 2. of the *Triscilidæ* and *Tritheitæ.*

Tritheitæ. The same as *Triscilidæ* and *Tritheists.*

Trithekté. The third and sixth odes of a canon sung at matins, in the Eastern Church.

Tritolatæ. The same as *Triscilidæ* and *Tritheists.*

Triumphal Hymn. The sanctus is so called in the liturgies of S. Basil and S. Chrysostom.

Triumphalis, Arcus. v. *Arcus Ecclesiæ.*

Triune. An adjective which, applied to the Divine Being, signifies Three in One, *i. e.* three persons in one Godhead. Orthodox Christians, as is fully laid down in the Athanasian creed, believe in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and, at the same time, in one God. This apparent contradiction is removed by holding a Trinity of Persons and an Unity of Essence.

Trivium. In the middle ages, an educational course of grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

Trocca. A bishop's rochet.

Trochilus. The same as *Casement* 2, and *Scotia.*

Troglodytæ. Obscure heretics, who hid themselves in caverns.

Trogulus. A monk's frock.

Trompa. A trumpet.

Trompare. To play on the trumpet.

Troparion. The Eastern generic name for a short hymn; so called from

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turning to the hirmus, on which it is rhythmically modelled.

Trope. v. *Sequence.*

Troper. A book containing the tropers, short verses inserted into the *Kyrie* at mass. This custom prevailed in the 9th to 15th centuries. The book itself became merged generally in the gradual.

Troperium. The same as *Troper.*

Trophæum. 1. The tomb of an Apostle or martyr. 2. A church built over the same.

Trophy-bearer. S. George; so called in Greek Church.

Tropics. The same as *Tropists.*

Tropists. Heretics who explain away the literal words of Scripture as mere figures of speech. Also called *Tropics.*

Tropites. Heretics who hold that the Divine Logos was converted into flesh at the Incarnation ceasing thereby to be God.

Tropological. The mystical application of holy Scripture to the needs of individual souls.

Tropus. A verse sung on principal festivals, immediately before the introit in the mass.

Truce of God. To protect the worship of God, and the persons of the worshippers, during the disorders of the 11th century, truces between persons at private feud were appointed in France on pain of excommunication. The date of the first is 1027, ordered by the synod of Elne, in Roussillon. The holy days, churches, and priests were thus saved from desecration.

Trullæ. Churches built in a circular form, and covered with a dome.

Trullo, In. The title of the council supplementary to the fifth and sixth general councils; so called from the domed hall or chapel in which it was held. Also called *Quinisext.*

Trullus. 1. A round building. 2. A dome. 3. The same as *Apse.* 4. The title of the sixth general council. v. *Trullo, In.*

Trumba. A trumpet.

Trumpet. Among other devices for summoning worshippers to divine service, trumpets were used in Egypt, by the monks, before the introduction of bells.

Trumpet. Sounding in his ear: S. Jerome, C.

Trumpet. The Silver Trumpet proclaiming the year of jubilee is, mystically, the Voice of Christ proclaiming salvation.

Trunchetus. A kind of monastic penance.

Truncus. 1. A hollow stone into which the water is poured after cleansing the sacred vessels; a piscina. 2. An alms-box.

Truss. A collection of timbers framed together, forming part of a roof.

Truth. "Truth sprang out of the earth," Ps. lxxxv. 11. Christ was born of a woman, that righteousness might look down from heaven; that is, that man might be justified by Divine grace.

Tryonists. Christian Pythagoreans, who ate no flesh meat.

Tscherunabolsti. A sect of Russian dissenters.

Tu Trinitatis Unitas. v. *O Thou, Who dost all nature sway.*

Tuallia. Also called *Towel.*

Tub. With three children in a: S. Nicolas, Bp.

Tuba Domini. v. *Let Gentiles raise the thankful lay.*

Tubrucus. A boot reaching above the knee.

Tubuli. Stockings.

Tudor Arch. An arch described from four centres from the same diagonal line. It is produced by dividing the chord of the arch into fewer or more parts, according to the fixed height of the arch.

Tudor Architecture. A transition style, between the Perpendicular and the Elizabethan styles.

Tudor Flower. The same as *Tudor Rose.*

Tudor Rose. A flat flower or leaf, placed upright on its stalk, much used in perpendicular work. Also called *Tudor Flower.*

Tuellæ. Linen cloths for the altar.

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Tufa. A species of banner, mentioned by Venerable Bede.

Tumbale, Antrum. v. *Antrum Tumbale.*

Tumbarer. Keeper of the tombs.

Tumbrel. A wooden seat on which a person was placed, and lowered into the water by means of ropes fastened to the upper part. Also called *Cucking Stool, Cuckle Stool,* and *Ducking Stool.*

Tunic. The same as *Tunicle.*

Tunica Talaris. A name for the dalmatic.

Tunicella. The subdeacon's tunicle was known under this name in the 12th century.

Tunicle. A close-fitting vestment formerly worn by deacons, now worn by bishops under the dalmatic, and by subdeacons. It is made with a fringed border and narrow sleeves, and reaches below the knees; it is shorter than a dalmatic, and has closer sleeves. Also called *Colobium, Subtile,* and *Tunic.*

Tuniculum. A tunicle.

Tunkers. American Baptists.

Tupikon. 1. A book of rubrics. 2. A selection from the Psalter. 3. An office for certain occasions, of which Psalms 103 and 146 were a part.

Turcare. To become a Mohammedan.

Turcischa. A Turkish garment.

Turlupini. A name for an heretical sect among the Waldenses.

Turn Grece. The same as *Turnpike Stair.*

Turnpike Stair. A winding stair. Also called *Turn Grece.*

Turophagos. Quinquagesima Sunday; the use of cheese not being forbidden on that day.

Turret. 1. A small tower. 2. A large pinnacle.

Turrile. The vane on a steeple.

Turris. 1. A bell tower. 2. A prison. 3. A tower-shaped vessel for holding the reserved Sacrament.

Turtegetes. A turret.

Turturi. Shepherds who play on the pipe.

Tusses. Stones projecting from a wall by which another building may be connected to the one already erected. Also called *Toothing Stones.*

Tutores. The same as *Advocatus.*

Tutupia. A square cap worn by the clergy.

Twelfth Night. The Epiphany, being twelve days after Christmas. Also called *Twelfth-tide.*

Twelfth-tide. The Epiphany.

Twelve. 1. The whole Church, gathered from the four quarters of the world in the name of the Blessed Trinity; that is, 4 times 3. 2. Twelve also denotes universality, as the twelve thrones on which the Apostles are to sit in judgment, signify the whole number of the thrones of those who shall judge with Christ. 3. Twelve denotes God's presence in the world in Providence and Grace.

Twenty-two. The elements of the Hebrew letters are twenty-two in number. There are twenty-two generations from Adam, the first formed, to Jacob, from whose seed the Ten Tribes take their beginning. There is also a tradition that all the kinds of the creatures of God are comprised in the number twenty-two. Many other things in holy Scripture are consecrated under this mystery. Wherefore also the Levites, *i. e.* they who serve God, and the first-born, are reckoned under this wonderful and sacred number.

Two. 1. The Old and New Testaments, or Covenants: Rev. xi. 4. 2. The two Natures in Christ: Zech. xi. 7.

Tympanarium. A bell tower.

Tympaniaion. A body possessed by a vampire.

Tympanistria. Tambourines.

Tympanite. An excommunicate, whose body was supposed to swell and turn black, but not to decompose.

Tympanum. 1. The triangular space between the horizontal and sloping cornices on the front of a pediment in classical architecture. 2. The space over a doorway between the lintel of the door and the arch above, when the former is square-headed. 3. A tambourine. 4. A bell in a monastery struck with a mallet.

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Type. 1. A person, thing, or event, prefiguring and representing some other person, thing, or event, of more importance, which is termed the antitype. 2. The prefiguration in the Old Testament of events in the New. 3. The canopy over a pulpit. Also called *Tippe.* 4. The formulary of Constans, disputed in the 7th century. It was condemned by pope Martin.

Typhlocomium. An infirmary for the blind.

Typicum. An official index to the order of recitation of service in the Greek Church throughout the year.

Tyrones Dei. The same as *Novitioli.*

Tzangæ. High boots.

Tzouixa. In Greek hierology, an ordeal.

U.

Ubiquitarians. Lutherans; so called because, to support their rationalistic theory of the Presence of our Lord in the blessed Sacrament, they have imagined the ubiquity or omnipresence of Christ's manhood. This doctrine was rejected by the Calvinists.

Uckewallists. A sect of Mennonites of Friesland, c. 1637.

Udo. A shoe made of wool or goat's skin.

Uht-sang. The first canonical hours said in a Saxon monastery, *viz.* matins and lauds.

Uht-tide. Saxon for matins.

Ule. The same as *Yule.*

Ultramontanes. The party in the Roman Church which maintains the infallibility and absolute supremacy of the pope, in spirituals and temporals, as distinguished from the Gallican or Cisalpine party.

Umbilicans. A sect of Greek Quietists. Also called *Omphalospectæ.*

Umbo. The same as *Ambo.*

Umbraculum. 1. A ciborium. 2. The same as *Baldachino.*

Una Secta. A set of vestments, including a chasuble, cope, dalmatic, tunicle, albs, stoles, maniples, altar-frontal, and altar-cloth.

Unbloody Sacrifice. 1. All oblations not involving the mactation of a victim. 2. A name for the sacrifice of the altar, in contradistinction to sacrifices of blood.

Uncia. The hour was once divided into four points, termed moments, those into twelve others called uncias, and those into forty-seven fractions called atoms.

Uncise. A tax from which, in the time of Justinian, Church lands were exempt. It was called also *Denarismus* and *Descriptio.*

Uncialeş Literæ. The same as *Uncials.*

Uncials. Letters, between capital letters and small characters, used in ancient MSS.; so called either from a mis-reading of the word *initiales,* initial letters; or from *uncialis,* the twelfth part of an inch; or from *uncial,* weighing an ounce.

Unction. The rite of anointing, used in baptism, confirmation, dedication of a church, benediction of various objects, and coronations, as well as on the approach of death, when it is termed Extreme Unction.

Unction, Extreme. v. *Extreme Unction.*

Undeiare. To baptize privately, without using all the ceremonies of baptism.

Unden-song. Terce.

Undercroft. The same as *Crypt.*

Undern-song. Terce.

Understanding, Men of. v. *Hommes d'Intelligence.*

Undivided Church. The Church before the division of East and West.

Ungula. An iron talon with which martyrs were tortured.

Uniats. Greek Catholic Churches which acknowledge the Roman supremacy.

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Uniculus. An alms-box with a perforated lid.

Uniformity, Acts of. The Acts of Uniformity are, 2 & 3 Ed. VI. c. 1; 1 Eliz. c. 2; and 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 4.

Unigenitus. The bull issued by Clement XI., 1713, against the translation of the New Testament by Quesnel, the Jansenist. It was protested against in France, many of the bishops appealing against it to a general council.

Union, Christian. An educational order of women, founded by M. Vachet, a priest, at Charonne in 1661.

Union, Hypostatic. v. *Hypostatic Union.*

Union, Little. A society for the protection of servant girls, founded at Paris, by M. Vachet, in 1679.

Union of Benefices, Acts for the. The Acts for the Union of Benefices are, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 127; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142.

Unionists. 1. A title of the *Noetians* and *Sabellians.* 2. The same as *Moravians.*

Unionists, Evangelical. v. *Evangelical Unionists.*

Unionists, Independent. v. *Independent Unionists.*

Unionites. A name for the *Noetians* and *Sabellians.*

Unitarian Baptists. A sect of the Baptists who have fallen into the Unitarian heresy.

Unitarians. A sect of Socinians or Arians. Heretics who, under various forms of Deism, deny the divinity of, and disallow worship to, our Lord and the Holy Ghost; the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, and the greater part of the Catholic Faith; the creeds, Sacraments, and authority of the Church and holy Scripture. Private judgment is their leading guide in matters of belief. The number of the sect is small in England, though many hold to their opinions without formally joining their schism.

Unitas Fratrum. The same as *Moravians.*

United Brethren. The same as *Moravians.*

United Christian Church. A Protestant denomination of the present day.

United Free Methodist Church. A branch of the Weslevans.

United Greeks. The Greeks in Poland who, through the persuasions of Possevin, a Jesuit, submitted, in 1596, to the Roman see. Those who remained faithful to the patriarch of Constantinople, were called the *Non-united.*

United Original Seceders. A body, small in numbers, consisting of the remnant of those of the Original Seceders who declined in 1820 to join the United Secession Kirk. The Original, frequently called Erskine's, Secession begun in 1732, by a sentence of the commission of the General Assembly deposing Ebenezer Erskine, and three other ministers, for upholding the theology of an English Puritan book, by Edward Fisher, then republished, entitled "The Marrow of Modern Divinity." A schism occurred in this body soon after on the subject of the Burgher or Burgess oath. Those who declined the Burgess oath were called Anti-Burghers, and formed the General Associate Synod; the others, forming the Associate Synod, were commonly called Burghers. After seventy-three years' separation, the schism was healed in 1820; and the united body received the name of the United Secession Kirk; a few ministers of the General Associate Synod stood aloof from the Union and formed a separate organization. In 1839 this body united with others (one of whom had left the Associate Synod in 1799, calling itself the Original Burgher Presbyter or Old Light Burghers, and the other had left the General Associate Synod in 1806 and called itself the Constitutional Associate Presbytery or Old Light Anti-Burghers), and formed the body of United Original Seceders. Some of them joined the establishment, but most of these, however, went out with the non-intrusion party, in 1843, and became ministers of the Free Kirk. In 1853, the majority of the United Original Seceders joined the Free

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Kirk, but about twenty-three remained and retained the name.

United Presbyterian Kirk. A body of religionists formed by the union of the United Secession and the Relief Kirks, in 1847, consisting of nearly 600 congregations. Its Presbyteries are not confined to Scotland; those established in England forming with those in Scotland integral portions under the supreme governance of one synod, the highest judicial tribunal in connexion with this body. The United Presbyterians are Voluntaries; and they object to every part of the Westminster Confession which teaches compulsory or persecuting principles in religion. Nor are they Covenanters, which the Relief body held to be inconsistent with their principles. Measures are now being concerted for a union between the United Presbyterians and the Free Kirk. The principal difference between them is on the Voluntary question.

United Secession Kirk. v. *United Original Seceders* and *United Presbyterian Kirk.*

Unity. 1. The oneness, an attribute, of the Godhead. 2. The oneness, the first of the four chief notes, of the Catholic Church.

Universal Friends. A sect of American Quakers. Also called *Wilkinsonians.*

Universalists. 1. A sect of heretics, numerous in the United States, who maintain, as their distinguishing dogma, the final salvation of all mankind, and so deny the eternal punishment of any. Origen, who held this heretical opinion, was condemned for it by the fifth general council of Constantinople, A.D. 533. The truth on this subject is explicitly set forth in the Athanasian creed. 2. A name given to the Arminians or Remonstrants, who think that God created all men free, and deals with them according to the use they make of their liberty.

University. 1. A corporate community existing for the advancement of religion and letters, and empowered to hold examinations and confer degrees. 2. A collection of several such societies or colleges under a greater corporation. 3. Corporate institutions for secular education.

Unreason, Abbot of. v. *Abbot of Misrule.*

Unshod Carmelites. An order founded by S. Teresa, of Avila, confirmed by Pius IV. in 1562. Habit, same as Carmelites, but of coarse cloth. Also called *Discalced Carmelites.*

Unus bonorum Fons Deus omnium. v. *O Thou sole Fountain of all good.*

Unworthiness of Ministers. Personal unfitness or sin, which does not make the ministrations of the priesthood inoperative.

Uppatura. A kind of canticle.

Uppercroft. The triforium.

Urasda. A fine in money for homicide.

Urban, Dean. v. *Decanus Christianitatis.*

Urbanists. The adherents of Urban VI., in opposition to whom a faction set up Clement VII., first at Fondi, then at Avignon. The greater part of Europe supported him. Urban died 1389.

Urbs beata Hierusalem. v. *Blessed City, heavenly Salem.*

Urbs Syon aurea. Patria lactea, cive decora. v. *Jerusalem the golden.*

Urbs Syon Unica. *Jerusalem the one!* Part VI. of *The World is very evil.*

Urceolus. A bucket.

Ure. Custom, practice, habit.

Urim and Thummim. Two Hebrew words signifying *light* and *perfection*: perhaps two symbolic jewels worn by the high priest under the Jewish law, not to be confounded with the breastplate of precious stones, by means of which, in some unknown way, the Divine will was communicated to him.

Urna. 1. A border or fringe. 2. A liquid measure. 3. A reliquary. 4. A machine of war.

Urpheda. An oath taken by one let out of prison that he will not take vengeance.

Ursulines. Several Ursuline com-

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gregations exist, differing slightly in habit. 1. An order of nuns, for the education of girls, founded in the year 1537, by B. Angela, of Brescia, and confirmed by pope Paul III., 1544. Habit, black. 2. The Ursulines of SS. Rufiola and Secunda, at Rome, wear a dark violet habit, with leathern girdle, white veil, long black upper veil. 3. Ursulines of Parma, black habit, dark blue mantle. 4. Ursulines of Piacenza, black habit, violet mantle. 5. Ursulines of Jesus, founded in La Vendée, 1802, by father Louis Baudoin. Habit, black, with violet girdle, white cap, black veil. In this last congregation the nuns, in addition to instructing children, visit the sick poor, and serve in hospitals.

Urtella. An ordeal.

Usagers. A name for the Nonjurors, from their usages. v. *Nonjuror's Usages.*

Use. The custom and mode of conducting public worship, specially the mass, in any particular diocese. Liturgically, it means, 1. the ritual systems, *e. g.* the English uses at Sarum, York, and Hereford; 2. the minor customs and divergence in the ceremonial, singing, and chanting of collegiate and country churches. With reference to the belief that to the three uses above mentioned should be added those of Bangor and Lincoln, as no printed missal has been found of these latter ones, it is thought that their differences were trivial, and must be considered to fall under the second class.

Use, Bangor. v. *Bangor Use.*

Use, Hereford. v. *Hereford Use.*

Use, Lincoln. v. *Lincoln Use.*

Use of Asylum. v. *Asylum.*

Use, Sarum. v. *Sarum Use.*

Use, York. v. *York Use.*

Ustearius. A door-keeper.

Usucapio. The enjoying, by continuance of time, a long possession or prescription.

Usufruct. The right of using and reaping the fruits of things belonging to others, without destroying or wasting the subject over which such right extends.

Usurpation. When a stranger that has no right presents to a church, and his clerk is admitted and instituted, he is said to be an usurper, and the wrongful act that he has done is called an usurpation.

Usury. 1. Interest, or legal compensation for money lent. 2. Exorbitant interest, forbidden by the laws of the Church. Usurers, in early times, might not be ordained.

Usus. 1. The early method of singing music, in which the notation is represented by letters having above them the signs of another kind of notation called *neumes*. 2. A fine paid by custom. 3. The right of user. 4. Worn out.

Utah. The octave of a feast.

Utas. The octave of a feast.

Uterini Fratres. Brothers born of the same mother, but not by the same father.

Utopians. Those who have described Utopias, or perfect States. Sir Thomas More, in his "Utopia," declares against all persecution for religious opinions, and allows to priests only spiritual power.

Utraquists. A term applied to the Bohemians, who were communicated in both kinds. Also called *Calixtins.*

Utrum, Juris. v. *Juris Utrum.*

V.

V. As a numeral letter, V denotes 5; with a line drawn above it, $\bar{V}$ denotes 5000.

Vacantia, Bona. v. *Bona Vacantia.*

Vacantivi. Clergy without fixed spheres of duty, condemned by several early councils. Clergy might not leave their churches but at the discretion of the bishop who ordained them.

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Vacasoti. One of the many names of the Beghards, Bezochi, and Fratricelli.

Vacation. 1. The interval between two terms in a university. 2. The period during which a bishopric is unoccupied. In early times vacant sees were under the care of the primate, and were to be filled within three months.

Vacatura. An avoidance of an ecclesiastical benefice.

Vaccheta. A diary.

Vacheta. A diary.

Vadakans. A Protestant community of Travancore.

Vadiani. Heretics who denied the Divinity of our Lord, mentioned by S. Augustine. Also called *Audians*, from their founder, and *Anthropomorphites*.

Vagrants. In the early Church, the practise of vagrancy was forbidden to monks, clergy, and others. The imperial laws of Justinian were to the same effect. That a man must live upon his labour was a maxim of the monks.

Valcatorium. A mill-dam.

Valdenses. The same as *Waldenses*.

Valentine, Pt. & M., S. Of Rome. Beaten with clubs and beheaded A.D. 270. Commemorated February 14th. Represented by a priest bearing a sword: giving sight to a girl.

Valentini. The same as *Valentinians*.

Valentinians. Gnostic followers of Valentinus in the 2nd century. He increased the æons, dwelling alone within the sacred and invisible circle of the Pleroma from seven to thirty. He maintained that Christ was not in the substance of our nature, but came down thence, and passed through the Blessed Virgin, being an incorporeal phantom. This heresy was closely allied to the Eutychian as identifying the divine and human natures of our Lord, making His Body of one substance with His Godhead.

Valesiani. The same as *Valesians*.

Valesians. Heretics, disciples of Valesius, of Arabia, A.D. 250, who taught the unlawfulness of marriage, abandoned themselves to the lusts of the flesh, and justified themselves in their course by affirming that man could not resist concupiscence even by the help of grace.

Valeti, Boni. v. *Boni Valeti*.

Valetudinarium. An infirmary in a monastery.

Valid Baptism. The administration of the sacrament of baptism with the proper matter and the proper words, by whatsoever person, whether clergyman or layman.

Vallatorium. A projection in a building.

Valley. The internal angle made where two roofs join.

Vallombrosa, Monks of the Order of. Branch of the Benedictines of Cluny, founded, in the 11th century, by S. John Gualbert, a Florentine. Confirmed, 1055, by pope Victor II. Habit, darkest shade of grey, next to black. The general of the order was at first nominated for life, but in later times has been elected triennially.

Vallombrosa, Nuns of the Order of. The Vallombrosian reform of the Benedictine order was established, 1153, by a nun named Bertha, the first abbess of the Reformed order, who was beatified after her death. Habit, black, black cloak, and scapular, white under veil, black upper veil fastened round the head by a white ribbon.

Vallombrosians. v. *Vallombrosa, Monks of the Order of*.

Valor Beneficiorum. The value of every ecclesiastical benefice and preferment, according to which the first-fruits and tenths are collected and paid. It is commonly found in the King's Books, by which the clergy are rated.

Valor Ecclesiasticus. A valuation set on the tenths and first-fruits which used before the Reformation to be paid to the pope. The last was made by pope Nicolas IV., in 1288, and is still used in estimating the value of livings in some colleges. Tenths and

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first-fruits were in the time of Henry VIII. transferred to the crown, and a new valuation was made by commissions issued by the king under an act of parliament. This is the valuation of the Liber Regis, or king's book.

Vandel. A fine in money.

Vane. A banner-shaped plate of metal, or a weather-cock, placed on a church steeple to show the direction of the wind. Also called *Fane.*

Vanists. Followers of Sir Henry Vane, an Antinomian, governor of New England, in 1636.

Vannus, Order of S. A congregation of Benedictines, founded in Loraine, c. 1600.

Vardonus. A sole of a shoe.

Variant. A diversity of reading in the Bible, whether in Hebrew, Greek, or a translation.

Varnacchia. A long robe reaching to the heels.

Vase. Holding a: S. Mary Magdalene.

Vastardus. An illegitimate child.

Vastrapes. Breeches.

Vat. The vessel in which 1. holy water is kept; or 2. is carried about to be sprinkled over the faithful.

Vat, Holy Water. v. *Holy Water Vat.*

Vates. A bishop.

Vaudois. A modern Protestant sect, dwelling in the valleys of the Cottian Alps.

Vaulsura. A vault.

Vault. An arched roof. There are many forms of vaulting: the simplest is called the *waggon;* the richest, the *fan.*

Vaulting, Barrel. The same as *Cylindrical Vaulting.*

Vaulting, Cradle. v. *Cylindrical Vaulting.*

Vaulting, Cylindrical. v. *Cylindrical Vaulting.*

Vaulting, Roman. v. *Roman Vaulting.*

Vaulting Shaft. A small column or pillar which supports the ribs of a vault. When rising from a corbel they are called in France *Perches.*

Vaulting, Wagon. v. *Cylindrical Vaulting.*

Vecolo aut Cervolo facere. A heathen custom condemned by the council of Auxerre. The term is obscure, but is usually supposed to mean sacrificing a hind or calf on the kalends of January.

Veil. "The veil of the Temple" signifies Christ's natural flesh: Heb. x. 20. Christ's natural flesh again typifies His Body Mystical.

Veil. There are several kinds of veils: 1. the silken veil, which covers the altar vessels; 2. the linen veil, sometimes called the paten veil, to cover the Species after the communion of the people; 3. the veil worn by nuns on making their profession; 4. the veil which divides the sanctuary from the choir in Eastern churches; 5. the veil which divides the clergy from the laity in Eastern churches when a sermon is preached; 6. the humeral veil. 7. There are also veils which hang between the pillars of a canopy, or ciborium, over the altar; which cover the crucifix, pictures, or statues; in which women were formerly churched; and which are held over the bride and bridegroom at a wedding.

Veil, Humeral. v. *Humeral Veil.*

Veil, Paten. v. *Veil* 2.

Veiling the Altar. A custom in England and some parts of France during Lent, when a veil was hung between the altar and the choir, which was not drawn up at mass till after the consecration.

Veiling the Blessed Sacrament. Covering the blessed Sacrament with a fair linen cloth, according to the Anglican rite, after communicating the people.

Veiling the Cross. A Lenten custom; purple or black crape, as a sign of mourning, placed over the cross or crucifix.

Velothyrum. A curtain hung in front of a door.

Velum. 1. A curtain. 2. A veil.

Velum Nuptiale. A bride's veil.

Velum Quadragesimale. A lenten violet veil drawn over pictures, images, and at the back of the altar, in Lent. Veils were sometimes drawn

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between the nave and choir, and choir and altar, in Lent.

Velum Virginale. A nuptial veil.

Vendredi Adoré. Old French for Good Friday. From the Adoration of the Cross. Contracted into *Verdi Aoré.*

Venerabilitas. 1. A title of honour belonging to bishops. 2. Reverence.

Venerable. 1. A title given to dignitaries of cathedrals of the old foundations, now monopolized by archdeacons. 2. The lowest grade of canonization in the Roman Church.

Venerantia. A title of honour given to abbots.

Veneris, Dies. Friday.

Veni, Creator Spiritus. v. 1. *Come, Holy Ghost, Creator blest.* 2. *Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire.* 3. *Come, O Creator Spirit.*

Veni, Redemptor gentium. v. *Come, Thou Redeemer of the earth.*

Veni, Sancte Spiritus. v. 1. *Come, Thou Holy Paraclete.* 2. *Come, Thou Holy Spirit, come.*

Veni, veni, Emmanuel. v. 1. *Draw nigh, draw nigh, Emmanuel.* 2. *O come, O come, Emmanuel.*

Venia. Genuflexions.

Venial Sin. That kind of sin which is not mortal or deadly, and does not place the doer out of a state of grace.

Veniam Petentes. Kneeling with the hands on the ground.

Venit a Cœlo Mediator alto. v. 1. *Come from the heavenly thrones above.* 2. *Sion's daughter, weep no more.*

Venitare. A book containing the invitatories or anthems to the *Venite.*

Venitary. A small book in which the *Venite, exultemus Domino,* sung at the beginning of matins, with the appropriate invitatory or strophe, repeated at intervals between the verses of the 95th Psalm, was written out, and the notation for the chant written beneath the words.

Venite, Exultemus. The psalm used as an invitatory at matins. It has been said from time immemorial as such, and was probably so used in the Temple service. In the Eastern Church, an epitome of the first three verses is used. It was formerly sung with the addition of invitatories. Its exposition in Heb. iii., showing the connexion between the two dispensations, and the way in which all belief and worship centres in our Divine High Priest and perpetual sacrifice, probably led to its use.

Venterium. The top story of a house.

Ventilabrum. 1. A banner. 2. A fan.

Ventilogium. A vane.

Ventrale. 1. A girdle. 2. An apron. 3. A purse.

Venustians. The same as *Paternians.*

Verbum Quod ante Sæcula. v. *The Word, with God the Father One.*

Verbum Supernum prodiens a Patre. v. 1. *O heavenly Word, Eternal Light.* 2. *To earth descending, Word sublime.*

Verbum Supernum prodiens, nec. v. *The Word of God proceeding forth.*

Verdi Aore. A contraction for *Vendredi Adoré.*

Verge. 1. A small ornamental shaft in Gothic work. 2. A processional staff. 3. A mace.

Verge Board. The same as *Barge Board.*

Verger. 1. The official who carries a verge or mace before a dignitary, and fills some office connected with the corporation to which he belongs. 2. The official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church.

Verger's Staff. A verge or mace borne by a verger.

Veritas. The word "*veritas,*" and a light from heaven: S. Augustine, Bp.

Vermiculus. A red dye; so called from the insect from which the colour is produced.

Vernacle. The delineation of the face of our Lord on a veil, in allusion to the old legend of the *Vera Eikon.*

Veronica, S. Contemplating the veil of: S. Remigius, Bp.

Verschorists. A sect of the *Hattemists.*

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Verse. 1. A short sentence in prose or poetry. 2. A division of a chapter of the Bible. 3. A sentence in an office followed by a response. 4. A short anthem. 5. Portion of an anthem not sung by the chorus. 6. The same as *Farce.*

Versicles. Short verses or texts said by the priest, to which the people reply in another verse or text called a response.

Versicularius. One who sings the versicles in the divine offices.

Version. A translation of the Scriptures into the vernacular. The English authorized version, A.D. 1611, was preceded by the works of Wycliffe, Tyndal, Coverdale, Matthew, Taverner, Cranmer, and others.

Version, Italic. v. *Italic Version.*

Versus. Thanks after meals.

Versus Leonini. The same as *Leonine* 2. Also called *Echoici.*

Very Reverend. A title given to deans, provosts, and certain canons of cathedrals.

Vesica Piscis. A symbolical figure, consisting of two intersecting segments of circles, an emblem of our Lord, derived from an acrostic of our Lord's name and offices, contained in the Greek word *Ichthus*, a fish.

Vespers. The sixth canonical hour of the day; the proper hour for which is six p.m. Also called *Lucernarium.*

Vessels. Chalices, patens, flagons, or cruets used for divine worship. A provincial constitution orders the vessel used for private baptism to be burned, or appropriated to the church.

Vestes. 1. Hangings on the walls of churches. 2. Altar-cloths. 3. Vestments of the priest used in the Divine offices.

Vestes, Linguatæ. v. *Linguatæ Vestes.*

Vestiary. A vestry.

Vestibule. A hall, or ante-room to a larger apartment.

Vestibule, Great. A porch in front of a church.

Vestimentum. A suit of vestments for the priest, choir, and altar.

Vestis, Angelica. The angelic habit.

Vestment. 1. Any priestly garment. 2. A chasuble. 3. In old inventories the vestment means the whole set of Eucharistic robes, amice, alb, girdle, maniple, stole, and chasuble; and sometimes includes also the deacon's and subdeacon's vesture, and the altar frontal.

Vestry. 1. A room attached to a church, where the vestments are kept and the clergy vest themselves. Also called *Diaconicum*, *Sacristy*, and *Secretarium.* 2. The assembly of the whole parish, met together in some convenient place, for the despatch of the affairs and business of the parish; and this meeting being commonly held in the vestry adjoining or belonging to the church, it thence takes the name of vestry.

Vestry Clerk. An officer appointed to attend vestries, and take an account of their proceedings.

Vestry, Select. v. *Select Vestry.*

Vesture. Christ's raiment or vesture, S. Matt. xvii. 2, signifies the Church, as it shall be when the righteous shall shine as the firmament in the kingdom of their Father. *v.* Rev. xix. 13: "He was clothed in a vesture dipped in blood." That is, the Church is washed in the Blood of Christ.

Vexilla Regis prodeunt. v. *The royal banners forward go.*

Vexillum. 1. The sign of the cross. 2. A banner.

Vi Laicâ Removendâ. A writ that lies where two persons contend for a church, and one of them enters into it with a great number of laymen, and holds out the other *vi et armis;* then he that is holden out shall have this writ addressed to the sheriff, that he remove the lay force; but the sheriff ought not to remove the incumbent out of the church, whether he is there by right or wrong, but only the force.

Via Crucis. The same as *Stations* III.

Via Media. A name 1. for moderation, and 2. sometimes applied to

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the position of the Anglican Church, as occupying a position between the Roman Church and Protestantism.

Viatica. A letter given by the abbot to a monk on his leaving the monastery to travel.

Viaticum. 1. Provision for a journey. 2. The holy Eucharist when given to the dying. 3. A name given to a portable altar. Called also *Gestatile* and *Antimensium*. 4. An epithet of baptism.

Viaticum, Altare. v. *Portable Altar.*

Viaticus. 1. A breviary for the use of travellers. 2. A book respecting the administration of the viaticum.

Vicaire. An assistant curate in a French parish.

Vicar. A vicar, *vicarius*, is one that has a spiritual promotion or living under the parson, and is so denominated as officiating, *vice ejus*, in his place or stead; and such a promotion or living is called a vicarage, which is part or portion of the parsonage allotted to the vicar for his maintenance and support.

Vicar, Abernethy. v. *Abernethy Vicar.*

Vicar Altarista. The deputy of the altarista in a cathedral.

Vicar Apostolic. A missionary bishop or priest in the Roman Church who has power delegated to him by the pope, and not by any metropolitan.

Vicar, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Vicar.*

Vicar General. The official assistant of a bishop or archbishop, the exercise and administration of whose jurisdiction is spiritual, by the authority and under the direction of the bishop, as visitation, correction of manners, granting institutions, and the like with a general inspection of men and things, in order to the preserving of discipline and good government in the Church.

Vicar General of Rome. The same as *Cardinal Vicar.*

Vicar of Christ. 1. An ancient title of bishops. 2. A title of the bishop of Rome.

Vicar Pensionary. A priest appointed at a fixed stipend to serve a church, the title to which belongs to a collegiate foundation.

Vicarage. 1. The spiritual living of a vicar. 2. The official house in which he lives.

Vicarial Tithes. Petty, or small tithes, payable to the vicar.

Vicariate, Tribunal of. The council of the vicar-general in the great dioceses of Germany.

Vicarii. Minor canons.

Vicarii Minores. The same as *Vicarii Parvi.*

Vicarii Parvi. Lay clerks at Exeter cathedral in 1613. Also called *Vicarii Minores.*

Vicarious. Substitution of one person for another, as of Christ, when He was made sin for sinners, and suffered death in their stead.

Vicarius Foraneus. A rural dean.

Vicarius Christi. Vicar of Christ.

Vicars. Representatives and assistants of canons: 1. priest-vicars, or vicars-choral; 2. lay-vicars. All such vicars before the Reformation, and mostly for some time after, were in holy orders.

Vicars Choral. 1. Priests; or 2. laymen who are members of a cathedral choir.

Vicars of the Pope. Bishops on whom either for the eminence of their sees, or their personal merits, the pope bestowed certain prerogatives and jurisdiction, of which the pallium was the distinctive badge.

Vice. A spiral staircase.

Vice-Cancellarius. The same as *Bibliothecarius* 2.

Vice-Chancellor. The deputy of a chancellor.

Vice-Chancellor, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Vice-Chancellor.*

Vice-Dean. A canon in cathedrals of the new foundation who is the deputy of the dean.

Vice-Dominus. A steward or bailiff. Also called *Vidame.*

Vice-Dominus Episcopi. The vicar-general, or commissary of a bishop.

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Vice-Legate. The deputy of a legate.

Vice-Pastor. A deputy of a canon at Louvaine, who was parish priest and plebanus.

Vicit Leo. The versicle, "The lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, hath conquered. Alleluia," to which the people respond, "Thou that sittest upon the cherubims, Root of David. Alleluia," said in the canon of the Mozarabic liturgy after the embolismus at Easter-tide.

Victimæ Paschali laudes. v. 1. *Christ the Lord is risen to-day.* 2. *To the Paschal Victim.*

Victis sibi Cognomina. v. *Conquering kings their titles take.*

Victor of Paris, Regular Canons of S. Founded by the archdeacon of Champeaux, A.D. 1110. Habit, same as canons of S. Geneviève.

Victorialis, Hymnus. The sanctus. Also called *Hymnus Angelicus, Cherubicus, Triumphalis.*

Victorian Period. A cycle of 532 years, invented by Victorius of Aquitaine, at the end of which any given day will fall on the same day of the year, month, moon, and week as the selected day.

Victorine. Belonging to the abbey of S. Victor at Paris.

Victorine Sequence. The rhymed sequences of the school of Adam of S. Victor, as contrasted with the less regular and unrhymed Notkerian type.

Victuale. The same as *Canonia.*

Vidame. The same as *Vice-Dominus.*

Vidimus. A cartoon or drawing from which glass is painted. The drawings are probably so called from having been first seen and approved.

Vidua. The same as *Presbytis.*

Vidua, Aqua. v. *Aqua Vidua.*

Viellare. To play on the viol.

Vigil. The day before a feast. To be a vigil, however, it properly speaking should be a fast. But there are now exceptions to this rule, *e. g.* the vigil of Ascension day, which is a day of abstinence, not a fast, and in the Western Church the vigils of several saints' days have been abrogated, and the Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent kept in lieu of them.

Vigiliæ. 1. The divine offices to be said during the night. 2. The vigils before certain festivals.

Vigiliæ Mortuorum. Watching with prayer beside a corpse before the funeral.

Vigiliarii. The monks who awaken the others for matins.

Vigils of the Dead. The office of vespers and matins said for the departed at certain seasons.

Vignette. The same as *Trail.*

Villicus, Paramonarius. v. *Paramonarius Villicus.*

Villosa. A hairy garment.

Vimpla. A wimple.

Vinarius. 1. A wine-seller. 2. The monk in charge of the wine in a monastery.

Vincent, D. & M., S. Of Spain. Was cruelly beaten at Valentia, then tortured on a rack and red-hot frame, and sent back to prison, where he died A.D. 304. Patron of Lisbon, Valencia, Saragossa, and other places. Commemorated January 22. Represented with a deacon holding an iron hook: an iron hook: bowels torn with a hook, and body burnt on a gridiron: gridiron, with spikes: torn with iron hooks, and burnt with torches: book and jug, or ewer: crow driving wild beasts from the martyr's body: crow piloting the ship with his relics: crow or raven, sometimes on a millstone.

Vincent de Paul, Order of S. v. *Priests of the Mission.*

Vincent de Paul, Sisters of Charity of the Order of S. Founded, in the 17th century, by S. Vincent de Paul. Rule given by S. Vincent himself. The novitiate lasts five years; the sisters, when professed, take the three vows, with a fourth devoting themselves to the service of the poor. The vows are renewed yearly, on the feast of the Annunciation. The order is governed by the Mother-general, who is elected triennially, and is subject to the authority of the superior of the Lazarite Fathers. Habit, grey, white cap.

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Vinculamass. The same as *Lammas.*

Vinculo, Matrimonii, A. v. *Divorce.*

Vine. Our Lord Jesus Christ: S. John xv. 5.

Violent Hands. A term applied to those who have died by their own hands, and to whom, by a rubric of the Prayer Book, Christian burial is denied; but as juries at present generally regard these persons as in a state of insanity, the cases which fall under this head are rare.

Violin. With a: S. Cecilia, V. & M.

Virga. 1. Any staff. 2. A bishop's or abbot's staff. 3. A measure of land. 4. A wedding-ring.

Virgatus. A striped garment.

Virgin born, we bow before Thee. S. A. H. No. 209. Hymn for festivals of the B. V. M. By bishop Heber.

Virgin, Canonical. v. *Virgin of the Church.*

Virgin Chimes. Peals rung on Christmas eve or Christmas morning.

Virgin, Ecclesiastical. v. *Virgin of the Church.*

Virgin Mary, Blessed. Throwing a rosary into a scale, which weighs it down, while a devil is pulling down one scale, and there is a soul in the other scale, of the pair which the saint holds: S. Michael.

Virgin of the Church. There were two kind of sacred virgins in the early Church: 1. those who, although called ecclesiastical and canonical, and enrolled on the canon or list of the Church, still lived in their fathers' houses; 2. those who lived in communities. They were both under a solemn vow of virginity for a longer or shorter period.

Virgin Patronesses. 1. S. Catherine of Alexandria; 2. S. Barbara; 3. S. Ursula; 4. S. Margaret.

Virginale, Velum. v. *Velum Virginale.*

Virginis proles, Opifexque Matris. v. 1. *O Thou, Thy Mother's Maker, hail!* 2. *Offspring, yet Maker of Thy Mother lowly.*

Virginity, State of. An opinion, based on the words of our Lord, has ever prevailed in the Church that the state of virginity, chosen on religious grounds, is an act of devotion acceptable to God. Consequently, from the earliest times we find the faithful of both sexes renouncing the ties of marriage that they might serve God with an uninterrupted service. It is one of the three monastic vows. Pope Siricius, in A. D. 399, opposed the marriage of the clergy, and it was made imperative in the Latin Church by Gregory VII.

Virgins, Consecration of. v. *Consecration of Virgins.*

Virgins, Four Latin. 1. S. Cecilia; 2. S. Agnes; 3. S. Agatha; 4. S. Lucy.

Virgins of Hall. v. *Hall, Virgins of.*

Virginum, Corona. v. *Corona Virginum.*

Virtues, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Virtues.*

Virtues, Theological. v. *Theological Virtues.*

Virtutum, Cereus. v. *Cereus Virtutum.*

Vise. A spiral staircase.

Vision. Reproved in, by the words *Ciceronianus es:* S. Jerome, C.

Visions. Supernatural appearances, such as those vouchsafed to prophets, who are called also *seers,* usually revealing something future.

Visitation. An inspection by a higher authority for the government of the Church and the correction of offences. Visitations of parishes and dioceses were instituted in the ancient Church, that so all possible care might be taken to have good order kept in all places.

Visitation. The feast of the visit of our Lady to S. Elizabeth, July 2nd.

Visitation, Archidiaconal. An official visitation of a parish by an archdeacon. By a constitution of Langton, "The archdeacons in their visitation shall see that the offices of the Church be duly administered; and shall take an account in writing of all the ornaments and utensils of the churches, and also of the vestments and

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books, which they shall cause to be presented before them every year for their inspection, that they may see what have been added or what have been lost." *v.* also 4 & 5 Vict. c. 36, s. 28.

Visitation, Bishop's. v. *Bishop's Visitation.*

Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Order of nuns founded, in 1610, by S. Francois de Sales, at Annecy, under Paul v. Habit, black, with a pendant silver cross, with the sacred monogram. Rule of S. Augustine, with constitutions added by S. Frances de Sales. S. Jane Frances de Chantal was the first superior of the order.

Visitation of the Sick. An office used in the house of sick persons. The service generally in use in Western Christendom consists of the seven penitential psalms, versicles, responses, collects, an exhortation to repentance, examination of the sick person's faith, confession, and absolution. The service in the Prayer Book is substantially the same, though shortened.

Visitation, Triennial. By Canon 60, for the office of confirmation, it is enjoined that the bishop shall perform that office in his visitation every third year; and if in that year, by reason of some infirmity, he shall not be able personally to visit, then he shall not omit the same the next year after as he may conveniently.

Visitator. 1. The bishop appointed by the metropolitan or the pope to take charge of another diocese on the death, suspension, or removal of its bishop, until a successor was appointed. 2. One appointed by a provincial chapter to visit monasteries and correct abuses.

Visitatorial Power. All spiritual persons and corporations, generally, are subject to the visitation of the bishop or other ordinary.

Visitor. An office external to a corporate body, to whom belongs the right of inquiring into all charges of malversation or breach of rules, and of examining into the general efficiency of the society.

Visitor, Apostolic. A visitor of a religious house appointed by the pope.

Vita Communis. The cœnobitic life.

Vita, Media. v. *Media Vita.*

Vitas Patrum. A book containing lives of the fathers.

Vitineus. Twisted.

Vitula. A musical instrument called a viol, from which came the modern violin.

Vizach. A kind of sacred vessel.

Vocal Prayer. The use of words by which to make our requests known to God.

Vocalis. One who possesses a good singing voice.

Vocation. A special calling, under God's guidance, to some special state, office, or duty, either 1. generally, to the Christian life; or, 2. specifically, to the religious life.

Vocatoria Epistola. A letter of summons for one who has been elected bishop, to undertake the office. This letter is directed by the metropolitan to the bishop and presbyters of the diocese in which the bishop elect resides.

Vociductus. A hollow tube for speaking through.

Voice. "The voice of God proceeds out of His mouth, when His Consubstantial Spirit coming to us through His Son breaks through the deafness of our insensibility." *v.* Ps. xviii. 13.

Void Benefice. A benefice which is without a lawful incumbent.

Voidance. Ejection from a benefice.

Volta. 1. A vault. 2. Land surrounding any building. 3. A circular ornament. 4. A box on the ears.

Volumen. A roll.

Voluntary. Music played on an organ without vocal accompaniment, either before, after, or during divine service.

Voluntary Jurisdiction. Jurisdiction exercised in matters which require no judicial proceeding, as in granting probate of wills or letters of administration, as opposed to Contentious Jurisdiction.

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Volunteers, Poor. v. *Poor Volunteers.*

Vomeres. The hot bars walked upon by those who, in order to prove their innocence, underwent the ordeal of hot iron.

Voratrina. A cook's shop.

Vos ante Christi tempora. v. 1. *How blest were they who walked in love.* 2. *O ye, who followed Christ in love.*

Vote, God. v. *God Vote.*

Votiva. Good offices, such as emancipation and manumission, allowed to be done on the Lord's day by the laws of the early Christian emperors.

Votive Mass. v. *Mass, Votive.*

Votive Tablets. An offering made to a church in thanksgiving for mercy received, such as a model of a ship in case of preservation from shipwreck.

Voussoirs. The stones forming an arch or vault.

Voussures. The same as *Voussoirs.*

Vow. A deliberate promise made to God, either to do something that is pleasing to Him which is not of obligation, or to abstain from something that is displeasing to Him, for His honour and glory. There are three sorts of vows: *Real, Personal,* and *Mixed.* Vows are also *Absolute* or *Conditional, Solemn* or *Simple.*

Vow, Absolute. A vow, the obligation of which is independent of any condition.

Vow, Baptismal. The threefold vow of baptism, against 1. the world; 2. the flesh; and 3. the devil.

Vow, Conditional. A vow which depends upon certain conditions.

Vow, Mixed. A vow which is in part real and in part personal.

Vow of Chastity. Voluntary abstinence from marriage undertaken for the love of God, in accordance with the counsel of Christ: Matt. xix. 12. One of the monastic vows.

Vow of Obedience. Voluntary obedience to a superior; one of the monastic vows.

Vow of Poverty. Voluntary renunciation of possessions; one of the monastic vows.

Vow of Stability. The vow of residence within the monastery. Unless a dispensation be allowed by the superior or other authority, this is considered of perpetual obligation. The formulary of professsion is used in the Benedictine and some other orders; and where the vow is not expressed it is implied.

Vow, Personal. A vow, the matter of which is internal and personal in regard to him who makes it.

Vow, Real. A vow, the matter of which is external and appreciable in regard to him who makes it.

Vow, Simple. A vow taken privately, not recognized by the Church, and attended with no prescribed formalities.

Vow, Solemn. A vow recognized by the Church, and attended with prescribed formalities, *e.g.* baptismal, monastic, ordination, or marriage vow.

Vows, Three. The three vows of religion are 1. poverty; 2. chastity; and 3. obedience.

Vulgar Tongue. The language of the people.

Vulgate. The Latin version of the Bible authorized by the Roman Church. A combination of the old Italic, which translates literally from the Septuagint, and the amended version of S. Jerome, forms the Vulgate of the council of Trent. The last authentic edition of the Vulgate was published in 1592, by Clement VIII.

Vulture. Our Lord in Job xxviii. 7; but according to the old Italic, not the English version, nor in the Vulgate, "He whilst remaining in the loftiness of His Divine nature marked, as it were from a kind of flight on high, the carcase of our mortal being down below, and let Himself drop from the regions of heaven to the lowest places."

Vultus. An image of our Lord, or of any of His saints.

Vys. A spiral staircase.

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W.

Wafer Bread. Unleavened bread for altar use, made in the shape and thickness of wafers and stamped with a crucifix or the sacred monogram.

Wager of Battle. The ordeal by judicial combat, introduced into the Burgundian law by the Arian king Gundobald, the contemporary of Clovis, against the remonstrances of Avitus, bishop of Vienne. It was not uncommon among the Franks, but was unknown in England until after the Norman conquest. It was abolished by act of parliament, 59 George III. c. 46.

Wagon Vaulting. The same as *Cylindrical Vaulting*.

Wainscot. A wooden lining to the internal wall of a room or building.

Wake. 1. A feast held on the eve of, or on the anniversary, of the dedication of a church. 2. A funeral feast.

Wake and lift up Thyself my Heart. Part II. of *Awake, my soul, and with the sun*.

Wake Day. The vigil or eve of the feast of dedication of a church; so called because the people "would wake and come with lights towards night to the church in their devotions."

Wake Saint. The Sunday within the octave of a patron saint; so called in the north of England.

Waldenses. A Protestant sect of Savoy and Piedmont, derived from the followers of Peter Waldo of Lyons, who formed themselves into a schism about A.D. 1170. They united themselves with the Calvinists in the 17th century, after a plague which carried off all their own pastors. Also called *Valenses*.

Wall Plate. A timber placed horizontally on the top of a wall, to receive the ends of the roof timbers.

Wall Pulpit. A pulpit in the refectory of a monastery, used to read from during the dinner hour.

Walla. A wall.

Wallet. With a staff, shell, hat and: staff and wallet with a shell upon it: as a child with staff and wallet: S. James the Greater, Ap.

Walloons. The people who fled to England from the persecution of the duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain. A church was given to them by queen Elizabeth at Canterbury, and some of their posterity still remain in that part of England.

Wanburtich. Base born.

Wandangiæ. High boots.

Wanto. A glove.

War Day. Every day in the week but Sunday; a working day.

Warburtonian Lecture. A lecture founded by bishop Warburton for the defence of revealed religion from the completion of prophecy.

Wardecocium. A waistcoat.

Warden. The head of a college or corporation.

Washing of the Dead. A custom used by the early Christians, as by the Jews and heathen, but not with a religious significance.

Washing of the Hands. 1. A custom common among the early Christians on entering a church. For this purpose a fountain or well was used. 2. v. *Lavabo*.

Washing of the Head. v. *Ablution of the Head*.

Washing of the Feet. v. *Ablution of the Feet*.

Wassail Bowl. A Saxon drinking-cup. Also called *Wish-health Bowl*.

Wassail Bread. Bread of a finer kind than ordinary, used at the wassails, or feasts, on New-year's day and Twelfth-days. Also called *Simnel Bread*.

Wastel Bread. The best kind of wheaten bread.

Watchers. The same as *Acœmetæ*.

Water. Springing up from the earth struck with his archiepiscopal cross, with a sword upon a book: S. Boniface, Bp.

Water. The element, as a symbol

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of purification, used ecclesiastically in baptism, the Eucharist, and aspersion.

Water, Canterbury. v. *Canterbury Water.*

Water-drain. Piscina of an altar. When there are two cavities, one is used for the ablutions of the celebrant's fingers, the other for the rinsings of the chalice. This is prescribed by the council of Sarum, A.D. 1253. In the 14th century the former ceremonial was disused, and one orifice only retained.

Water, Holy. v. *Holy Water.*

Water Table. The same as *Dripstone* and *Label.*

Waterlandians. A sect of Mennonites.

Watery Week. Easter week; so called in Illyria.

Wax. The material for candles when used for church purposes.

Wax Shot. Money paid for keeping tapers burning in churches.

We are but little Children. H. A & M. No. 363. Hymn for children. By Mrs. Alexander.

We come to Thee, sweet Saviour. S. A. H. No. 143. Lenten hymn. By Rev. F. W. Faber.

We give Thee but Thine own. H. A & M. No. 371. By Rev. W. W. How.

We know Thee, Who Thou art. H. A & M. No. 337. By Rev. W. Bright.

We love the Place, O God. H. A & M. No. 164. By Revs. W. Bullock and Sir H. Baker, Bt.

We plough the Fields and scatter. H. A & M. No. 360. From the German.

We sing the praise of Him Who died. H. A & M. No. 85. Hymn on the Passion. By T. Kelly.

Wealth. An old English word for welfare.

Weary of Earth, and laden with my Sin. H. A & M. No. 286. Lenten hymn. By Rev. S. J. Stone.

Weather Boarding. Boards fastened with a lap on each other to keep out the weather.

Weather-cock. A vane.

Weather Moulding. A label or dripstone over a door or window to keep off the drips of the rain. Also callad *Dripstone* and *Label.*

Weathering. An inclination given to horizontal surfaces to prevent water from lodging on them.

Wedding Breakfast. The name for the feast at a marriage; doubtless so called because the newly-married pair could not breakfast till after mass.

Wedding-day, Golden. v. *Golden Wedding-day.*

Wedding-day, Silver. v. *Silver Wedding-day.*

Wedding Ring. A relic of the ancient tokens of spousage, *viz.* gold, silver, and a ring, the two former as symbols of dowry, the latter that of the relation of dependence of the woman to her husband, and as an emblem of eternity, constancy, and integrity.

Wedercocke. A vane.

Week of the Cross. Welsh name for Holy Week.

Weepers. 1. The fourth class of penitents in the primitive Church. They were not allowed to enter the church, but lay at the gates, covered with sackcloth and ashes, begging the prayers of the faithful; hence called *Hybernantes.* Also called *Flentes* and *Mourners.* 2. Statues in attitudes of mourning, often placed in niches round altar-tombs. 3. Streamers of black crape attached to the head-dress of widows.

Weeping. And cock crowing near him: S. Peter, Ap.

Weeping Cross. v. *Cross, Weeping.*

Welch Vaulting. A system of vaulting formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults of unequal height.

Well Dying, Fathers of. v. *Fathers of Well Dying.*

Well Staircase. A circular staircase with a hollow centre.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A branch of the Whitefieldian Methodists.

Were. 1. A watch-tower. 2. A sum of money paid to the person or

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family injured, by a man guilty of an act of violence.

Weralada. The act of freeing a person from an accusation, by bringing a certain number of witnesses, according to his rank, to testify in his favour.

Weregild. The price set on one who had murdered another man.

Wesleyan Methodist Association. A branch of the Wesleyan Methodists formed in 1835.

Wesleyan Methodist Reformers. A sect of the Wesleyans.

Wesleyan Methodists. Followers of John and Charles Wesley, who, in 1727, formed themselves into the society called Methodists; so named because of their strictness of rule. Their peculiar doctrine is the necessity of instantaneous conversion, and experience of assurance as a test of salvation, an opinion derived from Peter Bochler, a Moravian. John Wesley was born 1703; died 1791. In 1851 they had 6579 chapels in Great Britain, with between 13,000 and 14,000 local or lay preachers,, and about 920 itinerant preachers. The Wesleyan Conference, the highest court of the Methodists, is composed of 100 ministers, who meet annually. Out of the original connexion have seceded, New Connexion, in 1796; Primitive Methodists, in 1810; Bible Christians or Bryanites, in 1815; Wesleyan Methodist Association, in 1834; Wesleyan Methodist Reformers, in 1849. The last arose out of the publication of "Fly Sheets," advocating reform in the body. The suspected authors and their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 100,000 members.

Wesleyan Protestant Methodists. A branch of the Wesleyan Methodists formed in 1828, and now absorbed into the Wesleyan Association.

Wesleyan Reform Glory Band. A sect of the Wesleyans.

Wesleyan Reformers. A branch of the Wesleyan Methodists formed in 1848—1850.

Westminster Assembly. A title given to an assembly of Puritan ministers and laymen held, 1643, by an ordinance of Parliament. Its members were forbidden by the king to take the liturgy, doctrine, and government into consideration. The Solemn League and Covenant was taken, and a confession, adopted by the Scotch Presbyterians, with a longer and shorter catechism, drawn up.

Westminster Confession. A confession composed by the Puritans in England, pursuant to an ordinance of Parliament in 1643, adopted by the Scotch General Assembly, 1647, and ratified by their Parliament, 1649.

Weynocte. Night of the Purification.

What a Sea of Tears and Sorrows. S. A. H. No. 251. *O quot undis lacrymarum.* Hymn on the Sorrows of the B. V. M. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

What is this with Beams so bright? H. A & M. No. 58. *Quæ stella sole pulchrior.* Epiphany hymn. Translated, after Rev. J. Chandler, by the compilers.

What our Father does is well. H. A & M. No. 227. Harvest hymn, from the German. Translated by Rev. Sir H. Baker, Bt.

What Terrors shake my trembling Soul. S. A. H. No. 120. *Sensuum quis horror percutit.* Advent hymn. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

What various Hindrances we meet. H. A & M. No. 313. By Cowper.

Wheel. Set with spikes: wheel and sword: wheel broken and palm: wheel held by Maximin, the saint trampling upon him: wheel, sword-point entering it: wheel, saint kneeling on it crowned: wheel, double, with spikes, two men under it, angel breaking it with hammer: wheel, broken, and palms, held by an angel, the saint crowned with white flowers: wheel at her feet, another springing from a cross behind her: two wheels supported by a post: wheels broken about her: S. Catharine, V.

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Wheel Window. The same as *Rose Window.*

When at Thy Footstool, Lord, I bend. H. A & M. No. 312. By Rev. H. F. Lyte.

When Christ the Lord would come on Earth. S. A. H. No. 121. Advent hymn.

When Day's Shadows lengthen. S. A. H. No. 329. Hymn on the Last Sacraments. By Rev. F. G. Lee.

When God of old came down from Heaven. H. A & M. No. 130. Hymn for Whitsuntide. By Rev. John Keble.

When I survey the wondrous Cross. H. A & M. No. 101. Hymn on the Passion. By Isaac Watts.

When in Silence and in Shade. S. A. H. No. 7. *Quando noctis medium.* Hymn for Sunday morning. H. N. translation.

When in the Hour of utmost need. H. A & M. No. 233. Hymn from the German. Translated by Catherine Winkworth.

When Morning gilds the Skies. H. A & M. No. 314. S. A. H. No. 269. From the German. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

When our Heads are bow'd with Woe. H. A & M. No. 163. S. A. H. No. 278. By Rev. H. H. Milman.

When Shades of Night around us close. H. A & M. No. 41. *In noctis umbra desides.* Advent evening hymn. Translated by the compilers.

When Storms or Tempests o'er us roll. S. A. H. No. 303. *Jactamur heu quot fluctibus.* Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

When the Patriarch was returning. S. A. H. No. 221. *Hoste dum victo triumphans.* Eucharistic hymn. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

When wounded sore the stricken Heart. H. A & M. No. 327. By Mrs. Alexander.

Where high the Heavenly Temple stands. H. A & M. No. 151. By M. Bruce.

While Shepherds watch'd their Flocks by Night. H. A & M. No. 44. S. A. H. No. 126. Christmas hymn. By Tate.

Whippers. The same as *Flagellants.*

Whispering Gallery. A curvilinear corridor or balcony within the cupola of S. Paul's cathedral, at the east end of Gloucester cathedral, and in other places, which transmits low sounds throughout the whole extent.

White. The chief colour for all great feasts, as being the most joyous, *e. g.* Christmas, Easter, Ascension, Trinity, our Lady's, feasts of angels and virgins, and of the blessed Sacrament. Such is the general use of the West. Local Churches deviate from this rule; thus the colour for the blessed Sacrament at Milan is red.

White Alb, Plain. An alb without ornament or orphreys.

White Branch. v. *Branch, White.*

White Brethren. The same as *White-clad Brethren.*

White Canons. The same as *Premonstratensians.*

White-clad Brethren. Followers of one who, in the 15th century, descended from the Alps, and preached a crusade against the Turks in Palestine. Boniface IX. ordered the leader to be apprehended; and he was afterwards burnt as a heretic. Also called *Fratres Albati* and *Whites.*

White Friars. The same as *Carmelites.*

White Mass. v. *Massa Candida.*

White Monks. The same as *Cistercian Monks.*

White Saturday. Easter eve; so called in Bohemia, where the Eastern name of Great Saturday also obtains.

White Sunday. Low Sunday; so called in Germany from a literal rendering of *Dominica in albis.*

White Thursday. Maundy Thursday.

Whitefieldians. Followers of George Whitefield, who separated from the Wesleys, in 1741, on the question of personal election, and established the "Calvinistic Methodists." In 1748 he became chaplain

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to lady Huntingdon; and his followers have since been called after her name. He died in 1770. There were 109 chapels of this persuasion in 1851.

Whites. The same as *White-clad Brethren.*

Whither thus in holy Rapture. S. A. H. No. 177. *Quo sanctus ardor te rapit.* Hymn for the Visitation of the B. V. M. Translated by Rev. E. Caswall.

Whitsun Ale. Ale brewed by the churchwardens at Whitsuntide, and sold at a parish feast, for the benefit of the fabric of the church.

Whitsun-day. Fiftieth day after Easter, when the Holy Ghost descended on the Apostles in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues. The name Whitsun is a corruption from the German *Pfingsten*, which is derived from Pentecost.

Whitsun Farthings. The same as *Pentecostals* and *Smoke Farthings.*

Who are these like Stars appearing. H. A & M. No. 255. Hymn from the German for All Saints' day. Translated by Frances E. Cox.

Why doth that impious Herod fear? H. A & M. No. 60. *Hostis Herodis impie.* Epiphany hymn of Sedulius. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale, and altered.

Why, impious Herod, vainly fear? S. A. H. No. 42. *Hostis Herodes impie.* Epiphany hymn of Sedulius. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Why, Saviour, dost Thou come. S. A. H. No. 169. *Quæ, gloriosum, tanta cœlis evocat.* Hymn for the Conversion of S. Paul. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Wicket. A small door forming part of a larger door or gate.

Wickhamical Prebendary. Four prebendaries of Chichester cathedral educated at Winchester.

Wickliffites. Followers of John Wickliffe, Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and Rector of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. In 1377 he opposed the authority of the pope, condemned celibacy, and together with some truth, taught many errors favourable to sedition and dissent. A paralytic attack caused his death in 1384, in his 60th year. By decree of the council of Constance, his remains were disinterred, burnt, and cast into the river Swift.

Widows. Widows in the early Church formed an ecclesiastical order, and were maintained at the public expense. They were to be sixty years old or more, to have been but once married, and to have lived virtuous lives. Deaconesses were often taken from this class. By an extended use of the word, deaconesses were sometimes called *Widows.*

Widows, Order of. v. *Widows.*

Widows, Remarriage of. The remarriage of widows was forbidden by the laws of the Christian emperors within twelve months of a first husband's death.

Wild Beasts. 1. Commanding or healing: S. Blasius, Bp. 2 Crow driving, from the martyr's body: S. Vincent, M.

Wilhelmians. Followers of a Bohemian woman of the 13th century, a deluded fanatic, who pretended to Divinity.

Wilkinsonians. The same as *Universal Friends.*

Will. A document containing a disposition of a person's estate, to take effect after death. Wills or testaments fall under the cognizance of ecclesiastical courts.

Williamites. An order of hermits founded by William, duke of Aquitaine, 1150. Habit, a black robe.

Willow. Young shoots of the willow are often used as a substitute for palm branches on Palm Sunday.

Willow Sunday. Palm Sunday; so called in some parts of England from the willow branches used as substitutes for palms.

Wimple. The linen bound over the forehead and neck of some orders of nuns.

Winchesterians. Followers of an American Universalist of the 18th century.

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Wind Beam. 1. A cross-beam used in the principals of many ancient roofs, occupying the situation of the collar in modern king-post roofs. 2. The ridge piece of a roof.

Windescur, Regular Canons of. Founded by Gerard Groot, of Utrecht, at the end of the 14th century. Habit, black camail, fur stole, and rochet.

Window. Handing money or bread through a, to three poor maidens: S. Nicolas, Bp.

Window, Gable. v. *Gable Window.*

Window, Jesse. v. *Jesse Window.*

Wine. The Divinity of Christ. Water mingled with wine denotes the union of the Manhood with His Godhead. *v.* Prov. ix. 2. A giant refreshed with wine, Ps. lxxviii. 65, is Christ made strong to redeem by the power of the Holy Ghost.

Wine for the Mass. In general, any pure wine of a red colour. On the continent, white wine is often used; in England, Tent.

Winepress. The passion of Christ, wherein He, as the Great Cluster, was first pressed: Isa. lxiii. 3.

Wisdom. The Incarnate Son of God: S. Matt. xi. 19. The house which wisdom builded, Prov. ix. 1, means the incarnation of God the Son.

Wish-health Bowl. The same as *Wassail Bowl.*

Wita. A fine paid to the injured person by him who was guilty of the act of violence.

Witchcraft. The exercise of supernatural power obtained by a compact with Satan.

With Christ we share a mystic Grave. H. A & M. No. 210. Hymn for holy Baptism. By Rev. J. M. Neale.

With gentle Voice the Angel gave. S. A. H. No. 59. *Sermone blando Angelus.* Easter hymn. H. N. translation.

Witness. Our Lord Jesus Christ: Isa. lv. 4.

Wolf. With a, guarding his body: S. Edmund, K.

Women, Churching of. v. *Churching of Women.*

Women, Gallery for. In the early Church, women sometimes worshipped apart in galleries. Also called *Catechumenium* and *Hyperoon.*

Women, Gate of the. An entrance into a church kept by a deaconess.

Wood. On a pile of: S. Agnes, V. & M.

Wool-cards. Two, by his side: S. Blasius, Bp.

Wool-comb. In his hand: torn with iron combs: S. Blasius, Bp.

Word. A name of the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, often used by S. John. The Chaldee Paraphrasts use this word as a synonym of Jehovah in many places. The manifestation of thought by words is not inaptly compared to the manifestation of God.

Word, Nuns of the Incarnate. Founded, A.D. 1625, by Joanna Maria Chezard de Motel, of Rouen, in honour of the Incarnation. Habit, white, red mantle, on their breast a crown of thorns, in the middle of which is the name Jesus, and under it *Amor meus.*

Word Supreme before Creation. H. A & M. No. 52. Hymn for the festival of S. John the Divine. By Rev. John Keble.

Words of Institution. The words in the mass from *Qui pridie* until after the consecration of the chalice.

Works before Justification. Works done without Divine grace. Pelagians and Semipelagians assert that salutary acts may precede grace; but fallen man, without prevenient grace, can effect no such works. Fallen man, however, is able to do, before justification, works morally good in the order of nature, though not in order to eternal life.

Works, Good. v. *Good Works.*

Works of Mercy, Corporal. A title given to seven acts of bodily kindness: 1. to feed the hungry; 2. to give drink to the thirsty; 3. to clothe the naked; 4. to shelter the homeless; 5. to visit the sick; 6. to ransom captives; and 7. to bury the dead.

Works of Mercy, Spiritual. A title given to seven acts of spiritual

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kindness: 1. to admonish sinners; 2. to instruct the ignorant; 3. to counsel the doubtful; 4. to comfort the sorrowful; 5. to bear with the troublesome; 6. to forgive the injurious; and 7. to pray for living and dead.

Works of Supererogation. *Supererogatio*, originally a donative to soldiers over and above their pay, is a doctrine growing out of a particular view of the Communion of Saints, *viz.* that all good works done by holy men, over and above the standard necessary to be reached for their own salvation, pass into the common treasury of the Church, and become profitable to those who have not advanced so far.

Worm. Christ in the voluntary weakness of His Passion: Ps. xxii. 6.

Worship, Divine. v. *Divine Worship.*

Worship, Human. v. *Human Worship.*

Wound. In her neck, and poniard in her hand: S. Lucy, V. & M.

Wounds. 1. With three, in her neck: S. Cecilia, V. & M. 2. Handling our Blessed Lord's: S. Thomas, Ap.

Wreath. Of flowers, and crown, and a palm: wreath of roses in her left hand, sword in right, and wreath of roses on her head: green wreath and a palm: wreath of red roses on her head, and tall sprig of almond leaves and flowers in her hand: wreath on her head, and in her hand, of white roses and lilies: wreath of flowers on her head, right hand leaning on a sword: S. Cecilia, V. & M.

Wrenning Day. In the north of England, S. Stephen's day; so called from the custom of stoning a wren to death, in cruel commemoration of the saint's martyrdom.

Wurtemberg Confession. A Protestant confession of faith put forth in 1552, at Wurtemberg.

X.

X. As a numeral letter, X denotes 10. With a line drawn above it, $\bar{X}$ denotes 10,000.

Xenodochium. A guest-house in a monastery.

Xenodochus. The officer in charge of the guest-house in a monastery.

Xerophagia. 1. Dry food used on fasts. 2. Fasts on which such food is used.

Xulolatres. A worshipper of wood. A name given by the Iconoclasts to Catholics.

Xulon. 1. The cross. 2. The rack, *equuleus*. 3. Sonorous wood used as a substitute for a bell.

Xystus. Among the Romans, an uncovered ambulatory.

Y.

Y. As a numeral letter, Y denotes 150 or 159. With a line drawn above it, $\bar{Y}$ denotes 150,000.

Yard. Long pieces of timber, as rafters. Also called *Yerde.*

Ye Captains of a Heavenly Host. S. A. H. No. 189. *Celestis aulæ principes.* Hymn for festivals of Apostles. Translated by Rev. Isaac Williams.

Ye Choirs of new Jerusalem. H. A & M. No. 106. S. A. H. No. 56. *Chorus novæ Jerusalem.* Easter hymn by S. Fulbert of Chartres. Translated by R. Campbell, Esq. H. N. translation.

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Ye Heavens, exult with joyful Praise. S. A. H. No. 188. *Exultet cælum laudibus.* Hymn for festivals of Apostles. Translated by J. D. Chambers, Esq.

Ye Servants of our glorious King. H. A & M. No. 272. Hymn for festivals of martyrs.

Ye Servants of the Lord. H. A & M. No. 184. By Doddridge.

Ye Sons and Daughters of the King. S. A. H. No. 65. *O filii et filiæ.* Easter hymn. H. N. translation.

Year, Civil. A period consisting of twelve calendar months.

Year, Ecclesiastical. The period from Advent to Advent.

Year, Lunar. A year consisting of twelve lunar months, of about twenty-nine days and a half each. At the end of which period the moon returns to her conjunction with the sun. The solar year is eleven days longer.

Years-Minds. The same as *Annalia.*

Yerde. The same as *Yard.*

Yesterday, with exultation. H. A & M. No. 283. S. A H. No. 128. *Heri mundus exultavit.* Hymn, by Adam of S. Victor, for the festival of S. Stephen. Translated by Rev. J. M. Neale.

Yew Sunday. Palm Sunday; so called in some parts of England from the branches of yew employed as substitutes for palms.

Yle. An aisle.

Ymnale. A hymnal.

Ymnare. A hymnal.

Yopa. A kind of garment.

York Use. One of the three great liturgical uses of England which were printed. Editions were published in the years 1516, 1517, and 1532. It probably was confined to the Northern province. Like the Hereford, it was an adaptation of the Sarum use, differing from the latter in the calendar, in the mode of oblating the elements, and in the words of the communion of the priest. It had also special sequences for some days, besides several minor deviations from the Salisbury missal.

Ysophus. An asperges-brush; so called from being sometimes made of hyssop. Also called *Hysopus.*

Yule. Christmas day. On the night of Christmas the yule-log was burnt, which was lit with the remains of the logs of the preceding year, and yule-doughs or cakes were made upon the occasion.

Yule Dough. A little image of paste, studded with currants, baked for children at Christmas, intended for a figure of the Child Jesus with the B. V. M.

Yule Festival. A name for Christmas-day.

Z.

Z. As a numeral letter, Z denotes 2000. With a line drawn above it, $\overline{Z}$ denotes 2,000,000.

Zabulum. Sand strewn in the shape of a S. Andrew's cross athwart a church to be consecrated, in which the bishop traced, with the point of his staff, the Greek and Latin alphabets.

Zabulus. The same as Diabolus, the devil.

Zaccheans. Followers of Zaccheus, of Palestine, A.D. 350. They conceived that prayer was only acceptable to God when said in private, and so they retired to a hill near Jerusalem.

Zacones. Deacons.

Zaffarda. A covering for the head worn by public officers.

Zalamella. A musical instrument like a flageolet.

Zamblottus. A stuff called camlet.

Zambonites. A reformed order of Williamites, founded, in the 13th century, by J. Bon of Mantua.

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Zanca. A sort of shoe forbidden to monks. Also called *Tzanga.*

Zanzalians. Monophysites of the 7th century.

Zarabolla. Breeches.

Zatouy. Satin.

Zealot. A Jewish sect which rose in the time of Mattathias the Maccabean. They looked upon Phinehas, who slew Zimri and Cozbi, as their patron. Their zeal in enforcing the Jewish law at length degenerated into licentious extravagance.

Zekenim. Elders who sat on each side of the archisynagogus in the synagogue, above the disciples.

Zeletics. A society of Scotch Freethinkers. Also called *Enquirers.*

Zendavesta. A book ascribed to Zoroaster, containing his pretended revelations, which the Parsees make the sole rule of faith and morals.

Zeta. 1. An upper story. 2. A watch-tower. 3. A small room. 4. An audience-chamber. 5. The mark of an erratum in a book.

Zeticula. The same as *Zeta* 3 and 4.

Zeugaria. In the Eastern Church, fasts of two days' duration.

Zigzag. A moulding y lines arranged like the Heraldic hevron, used in Norman work.

Zipo. An overcoat worn by religious and laics.

Zochola. A patten or galoche.

Zodion. 1. A seal. 2. A statue or idol.

Zona. 1. A cincture or girdle. 2. The same as *Baltheus.*

Zone. The same as *Zona.*

Zotheca. A place for keeping live animals.

Zuchetto. A skull-cap, generally of black; a bishop's zuchetto is purple, a cardinal's red, and the pope's white. It was probably the original of the biretta; at present it is only large enough to cover the tonsure, and is worn under the biretta.

Zugos. The ceremony of laying the Gospels on the head of a candidate for ordination.

Zuinglians. Followers of Zuinglius, who, from the year 1519, preached in the church at Zurich against Rome. He held the holy Eucharist to be a mere sign of our Lord's Body; and his views on Baptism were equally heretical. In several other particulars he departed from the Catholic Faith, and was severely condemned for his heresies even by Luther and Calvin.

Zuppa. 1. A mine. 2. A kind of mediæval cloak.

Zymite. A priest who celebrates with unleavened bread.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

A.M. *Anno Mundi.* In the year of the world.

Abandonment of Benefice. Voluntary cession of a benefice by an incumbent.

Abbatiæ, Custos. v. *Custos Abbatiæ.*

Abbatis, Chorus. v. *Chorus.*

Abbatum, Bajuli. v. *Bajuli Abbatum.*

Abbeys, Mitred. v. *Mitred Abbeys.*

Abdication. In canon law, the act whereby any one strips himself of an office, possession, or privilege.

Ablegate. The envoy who brings the hat from Rome to a new cardinal.

Abraxas. The name invented by Basilides for the chief God in his system. The numerical value of its letters is 365, and it thus probably denotes this sum.

Absida. 4. The same as *Cathedral.*

Absolute, Ordination. v. *Ordination Absolute.*

Absolute Vow. v. *Vow, Absolute.*

Acephali. *For* S. John of Antioch *read* John of Antioch.

Acephali, Clerici. v. *Clerici Acephali.*

Act of Court. The same as *Act on Petition.*

Act of Philosophy. A thesis for a degree of arts in a university.

Act of Theology. v. *Theology, Act of.*

Act on Petition. A summary proceeding in the court of Arches for adjudicating in some incidental matter that arises in the course of a main suit, *e. g.* the taxation of costs.

Acts for the Dissolution of Monasteries. v. *Monasteries, Acts for the Dissolution of.*

Acts, Manual. v. *Manual Acts.*

Acts of Corporal Mercy, Seven. v. *Seven Acts of Corporal Mercy.*

Actual Jurisdiction. v. *Jurisdiction, Actual.*

Adiaphoristic Controversy, and **Adiaphorists.** *For* Melancthon *read* Melanchthon.

Administration. A term of canon law, including the active use of all ecclesiastical powers.

Administrator. Any beneficiary, or person entitled to deal with church property.

Adoration, Eucharistic. v. *Eucharistic Adoration.*

Adoratus, Dies. Good Friday.

Advocate, Devil's. v. *Devil's Advocate.*

Ædes, Archistratici. v. *Archistratici Ædes.*

Affectatio. A term of canon law. The reservation of the right to collate to a benefice about to be void. According to Curialist doctors, the pope has this right over every benefice in the world, and merely suffers bishops to collate in their dioceses as a matter of favour.

Affectæ, Prebens. v. *Prebens Affectæ.*

Affiliation. 2. The incorporation of a religious into a convent other than that where his profession was made. 3. The connexion established between a superior institution and inferior ones of the same kind, as between a university and a college or school,

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or between an abbey and its dependent cells. 4. The right of sharing in the spiritual privileges of a religious order, granted by final deed, called letters of affiliation.

Affinitatis, Affinitas. v. *Affinitas Affinitatis.*

Age, Canonical. v. *Canonical Age.*

Agenda. The same as *Manual.*

Aggravation. A sentence of excommunication passed by an ecclesiastical judge on those who have disobeyed his previous monition.

Agnus. A term anciently applied to the clergy, in distinction to *lupus*, a layman.

Aisle, Choir. v. *Choir Aisle.*

Aisle, Feretory. v. *Feretory Aisle.*

Albati, Fratres. v. *White-clad Brethren.*

Albigenses. *For* They were similar to, yet *read* They were distinct from the Valdenses.

Alexandrinus, Cantus. v. *Cantus Alexandrinus.*

Alexicavalerius. *For* Puy in Velay *read* Puy en Velay.

Allegation, Exceptive. v. *Exceptive Allegation.*

Allegiance, Oath of. v. *Oath of Allegiance.*

Alleluia. The gradual in the Ambrosian missal.

Allutarians. Followers of Elias Marion, calling himself John Allut, a French sectary, who attempted to found a new religion in London, in A.D. 1714.

Almoigne, Frank. v. *Frank Almoigne.*

Alms, Plough. v. *Plough Alms.*

Altar Canon. v. *Canon, Altar.*

Altar, Dominical. v. *Dominical Altar.*

Altar, Privileged. v. *Privileged Altar.*

Altare, Matutinale. v. *Matutinale Altare.*

Altare, Viaticum. v. *Viaticum Altare.*

Altaris, Columnæ. v. *Columnæ Altaris.*

Altaris Cornu. The horn or corner of the altar.

Altaris Sigillum. v. *Sigillum, Altaris.*

Alternatus Cantus. v. *Cantus Alternatus.*

Alytarch. The ceremoniarius of the Church of Antioch, who held office for four years.

Amadeists. Also called *Amedians.*

Ambrosian Liturgy. *For* sidonem *read* sindonem; *for* Mozarabique *read* Mozarabic.

Amedians. Also called *Amadeists.*

Amende Honourable. A penance which consisted in walking barefooted in a shirt only, with a torch in the hand and a cord round the waist, before the Church, demanding pardon of God and the prince for the offence committed.

American Church. *For* rubric of the Athanasian creed *read* omission of the Athanasian creed.

Amishites. The same as *Omishites.*

Anaboladium. *For* heads *read* head.

Anastasimon, Pascha. v. *Pascha Anastasimon.*

Andians. *Read* Andæans.

Andrew, Cross of S. The same as *Cross Saltire.*

Angel. *Read* Angels have been classified in nine choirs: 1. Angels; 2. Archangels; 3. Virtues; 4. Powers; 5. Principalities; 6. Dominations; 7. Thrones; 8. Cherubim; 9. Seraphim.

Animarum, Altare. v. *Altare Animarum.*

Animarum, Dies. All Souls' day.

Animarum, Festum. v. *Festum Animarum.*

Animo, Ex. v. *Ex Animo.*

Annates. The same as *Premices.*

Anni, Caput. v. *Caput Anni.*

Annunciade. *For* Cœlestium *read* Cœlestinæ. *For* Count of Savoy *read* Duke of Savoy. 5. Another founded at Rome, in 1460, to portion poor girls.

Annus, Mirabilium. v. *Mirabilium Annus.*

Anthem, Easter. v. *Easter Anthem.*

Anthony, Cross of S. The same as *Tau Cross.*

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Antidoron. *For* Eulogæ *read* Eulogiæ.

Antilegomena. 1. *For* Homolegomena *read* Homologoumena. 2. The same as *Deutero-canonical* 2.

Antimensia. The same as *Corporal.*

Antiphonam, Injungere. v. *Injungere Antiphonam.*

Aparellamentum. The same as *Apparel.*

Apices, Contestatorii. v. *Contestatorii Apices.*

Apocrisiarius. v. *Papal Chancellor.*

Apostle. A name for the epistle.

Apostolic Chamber. v. *Chamber, Apostolic.*

Apostolic Datary. The pope's *Datary.*

Apostolic Missionary. v. *Missionary, Apostolic.*

Apostolic Prefect. v. *Prefect, Apostolic.*

Apostolica, Camera. v. *Camera Apostolica.*

Apostolici, Dies. Feasts of the Apostles.

Apostolicum, Beneplacitum. v. *Beneplacitum Apostolicum.*

Apostolicus, Camerarius. v. *Camerarius Apostolicus.*

Apostolorum, Festum. v. *Festum Apostolorum.*

Appendant Advowson. v. *Advowson Appendant.*

Arabic Architecture. The same as *Moorish Architecture.*

Arch, Catenarian. v. *Catenarian Arch.*

Arch, Comprising. v. *Comprising Arch.*

Arch, Height of an. v. *Height of an Arch.*

Arch, Rood. v. *Rood Arch.*

Archdeacon's Court. v. *Court, Archdeacon's.*

Arches, Dean of the. v. *Dean of the Arches.*

Archiepiscopus, Abbas. v. *Archicapellanus.*

Architecture, German. v. *German Architecture.*

Archpriest, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Archpriest.*

Arnaldists. *Read* the Samaritans who were baptized.

Arrhabinarii. *Read* Arrhabonarii. A Protestant sect.

Artificium, Byzantium. v. *Byzantium Artificium.*

Artium, Baccalaureus. v. *B.A.*

Artzeburst. *Read* Artzebourion. A fast among the Armenians.

Ascents, Songs of. v. *Degrees, Songs of.*

Ascripti, Fratres. v. *Fratres Ascripti.*

Assembly's Larger Catechism. *For* the Church *read* the Presbyterians of Scotland.

Asses, Feast of. A procession representing the Messianic prophets of the Old Testament, and celebrated at Rouen at Christmas. It was named from Balaam's ass, and was suppressed in the 15th century.

Atom. v. *Uncia.*

Audiani. The same as *Vadiani.*

Audience, Court of. v. *Court of Audience.*

Auditor Causarum. The same as *Capellanus Pontificis.*

Auditors of the Rota. The same as *Rota Romana.*

Audrey, S. The same as *S. Etheldred.*

Augusti, Gula. v. *Gula Augusti.*

Augustiani Discalceati. v. *Capuchin Friars, Order of.*

Aurea, Legenda. v. *Legenda Aurea.*

Auriphrygium. The same as *Phrygium.*

Authentic. A document is said to be authentic when it is the production of its professed author.

Authentica, Hebdomada. v. *Hebdomada Authentica.*

Authenticum, Altare. v. *Altare Authenticum.*

Axe. Holding: S. Matthew, Ap.

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B.

Baccalaureus Artium. v. *B.A.*

Baccalaureus Divinitatis. v. *B.D.*

Band, Hallelujah. v. *Hallelujah Band.*

Baptism, Fee for. v. *Fee for Baptism.*

Baptism, Hypothetical. v. *Conditional Baptism.*

Baptism, Infant. v. *Infant Baptism.*

Baptism, Private. v. *Private Baptism.*

Baptismal Vow. v. *Vow, Baptismal.*

Basilice, Eikon. v. *Eikon Basilice.*

Basle, Confession of. v. *Helvetic Confession.*

Beam. A rafter, behind and above the altar, to uphold the roof, let at both its ends into the chancel walls.

Beam, Hammer. v. *Hammer Beam.*

Beguini. v. *Fratres Gaudentes.*

Belgic Confession. A Protestant confession of Faith put forth in 1566 and 1579.

Bell, Houselling. v. *Sanctus Bell.*

Benediction. Also called *Salut.*

Beneditto, Sacco. v. *Sacco Beneditto.*

Beneficia, Manualia. v. *Manualia Beneficia.*

Bezochi. The same as *Beghards.*

Bishops, Consecration of. v. *Consecration of Bishops.*

Bishops, Election of. v. *Election of Bishops.*

Bishops' Prebends. v. *Golden Stalls.*

Bisochi. The same as *Fratricelli.*

Bissextile. The same as *Leap Year.*

Black Penitents. v. *Penitents* 2.

Blade-back. The same as *Principal Rafter.*

Bleostaning. Anglo-Saxon mosaic pavement.

Blessed Trinity, Hours of the. v. *Hours of the Cross.*

Blindstory. An ancient name for *Triforium.*

Board, God's. v. *God's Board.*

Bohemia, Confession of. A Protestant confession of Faith, put forth in 1573.

Bond, Flemish. v. *Flemish Bond.*

Book of the Sentences. v. *Sentences, Book of the.*

Borra. The same as *Porra.*

Botrasse, Franche. v. *Franche Botrasse.*

Box, Healing. v. *Healing Box.*

Bracini, Custos. v. *Custos Bracini.*

Bratton Mass. An early mass in a cathedral.

Bread Cloth, Holy. v. *Holy Bread Cloth.*

Bread, Good Friday. v. *Good Friday Bread.*

Bread, Houselling. v. *Housselling Bread.*

Breaking Joint. The method of laying stones or bricks in courses in such a manner that the joint in one course shall not fall vertically in a line with those above or below it.

Brokage, Marriage. v. *Marriage Brokage.*

Brothers of Free Will. v. *Free Will, Brothers of.*

Buckle. The same as *Mask.*

Bulbous. A term, when applied to steeples, which indicates those in which the spire, instead of tapering up in straight lines from its base to apex, is distorted or swollen, bulbous like, into broken lines and fantastic shapes.

Bull, Golden. v. *Golden Bull.*

Buns, Good Friday. v. *Good Friday Buns.*

Burn Penny. The same as *Hearth Penny.*

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C.

Caballia. Written musical notes.

Cable Moulding. A moulding which represents a rope or cable.

Cainites. Also called *Esauites.*

Calefactory. The same as 1. *Hypocaust;* 2. *Scutum.*

Calidus, Joannes. v. *Joannes Calidus.*

Calvinistic Election. v. *Election, Calvinistic.*

Camalauche. The cap of an Eastern prelate. Over it is a hood, which is white with a black cross if the bishop be a metropolitan; otherwise the colour is black.

Cancellariæ, Regulæ. v. *Regulæ Cancellariæ.*

Candell, Tenabur. v. *Tenabur Candle.*

Candle, Holy. v. *Holy Candle.*

Candle, Judas. v. *Judas Candle.*

Cangelos. The rails of the bema.

Canon. 1. The rule of a monastic order. 2. A harmony of the Gospels.

Canon Missæ. The canon of the mass.

Canonica, Portio. v. *Portio Canonica.*

Canonicæ, Horæ. v. *Horæ Canonicæ.*

Canonical Cope. v. *Cope.*

Canonical Virgin. v. *Virgin of the Church.*

Canonici, Ficti. v. *Ficti Canonici.*

Canonicoi, Psaltai. v. *Psaltai Canonicoi.*

Canonicon. A fee at ordination.

Canonicorum, Curia. v. *Curia Canonicorum.*

Canonicorum, Mansio. v. *Mansio Canonicorum.*

Canonicos. An ecclesiastic; one whose name is on the canon.

Canons in Herbâ. v. *Non Præbendati.*

Canons, Minor. v. *Minor Canons.*

Canons Regular of S. Rufus. An order established about A.D. 1000.

Cantata, Missa. v. *Missa Cantata.*

Cantrix. The feminine of cantor. The chanter in choir of a community of religious women.

Cantus, Notulatus. v. *Notulatus Cantus.*

Capasion. The cap of a Greek patriarch.

Capellon. The cap of a Greek patriarch.

Capiendo, Contumace. v. *Contumace Capiendo.*

Capiendo, Excommunicato. v. *Contumace Capiendo.*

Capital, Cushion. v. *Cushion Capital.*

Capital Sin. The same as *Deadly Sin.*

Capitilavium, Dominica. v. *Dominica Capitilavium.*

Capitular Estates Management, Episcopal and. v. *Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management.*

Capitular Vicar. The canon of a cathedral who in eight days following the vacancy of a see is elected by the chapter to exercise episcopal jurisdiction, and to be responsible to the future bishop for the administration of the see during the vacancy.

Cappa Nigra. v. *Cope.*

Cappa Pluvialis. v. *Cope.*

Cappis, Festa in. v. *Festa in Cappis.*

Carakallion. The cowl of a Greek religious.

Cardinalis, Diaconus. v. *Diaconus Cardinalis.*

Carmita. The same as *Cornuta.*

Carnelevale, Dominica. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Castrensios. An official in charge of patriarchal insignia in the Greek Church, who also assisted in the liturgy.

Catabasia. In the Greek Church, an hymn sung in the midst of the choir, by those of both sides.

Catakamelauchion. The outer part of the double monastic cap of a Greek religious.

Catapan. A Greek officer of dignity; the word was also in use in

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the West, and is, perhaps, the same as *Capitan* or *Captain*.

Catapapa. A name for an antipope.

Catapetasma. The veil 1. before the holy door; 2. of a canopy over the altar in a Greek church. 3. Another name for the aër.

Catechumenium. 3. A woman's gallery in a Greek church.

Catechumenorum, Missa. v. *Missa Catechumenorum*.

Catharine-wheel Window. The same as a rose window.

Cathedra. 1. A seat. 2. A bishop's throne. 3. The bishop's see. 4. A session.

Cathedrâ, Ex. v. *Ex Cathedrâ*.

Cathegetis. An abbot.

Cathisma. 1. One of the twenty portions of the Psalms. 2. A hymn sung whilst the congregation remains seated. 3. A hermitage.

Catzi. A censer in the Greek Church, used on Maundy Thursday to dry the Hosts dipped in common wine for communion of the sick.

Censure, Ecclesiastical. v. *Ecclesiastical Censure*.

Centonarion. A patchwork garment worn by Greek monks.

Centuries, Magdeburg. v. *Magdeburg Centuries*.

Ceremonies, Ecclesiastical. v. *Ecclesiastical Ceremonies*.

Ceremonies, Master of the. v. *Master of the Ceremonies*.

Cervolo facere, Vecolo aut. v. *Vecolo aut Cervolo facere*.

Chalice, Mixed. v. *Mixed Chalice*.

Chamsi. The same as *Solares*.

Chancellor, Mistral. v. *Mistral Chancellor*.

Chandeleuse. Old French name for Candlemas.

Chant, Double. v. *Double Chant*.

Chapel, Free. v. *Free Chapel*.

Chapter, Dean and. v. *Dean and Chapter*.

Chapter Storearum. The straw or mat covered chapter. The title of the first great chapter held by the Franciscans in 1219; so called from the friars camping under awnings of straw matting.

Charisticarius. 2. An officer appointed by Constantine Copronymus for the superintendence and visitation of convents.

Charity, Nuns of the Order of Our Lady of. The same as *Refuge, Nuns of the Order of Our Lady of*.

Charta, Eleemosynaria. v. *Elæmosynaria Charta*.

Charta, Hæreditoria. v. *Hæreditoria Charta*.

Charta, Magna. v. *Magna Charta*.

Charta, Semiplantaria. v. *Semiplantaria Charta*.

Chartæ, Legatariæ. v. *Legatariæ Chartæ*.

Chartæ, Nuptiales. v. *Nuptiales Chartæ*.

Chartophylax. One of the *Exocatacœloi*.

Chimney Money. The same as *Hearth Money*.

Chivalret. The same as *Effigy*.

Chrismatorium. 1. A chrismatory. 2. The same as *Consignatorium*.

Christian, Court. v. *Court Christian*.

Christian Doctrine, Fathers of. v. *Fathers of Christian Doctrine*.

Christianitatis, Curia. v. *Curia Christianitatis*.

Christianitatis, Decanus. v. *Decanus Christianitatis*.

Christians, Free. v. *Free Christians*.

Christians, Judaising. v. *Judaizing Christians*.

Christo, Imperante. v. *Imperante Christo*.

Chrysolite. One of the precious stones mentioned in the Revelation.

Chrysostom, Prayer of S. v. *Chrysostom, Prayer of S.*

Church, Consecration of a. v. *Consecration of a Church*.

Church, Double. v. *Double Church*.

Church, Infallibility of the. v. *Infallibility of the Church*.

Church, Primitive. v. *Primitive Church*.

Church, Reconciliation of a. v. *Reconciliation of a Church*.

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Chymol. The same as *Grimme.*

Cill. The same as *Sill.*

City, Dean of the. v. *Decanus Christianitatis.*

City, Eternal. v. *Eternal City.*

City, Holy. v. *Holy City.*

Civery. The same as *Severey.*

Civil Year. v. *Year, Civil.*

Clarendon, Constitutions of. v. *Constitutions of Clarendon.*

Claustralis, Monachus. v. *Monachus Claustralis.*

Clergy Restrictions. The same as *Restrictions of Clergy.*

Clericalis Corona. The tonsure.

Clericus Formarius. The ecclesiastic charged with the care of the morals of the monks.

Clerikaton. In the Greek Church, 1. a rank of the hierarchy; 2. any minor function performed by one below the order of deacon.

Clerk of the Court. The same as *Steward of the Court.*

Clerk Vicar. The same as *Secular Clerk.*

Cloisters, Prior of. v. *Prior of Cloisters.*

Cloth, Houselling. v. *Houselling Cloth.*

Coadjutors. v. *Non Præbendati.*

Code, Gregorian. A collection of the imperial constitutions anterior to the time of Constantine.

Code, Hermogène. A collection of the imperial constitutions of the emperors Diocletian and Maximin.

Codex, Encyclius. v. *Encyclius Codex.*

Cœli, Scala. v. *Scala Cœli.*

Cœmeteria. The same as *Parecia.*

Cœna Liberalis. The same as *Cœna Libera.*

Coinonike Epistole. A letter of pardon granted to the lapsed, in the Greek Church.

Coinonikon. In the Greek Church, 1. a sacramental hymn; 2. a stichos in the liturgy before communion.

Colianton. In the Greek Church, a cake given to children at Christmas.

Collatines. The same as *Oblates.*

Collationum, Liber. v. *Liber Collationum.*

Collecta, Hebdomadalis. v. *Hebdomadalis Collecta.*

Collectus, Infans. v. *Infans Collectus.*

Colour, Judas. v. *Judas Colour.*

Columbæum. The same as *Cantharus* 1.

Columbethra. A font.

Columbion. A stoup for holy water.

Column, Inserted. v. *Inserted Column.*

Column, Insulated. v. *Insulated Column.*

Columns, Engaged. v. *Engaged Columns.*

Colybon. In the Greek Church, 1. a wheaten cake for the first Saturday in Lent; 2. mass for the dead.

Comboschoinon. A rosary.

Comburendo, Hæretico. v. *Hæretico Comburendo.*

Commemoration, Days of. v. *Days of Commemoration.*

Commissa, Crux. v. *Crux Commissa.*

Commission Court, High. v. *High Commission Court.*

Commission of Review. v. *Court of Review.*

Commissioners, Ecclesiastical. v. *Ecclesiastical Commissioners.*

Committee of the Privy Council, Judicial. v. *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.*

Communion by Intinction. v. *Intinction, Communion by.*

Communion, Holy. v. *Holy Communion.*

Communion in One Kind. v. *Half Communion.*

Communion, Infant. v. *Infant Communion.*

Communis, Massa. v. *Massa Communis.*

Communis, Vita. v. *Vita Communis.*

Competentes, Easter of the. v. *Flower Easter.*

Compitentium, Dominica. v. *Dominica Compitentium.*

Complutensium Polyglot. v. *Complutensian Polyglot.*

Conbouclier. 1. A tabernacle. 2. A campanile.

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Conception, Immaculate. v. *Immaculate Conception.*

Concessus, Presbyterii. v. *Presbyterii Concessus.*

Concilium ad Quercum. v. *Oak, Council of the.*

Concomitant Grace. v. *Grace, Concomitant.*

Concubinarius. A priest living with a woman not his wife.

Concupiscence. A propensity to, or a corrupt principle of, evil in the nature of man, which remains after regeneration.

Conditional Vow. v. *Vow, Conditional.*

Confessarius. The same as *Pneumatikos.*

Confession of Basle. The same as *Helvetic Confession.*

Confession of Sueveland. v. *Tetrapolitan Confession.*

Confession of the Four Cities. v. *Tetrapolitan Confession.*

Conformity, Declaration of. v. *Declaration of Conformity.*

Congregation of the Lord. The same as *Knoxites.*

Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. v. *Redeemer, Congregation of the Most Holy.*

Conscience, Examination of. v. *Examination of Conscience.*

Conscripti, Fratres. v. *Fratres Ascripti.*

Consecration Veil. The same as *Offertory Veil.*

Consecratory Letters. The same as *Literæ Formatæ.*

Constantine, Donations of. v. *Donations of Constantine.*

Constantinian Church. The same as the *Lateran Church.*

Consuetudinarium. A manual of ritual directions concerning the divine offices and customs of religious houses.

Consulta Ecclesia. A church full or provided for.

Contacium. 3. A roll of MS.

Contendere, Crucem. v. *Crucem Contendere.*

Contentious Jurisdiction. v. *Jurisdiction, Contentious.*

Contracts, Marriage. v. *Marriage Contracts.*

Contradictorium, Auditor. v. *Auditor Contradictorium.*

Contumace Capiendo. *Read* v. *Excommunicato Capiendo.*

Conventual Mass. v. *Mass, Conventual.*

Conversorum, Domus. v. *Domus Conversorum.*

Conversorum, Magister. v. *Magister Conversorum.*

Convulsionists. v. *Dancers.*

Corbana. The same as *Gazophylakion.*

Corneteer. The player on a horn.

Corona, Presbyterii. v. *Presbyterii Concessus.*

Coronal, Diadem. v. *Diadem Coronal.*

Corporal Presence. v. *Presence, Corporal.*

Corporations, Ecclesiastical. v. *Ecclesiastical Corporations.*

Corporations, Eleemosynary. v. *Eleemosynary Corporations.*

Corpus Christi, Examinatio. v. *Examinatio Corpus Christi.*

Corrector. The title of the superior of the *Minims.*

Coulisse. The same as *Killese.*

Council, Congregation of the. v. *Congregation of the Council.*

Council, Legatine. v. *Legatine Council.*

Counsels, Evangelical. v. *Evangelical Counsels.*

Court, Foreign. v. *Foreign Court.*

Court, Herbary. v. *Herbary Court.*

Court of Review. A court of appeal from the high court of delegates, granted, if the Crown assented, upon petition, whose decision was final. Also called *Commission of Review.*

Court, Provincial. v. *Provincial Court.*

Cractes. A hymnal noted.

Creed, Constantinopolitan. v. *Constantinopolitan Creed.*

Creed, Mass. The Nicene creed.

Crimen. v. *Peccatum.*

Crop. The same as *Finial.*

Cross-beam. Same as *Transom.*

Cross Day, Holy. v. *Holy Cross Day.*

Cross, Elevation of the. v. *Elevation of the Cross.*

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Cross, Exaltation of the. v. *Exaltation of the Cross.*

Cross, Invention of the. v. *Invention of the Cross.*

Cross, Rood. v. *Rood Cross.*

Cross, Stump. v. *Stump Cross.*

Crousina. A signal for worship.

Crucis, Hebdomada. v. *Hebdomada Crucis.*

Crucis, Via. v. *Stations* III.

Ctenariai Thurai. The royal doors of S. Sophia.

Ctetorikon dikaion. Right of patronage.

Cucking Stool. The same as *Tumbrel.*

Cuckle Stool. The same as *Tumbrel.*

Curatorum, Manipulus. v. *Manipulus Curatorum.*

Custodia. The vessel in which to carry the Host to the sick.

Custos Bracini. The keeper of the monastic brewery.

Cyklion. The apse.

Cylindroton. A circular church.

Cymatium. 1. Hard-beaten clay used as a substitute for tiles. 2. A roof made of the same material.

Cymatiums. The same as *Plancer.*

Cynegos. A gladiator.

D.

Dægred. Prime in Saxon times, from day-red or daybreak, when it was ordinarily said.

Dagas, Gang. v. *Gang Days.*

Danielis Conjectorium. A book on divination.

Danish Knot. The same as *Runic Knot.*

Daughters of S. Genevieve. The same as *Genovefines.*

Days of Abstinence. All Fridays in the year except Christmas day.

Dead, Prayers for the. v. *Prayers for the Dead.*

Dead, Vigils of the. v. *Vigils of the Dead.*

Dead, Washing of the. v. *Washing of the Dead.*

Decembrica, Libertas. v. *Libertas Decembrica.*

Decimæ. 1. Tithes. 2. The Roman emperor's tribute.

Decimandi, Modus. v. *Modus Decimandi.*

Decorated Tracery, Geometrical. v. *Geometrical Decorated Tracery.*

Decree, Interlocutory. v. *Sentence, Interlocutory.*

Decretal, Gratian's. v. *Gratian's Decretal.*

Decretalium Sextus. v. *Sextus Decretalium.*

Decussata, Crux. v. *Crux Decussata.*

Defensores. Advocates of a monastery. v. *Advocatus.*

Dei, Filiæ. v. *Filiæ Dei.*

Dei, Judicium. v. *Judicium Dei.*

Dei, Servi. v. *Servi Dei.*

Dei, Servus Servorum. v. *Servus Servorum Dei.*

Delegates, Court of. v. *Court of Delegates.*

Denarismus. The same as *Unciæ.*

Derelictorum, Libri. v. *Paralipomenon.*

Descriptio. The same as *Unciæ.*

Deuteros, Thronos. v. *Thronos Deuteros.*

Diabolus. The devil.

Diaconia. An ecclesiastical division of Rome; one of seven districts.

Dies Panis. The same as *Natalis Calicis.*

Dies Pulveris. Ash Wednesday.

Dies Secretorum. The same as *Natalis Calicis.*

Dieu, Filles. v. *Filles Dieu.*

Dignitaries, Internal. v. *Internal Dignitaries.*

Diocesan Council. The same as *Diocesan Synod.*

Directorium Sacerdotum. The same as *Pie.*

Discalced Carmelites. v. *Unshod Carmelites.*

Discant. The same as *Prick Song.*

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Disciples of Guilemette. The same as *Guilielminæ Sectarii.*

Disciples of S. John. The same as *Mendæans.*

Disciples of the Wise Men. v. *Talmide Hakamim.*

Disciplinæ, Magister. v. *Magister Disciplinæ.*

Discipline, Congregation of. v. *Congregation of Discipline.*

Dissenters, Episcopalian. v. *Episcopalian Dissenters.*

Distributor. The same as *Presentiarius.*

Diurnæ Horæ. v. *Horæ Diurnæ.*

Diurnal. The same as *Journal.*

Diurnalis, Liber. v. *Liber Diurnalis.*

Divine Love, Order of. v. *Theatins*

Divine Service, Tenure by. v. *Tenure by Divine Service.*

Divinitatis, Baccalaureus. v. *B.D.*

Divino, Jure. v. *Jure Divino.*

Doctor, Audientium. v. *Audientium Doctor.*

Dogmatists. The same as *Moralists* 2.

Dolours of our Lady, Seven. v. *Seven Sorrows of our Lady.*

Domini, Corona. v. *Corona Domini.*

Domini, Mensa. The Lord's table.

Dominicum. S. Cyprian's name for 1. the Lord's table; and 2. for the Lord's house.

Domus Hospitium. The same as *Hospitium.*

Domus, Præpositus. v. *Præpositus Domus.*

Donne Gentile. v. *Gentile, Donne.*

Doors, Holy. v. *Holy Doors.*

Ducking Stool. The same as *Tumbrel.*

Duodecim Lectionum, Sabbatum. v. *Sabbatum Duodecim Lectionum.*

Dying, Fathers of Well. v. *Fathers of Well Dying.*

E.

Ecclesia, Consulta. v. *Consulta Ecclesia.*

Ecclesiastica, Taxatio. v. *Taxatio Ecclesiastica.*

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. v. *Jurisdiction, Ecclesiastical.*

Ecclesiastical Virgin. 1. A title of nuns. 2. v. *Virgin of the Church.*

Ecclesiastical Year. v. *Year, Ecclesiastical.*

Ecclesiasticum Regimen. v. *Regimen Ecclesiasticum.*

Ecclesiasticus, Valor. v. *Valor Ecclesiasticus.*

Edict of Nantes. v. *Nantes, Edict of.*

Edict, Restitution. v. *Restitution Edict.*

Edicts of Pacification. v. *Pacification, Edicts of.*

Eileton. The same as *Heileton.*

Election by Compromission. An election in which the electors entrust to a committee or to strangers the choice of the eligend, binding themselves to accept it, if the person be canonically eligible.

Elevation Candle. The torch or taper elevated by an acolyte at the canon of the mass.

Elire, Congé d'. v. *Congé d'Élire.*

Embates. The same as *Cantharus* 1.

Enfans d'Aube. Acolytes serving in girded albs.

Enquirers. The same as *Zetetics.*

Episcopi, Multura. v. *Multa.*

Episcopi, Natale. v. *Natale Episcopi.*

Episcopi, Officiarius. v. *Officiarius Episcopi.*

Episcopi, Vice-Dominus. v. *Vice-Dominus Episcopi.*

Epistola, Vocatoria. v. *Vocatoria Epistola.*

Epistolæ, Cornu. v. *Cornu Epistolæ.*

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Epistolæ, Metropolitanæ. v. *Metropolitanæ Epistolæ.*

Epistolai, Systatikai. v. *Systatikai Epistolai.*

Eranistes. v. *Gueux.*

Esset, Church. v. *Church Esset.*

Eulogæ. *Read* Eulogiæ.

Eusebian Office. v. *Office, Eusebian.*

Evangelical Union Kirk. v. *Morisonianism.*

Evangelii, Cornu. v. *Cornu Evangelii.*

Excellentiores, Personæ. The same as *Quatuor Personæ.*

Exceptio. v. *Subventio.*

Excerptores. The same as *Notarii.*

Excommunication, Lesser. v. *Excommunication.*

Exomologeticus, Psalmus. v. *Psalmus Exomologeticus.*

Exothoumenoi. The same as *Genuflectentes.*

Expectants. v. *Non Præbendati.*

Exterior Heresy. v. *Heresy, Exterior.*

F.

Fabric Roll. The record of builder's work and outlay in the course of erecting a minster or other great building.

Faculties, Quinquennial. v. *Quinquennial Faculties.*

Faculty, Master of the. v. *Magister ad Facultates.*

Faithful, Most. v. *Most Faithful.*

Family of Love. v. *Philadelphian Society.*

Fan Vault. A vault in which all the ribs at its springing have the same curve and radiate equally on all sides, as in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, and King's College chapel, Cambridge.

Fathers of Somaschi. v. *Maieul, Regular Clerks of.*

Fatuorum, Festum. v. *Libertas Decembrica.*

Faux Bourdon. The old method of Falso Bordone harmony, which assigned the plain chant to the tenor voice, and placed it between the bass and the alto and soprano voices.

Feast of Asses. v. *Asses, Feast of.*

Festivalis, Liber. v. *Liber Festivalis.*

Festivitas, Thuribulorum. v. *Thuribulorum Festivitas.*

Festum Fatuorum. The same as *Libertas Decembrica.*

Festum Hypodiaconorum. The same as *Libertas Decembrica.*

Festum Novem Lectionum. v. *Nine Lessons.*

Festum Stultorum. The same as *Libertas Decembrica.*

Fide, Pro Læsione. v. *Læsione Fide, Pro.*

Fidei, Scutum. v. *Scutum Fidei.*

Fidelium, Missa. v. *Missa Fidelium.*

Filius, Terræ. v. *Terræ Filius.*

Flentes. The same as *Lugentes* and *Weepers* 1.

Fleury, Cross. v. *Cross Fleury.*

Florians. The same as *Milites.*

Foliage. A carved or sculptured representation of an ornamental assemblage of leaves of plants and flowers.

Fools. Representations of men in various postures in a grotesque dress, with a fool's cap and bells, frequently occur in ancient churches, especially under the seats of choir stalls.

Foraneus, Vicarius. v. *Vicarius Foraneus.*

Formal Heresy. v. *Heresy, Formal.*

Formalium. The same as *Pectorale Cross.*

Formarius Clericus. v. *Clericus Formarius.*

Foro Exteriori, In. v. *Cure.*

Foro Interiori, In. v. *Cure.*

Four Cities, Confession of the. v. *Tetrapolitan Confession.*

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Four Latin Virgins. v. *Virgins, Four Latin.*

Fourchette, Cross. v. *Cross Fourchette.*

France, Confession of. A Protestant confession of faith put forth in A.D. 1559.

Fratres Albati. The same as *White-clad Brethren.*

Fratres, Uterini. v. *Uterini Fratres.*

G.

Gallican Confession. v. *France, Confession of.*

Genuflectentes. The same as *Prostrati.*

Geonim. The same as *Sublime Doctors.*

Gestatoria, Sella. v. *Sella Gestatoria.*

Golden Legend. The collection of lives of the saints made by Giacopo de Voragne, archbishop of Genoa, A.D. 1292.

Golden Prebend. v. *Prebend, Golden.*

Graal. Any broad open dish.

Graal, Holy. 2. The vessel on which the paschal lamb was placed at the Last Supper, said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who further received in it some of the sacred Blood when he prepared our Lord's Body for burial. Also called *Holy Grayle.*

Grace, Co-operative. v. *Co-operative Grace.*

Grace, Concomitant. The act whereby God co-operates with man for his good.

Grace Cup. The same as *Loving Cup.*

Grace, Expectative. A term of the Roman Curia to denote a promise to insure the succession to a benefice by means of a mandate of provisions.

Grace, Preventive. v. *Preventive Grace.*

Grand Master. 1. The name for the head of the military orders of religious. 2. The head of the freemasons.

Grand Penitentiary, Cardinal. v. *Cardinal Grand Penitentiary.*

Gras, Mardi. v. *Mardi Gras.*

Grayle, Holy. The same as *Graal, Holy.*

Great Doxology. The Greek term for the *Gloria in excelsis.*

Great Lent. v. *Lent, Great.*

Great Pempte. Maundy Thursday.

Great Vestibule. v. *Vestibule, Great.*

Greater Feria. v. *Feria, Greater.*

Gregorian Code. v. *Code, Gregorian.*

Guildship. The same as *Sodality.*

H.

Habitual Jurisdiction. v. *Jurisdiction, Habitual.*

Habituez. The same as *Perpetuels.*

Hæres, Secundus. v. *Secundus Hæres.*

Hagiosymandron. v. *Hagiosideron.*

Head of the Fast. A title of Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

Header. v. *Stretcher.*

Healing, Prayers for the. v. *Prayers for the Healing.*

Hebdomada Penosa. Holy Week.

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Hemera, Staurosimos. v. *Staurosimos Hemera.*

Hermogene Code. v. *Code, Hermogène.*

Hexagon. The same as *Sexfoil.*

Holiday Monday. The same as *Saint Monday.*

Holy Grayle. v. *Graal, Holy.*

Holy Office, Congregation of the. v. *Congregation of the Inquisition.*

Holy Trinity Friars. The same as *Matharins.*

Homologumena. *Read* Homologoumena.

Honey and Milk after Baptism. v. *Milk and Honey after Baptism.*

Honorary Primate. v. *Primate, Honorary.*

Hood Mould. The same as *Label.*

Hood Moulding. *Read* v. *Cable Moulding.*

Hortolanus. The gardener of a monastery.

Humble. A title of a Russian bishop.

Hybernantes. The same as *Weepers* 1.

Hymnus S. Abundii. A name for the *Te Deum.*

Hymnus Sisebuti Monachi. A name for the *Te Deum.*

Hymnus Triumphalis. The *Sanctus.*

Hymnus Victorialis. The *Sanctus.*

Hypapante. The same as *Epipanti.*

Hypodiaconorum, Festum. v. *Libertas Decembrica.*

Hypothetical Baptism. The same as *Conditional Baptism.*

Hysophus. The same as *Ysophus.*

I.

Illuminati. v. *Philosophists.*

Imparsonee Parson. v. *Parson, Imparsonee.*

Imposts, Continuous. v. *Continuous Imposts.*

Index, Congregation of the. v. *Congregation of the Index.*

Infralapsarians. The same as *Sublapsarians.*

Inquisition, Congregation of the. v. *Congregation of the Inquisition.*

Intercessor. The same as *Mesites.*

Interlocutory Sentence. v. *Sentence, Interlocutory.*

Internuncio. The same as *Nuncio.*

Interpretation, Mystical. v. *Mystical Interpretation.*

Intrusion. Uncanonical possession of a benefice, specially when attended by violence.

Invitatorius, Psalmus. *Psalmus Invitatorius.*

Iona, Cross of. v. *Cross of Iona.*

Irish Cross. v. *Cross of Iona.*

J.

Jactitation of Marriage, Suit of. v. *Marriage, Suit of Jactitation of.*

Jerusalem, Lætare. v. *Lætare Jerusalem.*

Jesus and Mary, Congregation of. v. *Eudist.*

Judgment, Mass of. v. *Mass of Judgment.*

Judicia, Peregrina. v. *Peregrina Judicia.*

Judicium, Crucis. v. *Crucis Judicium.*

Julian Style. v. *Old Style.*

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K.

Kalendologia. Pagan books of rites to be performed on the kalends.

Kalomantaton. The gospel.

Kilhamites. v. *Methodist Old Connexion.*

Kings, Indult of. v. *Indult of Kings.*

King's Men. v. *Melchitæ.*

Kinklides. The Iconostasis.

Kionia. The olden form of the Iconostasis.

Kionita. The same as *Stylites.*

Kneelers. The same as *Genuflectentes.*

Kneeling. A posture of worship; also for receiving benediction.

Knights Hospitallers. v. *John of Jerusalem, Knights of.*

Koinon, Poterion. v. *Poterion Koinon.*

Kyriake, Sabbato-. v. *Sabbato-Kyriake.*

L.

La Trappe. A severe reform of the Cistercian order.

Lady of Lamentation, Our. The same as *Pieta.*

Lady of O, Our. v. *Our Lady of O.*

Lady of Pity, Our. The same as *Pieta.*

Laici, Sacerdotium. v. *Sacerdotium Laici.*

Laicorum, Sacerdotium. v. *Priesthood of Laymen.*

Latin Virgins, Four. v. *Virgins, Four Latin.*

Latrocinium. The "robber synod" of Ephesus, held by the Eutychians against the Catholics, A.D. 449.

Law of Nature. v. *Nature, Law of.*

Laymen, Priesthood of. v. *Priesthood of Laymen.*

Lazarus, Sabbath of. v. *Sabbath of Lazarus.*

Lazarus Saturday, S. Saturday of Passion week, in the Eastern Church.

Lazarus Sunday, S. In the Greek Church, Palm Sunday.

Lecticarii. The same as *Grabatarii.*

Lectionum, Sabbatum Duodecim. v. *Sabbatum Duodecim Lectionum.*

Lector. The same as *Reader.*

Lector, Mensæ. v. *Mensæ Lector.*

Lectrix. The feminine of Lector. The reader in choir of a community of religious women.

Lectuale. A covering for a bed.

Legatine Council. A council presided over by a papal legate.

Leo, Vicit. v. *Vicit Leo.*

Leontarium. The same as *Cantharus* 1.

Lesser Feria. v. *Feria, Lesser.*

Lewnes. A parish assessment; a word now superseded by rates.

Lex Talionis. v. *Talionis, Lex.*

Libelli, Refutatorii. v. *Refutatorii Libelli.*

Liber, Memorialis. v. *Memorialis Liber.*

Liber, Synodalis. v. *Synodalis Liber.*

Liberæ, Prebens. v. *Prebens Affectæ.*

Libri Derelictorum. v. *Paralipomenon.*

Librorum, Scriptor. v. *Scriptor Librorum.*

Licence, Marriage. v. *Marriage Licence.*

Literæ, Formales. The same as *Canonicæ Literæ.*

Literæ, Recaptivatoriæ. v. *Recaptivatoriæ Literæ.*

Literæ, Remissionales. v. *Remissionales Literæ.*

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Literæ, Sacerdotales. v. *Sacerdotales Literæ.*

Literæ, Sacramentales. v. *Sacramentales Literæ.*

Literæ, Supericonicæ. v. *Supericonicæ Literæ.*

Literæ, Unciales. v. *Unciales Literæ.*

Literas, Reddite. v. *Reddite Literas.*

Little Office. v. *Office, Little.*

Liturgia Synodica. Mass said during the sitting of a council, for its intention.

Liturgy of S. James. The parent office of the Jerusalemite family of liturgies, deemed in part of Apostolic date and origin. v. *Liturgy.*

Liturgy of S. Thomas. v. *Thomas, Liturgy of S.*

Liturgy of the Presanctified. v. *Mass of the Presanctified.*

Local Presence. v. *Presence, Local.*

Long Friday. Saxon term for Good Friday.

Lotus, Salvus. v. *Salvus Lotus.*

Love, Order of Divine. v. *Theatins.*

Lovers of the Flesh. v. *Philosarcæ.*

Low Celebration. The same as *Low Mass.*

Lucernarium. Vespers; so called from the lighting of lamps and candles.

Lunar Year. v. *Year, Lunar.*

M.

Magnum, Propylæum. v. *Propylæum Magnum.*

Magnum, Sedile. v. *Sedile Magnum.*

Major, Prior. v. *Prior Major.*

Majusculæ. Capital letters used in manuscripts.

Manciple. A caterer; one who buys provisions for a college or monastery.

Mandatum de Providendo. A papal mandate to a bishop, enjoining him to promote a given person to a certain vacant benefice. Abrogated by the council of Trent.

Marigold Window. A rose window.

Mass Bell. The same as *Sanctus Bell.*

Master of the Novices. v. *Novices, Master of the.*

Material Heresy. v. *Heresy, Material.*

Maurice and Lazarus, Order of SS. A military order founded by duke Amadeo VIII., A.D. 1434, and remodelled by king Victor Emmanuel I. in 1816.

Mausoleum. A name given to a stately monument erected by his queen Artemisia to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria, B.C. 353.

Maximum, Perdonum. v. *Perdonum Maximum.*

Maximus, Pontifex. v. *Pontifex Maximus.*

Mensis Madius. A name for May.

Mental Reservation. v. *Reservation, Mental.*

Middæg-sang. Sext, in Saxon times.

Middletonians. A modern Protestant sect.

Midrash. A Jewish allegorical commentary on certain books of the Old Testament.

Milburga's Bread, S. The same as *Simnel.*

Minister, Discreet. v. *Discreet Minister.*

Ministra. The same as *Presbytis.*

Minora Propylæa. v. *Pronaos.*

Minusculæ. Small letters used in manuscripts.

Missa. The same as *Preface.*

Missa Beatæ. The same as *Mary Mass.*

Mission, Priests of the. v. *Priests of the Mission.*

Mistress of Pensioners. v. *Pensioners, Mistress of.*

Mistress of the Novices. v. *Novices, Mistress of the.*

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Mixed Tone. v. *Tonus Peregrinus.*

Mixed Vow. v. *Vow, Mixed.*

Mitra, Papalis. v. *Tiara.*

Monarchici. The same as *Patripassians.*

Moniales. The same as *Sanctimoniales.*

Mortal, Parson. v. *Parson Mortal.*

Mortuorum Vigiliæ. v. *Vigiliæ Mortuorum.*

Mount of the Crown, Hermits of the. v. *Romuald, Hermits of S.*

Mourners. The same as *Weepers* 2.

Mundani. v. *Papelardi.*

Mundi, Mappa. v. *Mappa Mundi.*

Muniment. A record or writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

Mystica Liturgia. The office of the mass.

Mysticè. Secretly, or in a whisper: the tone of voice used in divine service, opposed to the "loud voice," or audible articulation. Also called *Secreto.*

N.

National Council. v. *Council.*

Neumes. v. *Usus* 1.

New Light Anti-Burghers. v. *United Original Seceders.*

New Pempte. Thursday after Easter.

Night-sang. Saxon for compline.

Nomina, Quorum. v. *Quorum Nomina.*

Non-sang. Saxon for nones.

Non-United Greeks. v. *United Greeks.*

Nonnæ. The same as *Sanctimoniales.*

O.

Obiit Sundays. The Sundays which precede the quarter-days, on which a special office is used, in commemoration of the dead, at S. George's chapel, Windsor. The same serves for occasions when the achievements of deceased Knights of the Garter are offered up.

Œconomus. A steward.

Œfen-sang. Saxon for vespers.

Offering-song. The *Sanctus.*

Old Light Burghers. v. *United Original Seceders.*

Omphalospectæ. The same as *Umbilicans.*

Open Communion. 1. Communion in Protestant sects without the ceremony called "fencing the tables." 2. Communion to all comers without inquiry into their doctrine or status.

Opiners. The same as *Saburæans.*

Opus, Mappale. v. *Mappale Opus.*

Oratio Quotidiana. A common name in the works of the Fathers for the Lord's Prayer.

Oratory, Prefect of the. v. *Prefect of the Oratory.*

Ordaining of Priests. v. *Priests, Ordaining of.*

Ordinis, Sacerdos Primi. v. *Sacerdos Primi Ordinis.*

Ordo Communis. The norm of the Syriac liturgies.

Ordo Missæ. The same as *Missæ, Ordo.*

Ovis. A term anciently applied to the clergy, in distinction to *lupus*, a layman.

Oxygraphic. The same as *Notarii.*

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P.

Pacis, Osculum. v. *Osculum Pacis.*

Pack-Saddle Roof. v. *Saddle-back Tower.*

Pain Thursday. Maundy Thursday.

Palatii, Magister Sacri. v. *Magister Sacri Palatii.*

Panis, Gradilis. v. *Gradilis Panis.*

Panis, Rotulæ. v. *Rotulæ Panis.*

Pannus, Marmoreus. v. *Marmoreus Pannus.*

Papalis Mitra. The same as *Tiara.*

Parapetasmata. The same as *Tetravelum.*

Pardon Bell. v. *Ave Bell.*

Pargetting. The same as *Rendering.*

Partial Indulgence. v. *Indulgence.*

Pastoral Tau Staff. A pastoral staff headed in the form of the Greek letter T.

Pastorale. The same as *Manual.*

Paten Veil. v. *Veil.*

Patronesses, Virgin. v. *Virgin Patronesses.*

Patrum, Consensus. v. *Consensus Patrum.*

Patrum Vitas. v. *Vitas, Patrum.*

Pausa. The same as *Nocturna* 2.

Pedales. Foot-cloths for an altar.

Pelliner. A pilgrim.

Penitents, Reconciliation of. v. *Reconciliation of Penitents.*

Perches. v. *Vaulting Shaft.*

Personal Vow. v. *Vow, Personal.*

Petitum, Pascha. v. *Pascha Petitum.*

Phiala. v. *Washing of the Hands.*

Phrygium. The same as *Tiara.*

Pileus Quadratus. A covering for the head which grew out of a union between a skull-cap and a biretta. It is now represented by the trencher or college-cap of the English universities.

Pillar Saints. The same as *Stylites.*

Pisciculi. Tertullian and other early Fathers speak of Christians as *pisciculi*, in reference to the waters of baptism, and in allusion to the Vesica Piscis, an emblem of our Lord.

Piscis Vesica. v. *Vesica Piscis.*

Plenary Indulgence. v. *Indulgence, Plenary.*

Pneuma. The prolongation of the final note of the Alleluia.

Podium. The same as *Septum.*

Porphyretica, Rota. v. *Rota Porphyretica.*

Porphyretica, Sedes. v. *Sedes Porphyretica.*

Portionist. One who is entitled to a share in the revenues of a corporate or capitular body.

Precentrix. The leader of the choir in a nunnery.

Prelacy. The same as *Episcopacy.*

Presbyterianism. Ecclesiastical government by presbyters in opposition to episcopacy or prelacy, or church government by bishops.

Presbyterians. (*Add to Text.*) In Scotland presbyterianism was restored by the Revolution settlement in 1690, and is now the form of government of the established Kirk of Scotland and the various sects that have seceded from it. As at present organized, the presbyterian form of government includes Kirk Sessions of Parishes, Presbyteries of Districts, Synods of Provinces, and a General Assembly (*q. v.*). In the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and the United States the Presbyterians have upwards of 10,000 ministers.

Presbyterium. v. *Thuribulorum Festivitas.*

Presbytery. 1. An ecclesiastical court in the established Kirk of Scotland, and other presbyterian bodies, consisting of a minister and elder from every Kirk session within a certain district. 2. The same as *Presbyterianism.*

Prim-sang. Prime, in Saxon times.

Primi Ordinis, Sacerdos. v. *Sacerdos Primi Ordinis.*

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Primitive Methodists. The same as *Ranters.*

Prior. 6. The title of the dean in some cathedral churches.

Private Penance. v. *Penance.*

Processional. The same as *Rituale.*

Procurator, Regiminis. v. *Regiminis Procurator.*

Profanation of the Sabbath. v. *Sabbath, Profanation of the.*

Professor, Regius. v. *Regius Professor.*

Prose. v. *Sequence.*

Proto-canonical. The Books of the Old Testament received from the first, whose canonicity stands first in the order of dignity.

Provincial. 2. The title of the superior of the hermits of the order of S. John of Penance.

Provost. 3. The title of the dean in some cathedral churches.

Public Penance. v. *Penance.*

Pynum Table. A list of penalties for crimes.

Q.

Quadragesimale, Velum. v. *Velum Quadragesimale.*

Quercum, Concilium ad. v. *Oak, Council of the.*

Questmen. The same as *Sidesmen.*

Quinquennial Faculties. Privileges of granting certain dispensations, chiefly regarding marriage, from the Roman curia to the episcopate. These privileges last but five years, and then have to be renewed.

Quoin, Rustic. v. *Rustic Quoin.*

Quotidiana Oratio. v. *Oratio, Quotidiana.*

R.

Racionero. 1. A prebendary in a Spanish cathedral. 2. The distributor of rations in a monastery.

Rationale. The same as *Pectorale.*

Real Vow. v. *Vow, Real.*

Recollets. The same as *Observantines.*

Reever Bell, Thief and. v. *Thief and Reever Bell.*

Referendarii. 1. Prelates at the court of Rome, concerned in the administration of justice, appointed by Alexander VI. 2. Secretaries and ambassadors of the patriarch at Constantinople. 3. Secretaries of the kings of the Lombards.

Referendary Palatine. The referendarius attached to the personal service of the pope.

Refractories. The same as *Sarabaites.*

Regionarius Episcopus. A missionary bishop with no fixed see.

Regnum. The same as *Tiara.*

Remarriage of Widows. v. *Widows, Remarriage of.*

Responsorius, Psalmus. v. *Psalterium* 4.

Reviling the Sacrament. v. *Sacrament, Reviling the.*

Revolution Settlement. The settlement of the established Kirk of Scotland under William and Mary.

Rosary, Confraternity of the. A confraternity founded in the 14th or 15th centuries, on account of the calamities afflicting Europe, which involved an obligation on all members to say the Rosary on certain days for their alleviation.

Round Arch. The same as *Semicircular Arch.*

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S.

Sabaism. The creed of the *Sabeans.*

Saccophori. 3. Sectaries of the 13th century.

Sacellarius. A steward.

Sacerdotium Laicorum. v. *Priesthood of Laymen.*

Sacred Virgin. v. *Virgin.*

Sacri Palatii, Magister. v. *Magister Sacri Palatii.*

Salutatorium. The same as *Receptorium.*

Saxon Confession. A repetition of the Augsburg Confession.

Sebaraim. Opinionative doctors. The Jewish term for those rabbis who taught soon after the completion of the Talmud.

Secretarium. 1. The same as *Receptorium.* 2. A sacristy.

Seer. A name for a prophet.

Semidalians. Heretics who arose A.D. 530, and taught that Christ's human body was subject to fleshly passions. They united with the Severians.

Simple Vow. v. *Vow, Simple.*

Sisters of Penance of S. Dominic. v. *Dominic, Nuns of the Third Order of S.*

Solemn Penance. v. *Penance.*

Solemn Vow. v. *Vow, Solemn.*

Span Piece. v. *Collar Beam.*

Stability, Vow of. v. *Vow of Stability.*

Staurisomon, Pascha. v. *Pascha Staurisomon.*

Stercoranists. Those who hold that the blessed Sacrament is in *all* respects liable to the normal laws of digestion. It is doubtful whether any persons, save simple infidels, hold this opinion.

Stethea. The older form of the Iconostasis.

Storearum, Chapter. v. *Chapter Storearum.*

Sunday, Carling. v. *Carling Sunday.*

Sunday, Gaudete. v. *Gaudete Sunday.*

Sunday, Mothering. v. *Mothering Sunday.*

Sunday, S. Thomas's. Among the Greeks, the first Sunday after Easter, from the conversion of the Apostle on that day.

Synagogue, Great. The college of 120 doctors of the law, first presided over by Ezra, and inclusive of the prophets Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, which lasted till the pontificate of Simon the Just, and declared, amongst other matters, the canon of the Old Testament.

T.

Tabernacle Work. The same as *Shrine Work.*

Tempera. Water-colour paint; a distemper.

Tempestarians. Wizards who claimed the power of raising storms of wind and hail at pleasure.

Teraphim. 1. Any idolatrous figure. 2. Talisman, especially one made of a human head, either having a golden plate inserted under the tongue, or else resting on a dish of gold, the metal in either case being engraved with the name of some false god and various spells.

Tetramorph. The quadriform cherub: ox, eagle, lion, and man.

Textevangelion. The text of the four gospels.

Theology, Ascetic. Ascetic theology treats of all that relates to the interior and spiritual life, of the union of the soul with God, and of the methods which promote it.

Theology, Dogmatic. That division of the science of theology

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which enunciates to man divine truth.

Theology, Moral. That division of the science of theology which expounds to man the divine law, and by which man learns the authority of the divine will over the human will. Moral theology is divided into ascetic and mystical theology.

Theology, Mystical. v. *Mystical Theology.*

Theosophists. The same as *Paracelsists.*

Theotokion. A Greek hymn in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Thronus. The same as *Corporal.*

Tithe Rent-charge. A charge upon lands in lieu of tithe, regulated by an act passed in the 6th and 7th years of Will. IV.

Titulus. An intramural parish in Rome.

Tizaunt. The same as *Stay Bar.*

Toulousians. Heretics; so called from the French province of Toulouse, in which they had their rise. Also called *Albigenses.*

Traditionalism. The doctrine that divine revelation, attested and transmitted by human witnesses, is necessary for man for exact knowledge, even in the natural order of things.

Transenna. v. *Fergula* 4.

Trust, Simeon. v. *Simeonites.*

Tyrones Dei. The same as *Novotioli.*

Tzanga. The same as *Zanca.*

U.

Union Kirk, Evangelical. v. *Morisonianism.*

University Regent. v. *Regent, University.*

Usages, Nonjuring. Certain Ceremonies of the Communion Office of the Nonjurors. v. *Nonjuring Usages.*

V.

Veda. The sacred books of Brahminism. There are four Vedas: the Rig Veda, the Yagur Veda, the Sama Veda, and the Atharva Veda.

Vessels, Sacred. v. *Vessels.*

Vicar, Capitular. v. *Capitular Vicar.*

Vicarii, Socii. v. *Socii Vicarii.*

Vidam. 1. A patron. 2. The heirs of such as founded religious houses and claimed a right or interest over their estates and the churches belonging to them. 3. The proxies of such.

Vidua. The same as *Presbytis.*

Vigilantins. The followers of the heretic Vigilantius.

Vladika. 1. The word by which "Lord" is translated in the Sclavonic scriptures. 2. The title of the prince bishop of Montenegro. 3. A title of a Russian bishop.

W.

Wagon Vault. v. *Barrel Vault.*

WillowSunday. v. *Sallow Sunday.*

Wise Men, Disciples of the. v. *Talmide Hakamim.*

Wise Men, Names of the Three. v. *Names of the Three Wise Men.*

Writers upon the Sentences. The same as *Sententiarians.*

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